THE

European Magazine.

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

For JANUARY, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1. An engraved FRONTISPIECE, representing the GOTHIC FONT at DEDDEN CHURCH, Essex. 2 A Portrait of Mr. LAVATER, Author of the ESSAYS on PHYSIOGNOMY. And 3 A VIEW of KIRKSTALL ABBEY.]

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LONDON.

Printed for [illegible]

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry the reasons we gave for declining to insert *The Heteroclite* are unsatisfactory We have carefully perused it, and still think it exceptionable The subject we must beg to avoid

Having been favoured by an eminent painter with an original portrait of Mr *Mickle*, we shall postpone his Memoirs till they can be accompanied with his print

The original Letter from Mr *Hervey*, author of the Meditations, in our next

Though we have given EIGHT additional Pages, the importance of the Parliamentary Debates obliges us to postpone several of our Correspondents intended for this Month.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan 12, to Jan 17, 1789

	Wheat s	Wheat d.	Rye s	Rye d	Barl s	Barl d	Oats s	Oats d	Beans s	Beans d
London	5	9	0	0	2	10	1	11	2	9
COUNTIES INLAND										
Middlesex	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	3	3	2
Surry	6	0	3	3	2	10	2	2	3	11
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	5
Bedford	5	9	3	4	2	8	1	10	3	0
Cambridge	5	6	2	10	2	6	1	9	2	7
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	7	2	8
Northampton	5	9	3	10	2	6	1	8	2	9
Rutland	5	9	0	0	2	6	1	9	3	0
Leicester	5	10	3		2	7	1	9	3	5
Nottingham	5	8	2	11	2	5	1	8	2	8
Derby	5	11	0	0	2	7	1	9	3	0
Stafford	5	10	0	0	2	9	1	11	3	6
Salop	5	8	3	5	2	6	1	10	3	11
Hereford	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	8	2	11
Worcester	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	1
Warwick	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	6
Gloucester	5	5	0	0	2	6	1	10	3	2
Wilts	5	4	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	9
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2
Oxford	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	2
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	2

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat	Wheat	Rye	Rye	Barl	Barl	Oats	Oats	Beans	Beans
Essex	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	5	1	2	9	2	4	1	10	2	6
Norfolk	5	3	2	6	2	3	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	4	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	9
York	5	6	3	3	2	5	1	8	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	5	1	7	3	0
Northumberl	5	2	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	4	2	3	1	6	0	0
Westmorld	6	5	0	0	2	6	1	7	0	0
Lancashire	6	1	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	4
Cheshire	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	5	1	9	0	0
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	7	1	11	3	6
Devon	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	5	8	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	4	0
Hants	5	5	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	3
Sussex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	11
WALES, Jan. 5, to Jan. 10, 1789										
North Wales	5	8	4	2	2	9	1	7	3	10
South Wales	6	0	4	1	3	11	1	5	3	9

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.

Barometer	Thermom.	Wind.
30—29 — 33	19	S.
31—29 — 95	28	S.

JANUARY, 1789.

1—29 — 45	33	S.
2—29 — 90	18	N. W.
3—30 — 32	21	E.
4—30 — 55	25	S. E.
5—30 — 75	28	N. E.
6—30 — 60	30	N. E.
7—30 — 25	42	N. E.
8—30 — 90	21	N. E.
9—29 — 53	24	N. E.
10—29 — 30	27	W.
11—29 — 45	28	N.
12—29 — 73	18	N.
13—29 — 82	24	S. E.
14—29 — 97	34	S. W.
15—29 — 98	37	S. W.
16—29 — 65	36	S. W.
17—29 — 57	35	S.
18—29 — 69	34	E.
19—29 — 47	36	S. W.
20—29 — 47	36	S. W.
21—29 — 70	41	S. W.
22—29 — 64	46	S.
23—29 — 44	42	S.
24—29 — 34	45	S.
25—29 — 28	43	S S W.
26—29 — 63	48	S. W.
27—29 — 94	49	S S. W.
28—29 — 79	48	S.

PRICES of STOCKS,

Jan. 28, 1789

Bank Stock, 169 8-4ths
New 4 per Cent 1777, 92 1-eighth a 92 7-8ths
5 per Cent Ann 1785, 110 1-8th a 109 1-half a 5-8ths
3 per Cent. red. 72 5-eighths a 1-half
3 per Cent. Consl 71 1-8th a 71 7-8ths
3 per Cent. 1726, —
3 per Cent. 1751, —
3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann —
New S. S. Ann —
India Bonds, 73 pr.
India Stock, —
New Navy & Vict Bills
Long Ann. —
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 1-8th
Exchequer Bills —
Lot. Tick. —15l. 14s.
5 per Cts.
Irish ditto, —

PREFACE.

AT the entrance on a New Year, the laws of cuſtom, the impulſe of gratitude, and the ſenſe of obligations conferred, unitedly call on the Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE to expreſs their acknowledgments to the Public for the attention which has been paid them, and to renew their engagements to purſue that line of conduct in future, which they obſerve with pride and exultation has met with ſuch diſtinguiſhed approbation, as to raiſe them to a higher point of reputation than even the moſt reſpectable of their competitors.

When they review the Volumes of the laſt year, and obſerve the regular and increaſing ſale of their publication; when they have the ſatisfaction of knowing that it circulates through every part of Europe, and finds its way into the remoteſt parts of the Eaſt; that it is ſought after in America, and is not unknown even where European Literature has ſeldom been ſeen; they cannot but feel themſelves, as well from gratitude as intereſt, bound to pay that attention to the future conduct of their publication, which may inſure them a continuation of the favour they now enjoy.

Some improvements to render it more perfect, will be introduced in the courſe of the preſent year. One alteration ſuggeſted by ſeveral Correſpondents, is adopted at preſent, viz. a change in the ſubject of the Frontiſpiece. The allegorical plates of ſome former Volumes having been diſapproved of, a plate of a work of art is this time ſubſtituted, which will either be continued or changed, as the ſenſe of our Friends may be either for or againſt it.

The Proprietors of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE think it unneceſſary to add any thing further, than that their Publication may improve, but that it will not be inferior to what it has been in the courſe of the preceding year.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTISPIECE,

BEING THE GOTHIC FONT IN DEDEN CHURCH, ESSEX

THIS curious display of Gothic taste was executed at Coade's Artificial, or rather Ornamental Stone Manufactory at Lambeth Its form is octagon The upper part forms eight panels, and contains the baton In four of those pannels are represented the arms and three crests of the deceased Richard Mathias French Chilwell, Esq and in the other four are Gothic flowers Cherub appear to support this baton Below are eight niches, arched in the Gothic stile, wherein are most exquisite models of Faith, Hope, and Charity in the front On each side are the Cardinal Virtues, taken from designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, forming that most grand display of painted glass in the window at Oxford On the back is an emblematic statue of Life Each of these statues are placed upon Gothic pedestals, and the whole forms the most beautiful and masterly piece of workmanship, and does great credit to this valuable manufactory We have heard that, at the desire of some gentlemen of high character in this kingdom, it was taken to the Royal Academy for exhibition, but, for what reason we know not, rejected His Majesty soon afterwards expressing a desire of seeing it, it was taken to Buckingham House, where it remained some weeks for the inspection of the curious

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PHYSICIANS DAILY REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION

DECEMBER 31

HIS Majesty has not had much sleep to-night, and is as usual this morning

Jan 1 Passed many hours yesterday in a good manner, has had an extremely good nigh, and is this morning in a better state than usual

2 Passed yesterday very much in the same manner as he did the day before, has had a very good night, and is this morning in a comfortable way

3 Passed the day quietly yesterday, but became disturbed in the evening Has had a very good night, and is calm this morning

4 Had last night four hours sleep, and is tolerably comfortable this morning

5 Became less tranquil last night, has had three hours sleep in the night, and is in a state of tranquility this morning

6 Was quite yesterday during the greatest part of the day, became a little disturbed towards the evening, has had a good night, and is calm this morning

7. Has had a good night, and is quiet this morning

8 Passed yesterday very calmly, has had very little sleep in the night, but was quiet, and is so this morning

9 Passed the day quietly yesterday, was very composed in the evening, has had a good night, and is calm this morning,

10. Was quiet yesterday, and not a good night, but is quiet this morning

11 Has had a restless night, but is more tranquil this morning

12. Had some sleep at intervals last night, and is quieter than he was yesterday

13. Has had seven hours and a half of continued sleep, and is not unquiet this morning.

14. Has had three hours sleep in the night at intervals, and is not unquiet this morning

15 Has had four hours sleep, passed the remainder of the night quietly, but is not calm this morning

16 Was very quiet yesterday in the evening, has had four hours and a half of sleep, and is this morning as he was at the same time yesterday

17. Has had a restless night, and is not calm this morning

18 Became calm before noon yesterday, and was remarkably composed the rest of the day Has slept seven hours, but is as usual this morning

19 Passed the greatest part of yesterday in a state of composure, has had a restless night, but is calm this morning

20 Had not a good night, and is not calm this morning

21 Has had eight hours and a half sound and continued sleep, but is not quiet this morning.

22. Was quiet yesterday in the evening, has had a disturbed night, and is not quite calm this morning

23 Was not calm yesterday, has had a good night, and is more calm this morning than he was yesterday

24. Was quiet yesterday, has had four hours sleep in the night, but is not quiet this morning.

25 Was more calm than usual yesterday in the evening, has had a good night; and is not unquiet this morning.

26 Was quiet yesterday; has had three hours and a half sleep in the night, and is not quiet this morning

27 Was much disturbed yesterday, has had a restless night, and is not quiet this morning

28 Became quiet yesterday, has had a good night; and is quiet this morning

29 Passed yesterday without irritation, has had a very good night, and is in a calm state this morning.

PUBLIC LIBRARY 1850

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW, For JANUARY, 1780.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ACCOUNT of JOHN GASPAR LAVATER.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM]

SWITZERLAND has had the honour of calling the very acute and ingenious ſubject of our preſent attention one of her children, and the felicity to boaſt of him as one of her diſtinguiſhed ornaments. To acknowledged originality of genius he has ſuperadded qualities which genius does not always poſſeſs, but without which wit is a feather, and great acquirements ſcarce ſufficient to preſerve the owner from contempt.

Our author was born at Zurich on the 15th of November, 1741. In his infancy he was more devoted to the polite arts than to abſtruſe ſpeculations. Bodmer and Breitinger gave him his firſt taſte for ſtudy, and from their example he firſt began to think for himſelf. His love of truth, and his moral perceptions, drew him frequently from the abyſs of metaphyſics, into which the daringneſs of his genius often prompted him to explore. He joined to much meditation a very active ſcene of life, during the progreſs of which many inſtances might be produced of an enthuſiaſtic devotion to the true intereſt of patriotiſm. At this period it was much the faſhion for young people to ſtudy the works of Rouſſeau, and much zeal was expended both by the oppoſers and defenders of that remarkable man. Among other circumſtances which took place on this occaſion was the eſtabliſhment of an excellent periodical work, in which our author had a very diſtinguiſhed ſhare, inculcating againſt ſome adverſaries the intereſts of good manners and practical religion. The Helvetic Society of Schinguack alſo engaged him to celebrate the moſt memorable of his countrymen, the Swiſs, which he executed with ſucceſs.

In 1761 he entered into orders, and two years afterwards travelled with Monſ. Heſſe and Fuſſli the painter. With them he went to Berlin. At this place Spalding, with whom he reſided, formed his genius and his ſtyle. His letters, addreſſed to Bahrdt, and publiſhed in 1763 at Breſlaw, prove that he had caught the ſpirit of liberty which the theologians of Berlin poſſeſſed, without adopting their ſyſtem. He continued to write on various ſubjects, and engaged in ſeveral controverſies, ſome ſolid, ſome viſionary; in a few inſtances combating errors with ſucceſs; in others defending opinions which can ſcarce be ranked higher than mere chimerical reveries.

The work, however, by which he has rendered himſelf the moſt remarkable is, that on Phyſiognomy, which if not ſolid is at leaſt highly ingenious, perhaps poſſeſſes more ſolidity than will readily appear to a careleſs reader. The hiſtory of this work is well worthy of notice, and we ſhall therefore relate it at large in his own words.

"I had attained my twenty fifth year before I thought of writing a word of phyſiognomy, or even reading any book that treats of that ſcience. I had made ſcarcely any obſervations relating to the ſubject, much leſs had I formed the deſign of collecting and methodizing my remarks. Sometimes, however, at firſt ſight of certain faces, I felt an emotion which did not ſubſide for a few moments after the object

object was removed, but I knew not the cauſe, and did not even attend to the phyſiognomy which produced it. Theſe ſudden impreſſions, frequently repeated inſenſibly, led me to form a judgment of characters, but my deciſions were turned into ridicule, I bluſhed at my own preſumption, and became more circumſpect. Years elapſed before I ventured again to expreſs any of thoſe inſtinctive judgments, which the impreſſion of the moment dictated. But I amuſed myſelf occaſionally with ſketching the features of a friend, after having fixed him in a particular attitude and ſtudied it attentively. I have felt from a child an irreſiſtible propenſity for drawing, and eſpecially for portrait painting; but without either patience or ability to execute any thing of importance. In the proſecution of my favourite amuſement, my confuſed ſenſations became gradually more clear and diſtinct, I grew more and more ſenſible of proportion, difference of feature, reſemblance and diſſimilitude. Happening one day to draw two faces immediately after each other, I was aſtoniſhed to find that certain features in both were perfectly like, and my aſtoniſhment was the greater, as I knew, beyond the poſſibility of doubting, that the characters were eſſentially different.

"May I be indulged with going into a more particular detail of one of my firſt obſervations of this ſort? About fifteen years ago the celebrated Lambert paid a viſit to Zurich, where I ſaw him. I have ſince had the pleaſure of meeting that gentleman at Berlin. His phyſiognomy, from the ſingular conformation of the features, ſtruck me exceedingly, the emotion was quick and powerful, and produced in me a ſentiment of veneration which I am unable to deſcribe. The emotion which I have juſt mentioned, was, though the intervention of other objects, imperceptibly effaced. Lambert and his features were remembered no more. About three years after, I ſketched the face of a dying friend, to preſerve at leaſt that memorial of a man whom I loved. A thouſand times had I contemplated the face of my friend, without once thinking of a reſemblance between his features and thoſe of Lambert. I had ſeen them in company and heard them converſe together, an inconteſtible proof that my phyſiognomical diſcernment was not at that time very acute. I did not obſerve a ſingle trace of likeneſs. But as I proceeded in my drawing, the prominency of Lambert's profile recurred to my memory, his image ſeemed to ſtart up before me, and I ſaid to my friend, Your noſe is exactly that of Lambert, and if it is advanced, the ſimilarity of this feature becomes more perceptible. I pretend not to compare my friend to Lambert. It becomes not me to ſay what he might have been, had it pleaſed God to prolong his life. He poſſeſſed not undoubtedly the tranſcendent genius of that extraordinary man, here was, beſides, as little conformity in their features as in the character of their eyes and foreheads, but they greatly reſembled each other in the ſhape and delicate turn of the noſe, and I beg leave to ſubjoin, they both poſſeſſed, though in different degrees, a capacious and enlightened mind.

"The reſemblance of the noſes, however, ſeemed to me ſufficiently ſtriking, to ſerve as an inducement to become more attentive in drawing to ſimilar relations. Thoſe which appeared oftener than once, between particular features of different faces, which I happened to ſketch on the ſame day, I carefully noted. I was at pains to mark, together with this, the moral ſimilitude of the perſons concerned, at leaſt in certain views of their character, and the diſcovery of ſuch relations fixed my attention ſtill more cloſely on the ſubject.

"I was nevertheleſs very far from having reached the depths of the ſcience, and from giving myſelf up to the ſtudy of phyſiognomies, I took care to make a very ſparing uſe even of the term.

"Being on a viſit one day to Mr Zimmerman, now phyſician to his Britannic Majeſty at Hanover, and who then lived at Brougg, we ſtepped together to the window to look at a military proceſſion which paſſed along. A face with which I was abſolutely unacquainted ſtruck me ſo forcibly, notwithſtanding my near ſightedneſs and diſtance from the ſtreet, that I inſtantly formed a decided judgment upon the caſe. Reflection had no ſhare in it, I did not imagine what I had ſaid deſerved any notice. Mr Zimmerman immediately aſked me, with ſigns of ſurprize, on what I founded this judgment? On the turn of the neck, replied I.—And this, properly ſpeaking, is the æra of my phyſiognomical reſearches.

"Mr Zimmerman attempted downright impoſſibilities, in order to encourage me to proceed, he obliged me to furniſh him with my judgment of certain profiled calles. I ſometimes hazarded an

opinion,

opinion, but my conjectures were for the moſt part wretchedly erroneous, being no longer dictated by a ſudden impulſe, and, as it may be called, a kind of inſpiration. To this hour I cannot conceive how a gentleman of his genius could perſiſt in his ſolicitations, nay, make a point of my committing my obſervations to writing. From that time I entered into a correſpondence with him on the ſubject, and drew imaginary faces, to which I ſubjoined my remarks. I became tired, however, of this employment, and abandoned it for years together. I ſmiled at my own eſſays, and neither read nor wrote on phyſiognomy. My turn came to produce a piece for the Phyſical Society of Zurich, and being embarraſſed about the choice of a topic, I fixed, after a little deliberation, on that which I had ſo long renounced, and began to compoſe my eſſay, God knows how ſuperficially, and with what precipitation. Mr Klockenbring, of Hanover, requeſted the favour of my papers for the inſpection of Mr Zimmerman. I intruſted him with them, imperfect as they were. Mr Zimmerman put them to the preſs without my knowledge, and thus I was ſuddenly and undeſignedly brought forward the avowed champion of the ſcience of phyſiognomics. The publication of a ſecond eſſay accordingly followed, after which I conſidered myſelf as relieved from the neceſſity of any further appearance in this cauſe, at leaſt for a ſeaſon. Two very different motives ſoon concurred to change my intention, and induce me to reſume the ſubject. I heard very abſurd opinions pronounced, not againſt my eſſays, I was abundantly ſenſible of their imperfection, and needed no critic to point it out to me, but againſt the ſcience itſelf, while my own perſuaſion of its reality and importance daily acquired ſtrength, as I continued to reap new truths unpreſſed on the phyſiognomy. Theſe raſh deciſions on the one hand, and on the other preſſing ſolicitations addreſſed to me from every quarter, by men endued with wiſdom, probity, and religion, joined to the pleaſure of making freſh diſcoveries, determined me to expoſe to the public eye what is now before the reader, and which he may denominate, if he will, the ravings and reveries of a viſionary.

"Above ſeven years have elapſed ſince I formed this reſolution; and every ſtep I advance in the execution, I meet with obſtacles as numerous as unexpected, which, however, prevent not my collecting new obſervations ſufficient to enable me to promiſe ſomewhat intereſting.

"I have procured a great number of drawings relating to my plan. I have examined and compared a variety of human figures of every claſs, and I have had recourſe to my friends for aſſiſtance. The endleſs blunders committed by thoſe whom I employed to draw and engrave have become a plentiful ſource of enquiry and inſtruction for me. I was under the neceſſity of carefully ſtudying myſelf, in order to make a proper choice of expreſſions, I was led to inveſtigate and compare many objects, to which I had hitherto paid very ſlight attention. The exerciſe of my eccleſiaſtical function had brought me into connection with ſome very ſingular and remarkable characters. A journey which I was induced to undertake, partly for the ſake of health, partly to obtain the pleaſure of perſonal acquaintance with diſtinguiſhed friends and ſtrangers whom I had not yet ſeen, preſented to my eye, inexperienced but attentive, a diverſity of new and intereſting objects. Thus my intelligence, ſuch as it is, fixed, extended, and improved itſelf. Oftener than once I began to ſtudy the authors who have written on phyſiognomy, but was ſoon diſguſted with their verboſe jargon, and I diſcovered that moſt of them only pilfered from Ariſtotle. I then gave up books, and applied myſelf as formerly to the ſtudy of nature herſelf, and the images which repreſent her, making it my principal aim to diſcover the beautiful, the noble, the perfect, to define them, to familiarize them to my eye, and to give freſh energy to the ſenſations which they excited. New difficulties every day aroſe, but reſources multiplied as faſt. Every day I fell into miſtakes; and every day I acquired knowledge and conviction. I was praiſed and cenſured, ridiculed and extolled. I could not refrain from ſmiling at this, well aſſured that I merited neither the one nor the other. But my inward ſatisfaction encreaſed, while I anticipated the pleaſure which my work might communicate, and the benefits it might confer. This ſupports and conſoles me under the weight of my enterprize. And, at the moment I write, my progreſs is ſuch, that upon ſome phyſiognomies it is impoſſible for me to pronounce any judgment, while at the ſame time on many other faces and figures I am able to decide with a certainty equal to that which I have of my own exiſtence."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A RELATION of the MURTHER of Mr THOMAS SCOTT, AUTHOR of "VOX POPULI."

MR Thomas Scott, Batchelor of Divinitie, and Preacher to the English Compunie at Utricht, in Holland, was murdered by an English soldier, named John Lambert, on Sunday the 18th of June, 1626, neare to the church-yard of St Peter's churche there about two of the clock in the afternoone, being going along in the compunie of his brother Mr William Scott, and his nephew Tho Scott, to performe the afternoone exercise of that daie in the said churche, having preached there likewise in the forenoon The said Lambert being tricked and examined for the said murder, made this vaine and ridiculous relation, (viz.) that the spirit of his mistres the Heaven's elect, the favourite to Queene Elizabeth, the late Queene of England, whose spirit was ymparted into her Majestie the Queen of Bohemia, which Queene so favoured him, that she intended to receyve him into her service And considering with himselfe why he was not entertayned, a spirit suggested to him that the said Mr Scott hindred him untill suche tyme as Mr Scott was killed, he should not be entertayned into her Majesty's service, whereupon he was resolved to kill him He confessed also, that he was never hyred or induced by the perswasions of anie priest, Jesuit, or other person, to attempt that bloudy fact He was twice tricked and whipped on the rack, at which time, and at other times of his private and publique examinations, yet even to his death, he continued in his said confession. And that this was the summe and substance thereof, wee whose names are hereunder written do faithfullie and in the word of truth sincerely witnesse and testifie

JEREMIAH EBBOROUGH,
Pastor of the English Church at Utricht.
HUGH HUNCHINSON,
Commander of the Lord Wimbledon's foote company

LONDON, JULY 7, 1626

Mr Scott, that wrote *Vox Populi*, and should within a month or two have come to be the Queen of Bohemia's Household Chaplain, as he came out of the church from preaching (being preacher to the English garrison at Utrecht), accompanied with his brother and a merchant, was stabbed and murdered by a soldier of my Lord Wimbledon's, who being apprehended and examined, sayd he did it as a good work, to take away an enemie to the King and State, but being tortured, is sayd to have confessed that he was hired for money to do it, for the preventing the coming forth of a book he was writing of our last Coalection His right hand was first cut off, and then he executed.

Jos Mead's Letters
Baker's MSS

ANECDOTES (NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED)

LORD Chancellor Cowper, when at the bar, was wont to say of Lord Chief Justice Holt, that "He had but little wit, but when he had it always about him"

DR SHERLOCK, Dean of St Paul's, when preaching at the Temple Church concerning the customs of the primitive times, amongst other things observed, that in those happy days all things were held in common except their wives A gentleman in one of the pews pulled his next neighbour by the sleeve, and whispered in his ear, "Then daughters *then* were common"

* Besides this piece, Mr Scott was the author of, (2) *Vox Dei* (3) *Vox Regis* (4) *Digitus Dei* (5) The Belgicke Pismire stinging the slothful Sleeper, and awaking the Diligent to fast, watch, pray, and worke out their temporall and eternall salvation with feare and trembling, 4to. 1622 (6) A Tongue Combat, lately happening betweene two English Souldiers in the Tilt Boat of Gravesend The one going to serve the States Generall of the United Provinces, wherein the cause, course, and continuance of those warres is debated and declared, 4to. 1623. (7) *Symmachia*, or, A True Love's Knot tyed betwixt Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to (8) The Highwaies of God and the King, in two Sermons preached at Thetford in Norfolk, 1620, 4to 1623 (9) The Projector teaching a direct, sure, and ready Way to restore the Decayes of the Church and State, in Honour and Revenue, in a Sermon before the Judges at Norwich, 4to. 1623. (10) Newes from Pernassus, the Politicall Touchstone taken from Mount Pernassus wherein the Governments of the greatest Monarchies of the World are touched, 4to. 1622.

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c. to Dr MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Vol XIV. Page 404)

LETTER V.

Mr Locke to Dr Mapletoft.

Exeter House, 19° Oct 72.

DEARE Dr

I WANT noe thing to compleate all the satisfaction I could expect from a journey that caryed me away from you, but an assurance that you, and the rest of that good company with you, accomplishd yours with as good successe, though I hope with better weather then we did ours. For whether it were that hardships doe naturally attend the undertakings of pusiant as well as errant Knights, and that Heaven seldome smiles upon their enterprises, or whether the tutelar angell of the country would not favour the flight of a man that had bilked one of the most considerable men of the place; for what more worthy person then a French taylor? or what greater offence can there be then to goe away in his debt? but what ever was the cause, soe it was, that from the time we tooke horse in Paris, which was within an hower or two after your departure, till we came to Calais, we had not one dry day And as if all the rain that was stored in the clouds had been laid up there only for us, when we were got within a league of Calais, it fell on us as if it had been powerd downe with buckets, which violence of the storme pursued us till we just got at the gates, and as soone as we were got to shelter it presently broke up, and we had noe rain till after severall days we had been in England This wet was some of the worst of our story, for we had by the way some adventures worth reciting, which I must adjourne till an other time, that I may doe what is more necessary for me, and may returne those thanks which those obligacons I received when I was with you, call for from me. You know how little skill I have in speeches, and my ignorance in French, which is the very mint of compliment, will excuse a dull oyster if it only gapes and by that you must guesse at my meaning, which is all manner of thankes and acknowledgment to that excellent lady to whose favour I owe my voiage and all the advantages of it This you are to put into the best words you can finde, and on this occasion you cannot say too much For if Leoncourt and Chantilly, St Germans and the Lover, be sights which cannot be sufficiently admired, I m sure there cannot be enough said in returne for that favour which added a grace even to those fine places, and made me value the sight of them more then otherwise I should have donne. When you are about to doe me this kindnesse, I would not have you reflecte upon my declineing to perfect the recovery of my health in soe advantageous a way, and in your company, least you should thinke soe inconsiderate a man unworthy your patronage, and forbeare to say some thing for me which may preserve me from being thought ungrateful even for that health which I have got by going soe far, and which I should be glad to employ in the service of those to whose kindenesse I am indebted for it But you know that our journey as well as pilgrimage in this world have their setled bounds, and none of us can goe beyond the extent of that tether, which certainly tyes us. In that dancing country, where every one thinkes he may skip up and downe as he will, I know not whether you will admit of this doctrine But thinke it as extravagant as you will, *I m sure*, soe I found it, and Mr. Vernon, if he be with you, will justifye this fatall necessity Pray present my most humble service to Lady Bette To Mrs Ramsy, with my service, give an account that her letters were safe deliverd at Northumberland House. Let Dr. Blomer and my sister know that I have a great deale of service for them, and that I delivered the ones letters and the others tokens. Dr Tilotson was well satisfied about the bookes, but the two litle femmes are like to goe together by the ears which shall have both the sleeves They have only made a truce for soe long till she can send them word whether there be any French trick to make one sleeve serve for two armes In the meane time they grumble, and desire her to remember that all the cold in the world (however she be troubled with it) is not in France, and that such scanty cloathing will scarce preserve a worme remembrance of her in her friends in England this winter Pray also remember me very kindely to my brother Scawen, to whome pray give this inclosed bill, with my service and thankes I had writt to him my self this turne, had not my chimny been this day on fire, which filld me chamber with so much company, smoake, and confusion, that I have scarce recovered breath yet, and shall not bring myself and things in order this good while But pray tell him I sent his letter away by the post as

ſoone as I came to[illegible]e, which was t[illegible] it day ſeventh night I [illegible]ter from you, and his token to Dr Millington I ſent away ſince by a ſafe hand And now I come to you beloved, firſt with a word of informacon that your coſin Collet is well, and his wife well brought to bed the day after I returned Mr. Firmin and his wife very well Secondly, with a uſe of diſcomfort, becauſe there is yet noe uſe nor principle to be got. I wiſh Poole hold ſtanch, for Mary and Maning I feare are leaky veſſells, and hold noe thing but emptyneſſe. But of this affair your coſin Collet and I will take all the care we can, and when that is donne, what ever happens, I think you will not have one ſigh the more, nor will I have one laugh the leſſe The prorogacon of Parliament till the Spring, I doubt not but you have heard of. Other news we have little, the King being but juſt returned from Newmarket I deſire to heare from you how you all doe, and where you have fixed, and whether any body weks along the journey with you beſides your owne company, for we have here noe news of Mr. J S who, if he were in England, I am confident would tell us ſoe I wiſh you all manner of happyneſſe, and am

Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

J. LOCKE.

My ſervice to Mrs. Alice

For his much honoured freind Dr Mapletoft, at the Right Honourable the Counteſſe of Northumberland's, in Francis

LETTER VI.

Mr Locke to Dr. Mapletoft,

DEAR SIR, *Paris, 22 June 77.*

IF you make not uſe of the ſame goodneſſe in excuſeing my [illegible], as you uſe to doe in affording me your letters, I ſhall be in great danger of your hard thoughts, and you will in appearance have reaſon to imagin that I know not how to value either your freindſhip or correſpondence as I ought When I thinke on the particular accidents and conſiderations that have cauſed this neglect in me, methinks I have ſome thing to ſay for my ſelf, but when I looke on the length of time all at once, me thinks noe thing is enough to excuſe it. However I will not enter upon the long ſtory of my vindication, I choote rather to throw my ſelf wholy upon your mercy I know your kindeneſſe will ſtand a greater ſhock then this, and you will not be much angry with me for a fault wherein I have been the ſufferer as well as the guilty If I thought it were neceſſary to ſay any more then this, I would refer you to the incloſed But I phanſy with my ſelf that is ſome kinds of merit of your pardon, that I dare expect it of you, without troubling you with a long ſtory, which for my vindication I have thought neceſſary to tell one, who yet I thinke a very good freind and very good-natured I arrived here about the beginning of this month, with the remains of a very untoward ague upon me, which ſeizd and kept me a good while upon the way, but I thanke God have now pretty well recoverd my ſtrength, ſoe that if you had any commands for me here I might hope to execute them But I have litle expectacon of any from you, you, that when you were here your ſelf, and breathd the aire of this place, which ſeemes to me not very much to favour the ſeverer ſecte of philoſophers, were yet ſoe great an one as to provide for all your neceſſitys with the expence only of a crown or two, will not, I gueſſe, now you are out of the ſight of all our gandy faſhionable temptations, have much imployment for a factor here But yet if either abſence (which ſometimes increaſes our deſires) or love (which we ſee every day produces ſtrange effects in the world) have inflamd you, or diſpoad you towards a likeing of any of our fine new things, 'tis but ſaying ſoe, and I am ready to furniſh you, and ſhould be ſorry not to be imploid I mention love, for you know I have a particular intereſt of my owne in it When you looke that way, noe body will be readier as you may gueſſe to throw an old ſhoe after you, much for your owne ſake, and a litle for a freind of yours. But were I to adviſe, perhaps I ſhould ſay to you, that your lodgings at Greſham colledg were a very quiet and comfortable habitacon I know not how I am got into this chapter of love, unleſſe the genius of the place inſpires me with it For I doe not finde that my ague hath much inclind me to the thoughts of it My health, which you are ſo kinde to in your wiſhes, is the only miſtris I have a long time courted, and is ſoe coy a one that I thinke it will take up the remainder of my days to obteyn her good graces and keep her in good humor She hath of late been very wayward, but I hope is now comeing about again I ſhould be glad that my conſtant addreſſes ſhould at laſt prevaile with her, that I might be in a better condition to enjoy and ſerve you, being with all ſincerity,

Deare Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant

JOHN LOCKE

My ſervice I beſeech you to all my freinds in your walke, particularly Dr Sydenham The ſpell held till I had left Montpellier, for by

by all the art and industry I could use, I could not get a booke of his to Montpellier till the weeke after I had left it I shall be glad to heare that every day gains ground, though that be not always the fate of usefull truth, especially a first seting out I shall perhaps be able to give him an account what some ingenious men thinke of it here, though I imagin he is soe well satisfied with the truth in it, and the designe that made him publish it, that he matters not much what men thinke. And yet here is usually a very great and allowable pleasure to see the trees take and thrive in our own time, which we our selves have planted

For Dr John Mapletoft, at his lodgings in Gresham Colledg, London.

LETTER L.

Mr Robert Nelson to Dr Mapletoft.

London, the 12 Dec 1679.

Dear and Honoured Sir,

AS soon as I came to town, which was about ten days ago, I made a strict enquiry concerning your welfare, which I counted myself not a little concerned in, by reason your many favours and obligations, besides the just value of your person, have engaged me to a particular respect and esteem for yourself, so that my own happiness will be much increased by any addition to your satisfaction I was soon informed of the alteration of your condition, and that you had made the grand experiment of human life, which seldom admits of any mean, but carries us to the utmost boundaries of happiness or misery, and being well satisfied that your great prudence would secure the former of the two extremes—for *nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia*—I thought it no ways disagreeable to congratulate your present enjoyment, my friendship and affection obliged me to express my just resentment, and be assured that the news of your great felicity under your present circumstances finds a welcome reception from no one more than from myself, the only reason that forbids my regret for your absence here in town I heartily wish those ideas and notions you framed of matrimony may be exceeded in the possession, that propriety and enjoyment may whetten the edge of your affections, and that no part of your happiness may leave you now it ceases to be imaginary; and though Thales, who was a wise man, would seem to insinuate as if marriage was never convenient for the wise; yet, as *Alex ab Alex* observes well, "*Ita hunc apologo verbo. Sapienti non quam uxorem ducendam demonstraret, verumtamen qui hoc proposito judicio explorare vult, profecto in conjugio multa invenit commoda usui vitæ necessaria, sine quibus vix homini sapienti cælibem vitam ducere expediat*, &c. Nay all nations have honoured those that are married, and punished Celibacy Even the Utopians, that seem to have the most refined and instructed notions of things, would have those that lived single punished, as useless in a civil commonwealth The creation of the world would be to little purpose without it, for *humanæ generi immortalitatem tribuit*, and therefore *indigne vivit per quem, ô vivat et alter?* nay, it is the opinion of some, that it is impossible to be saved without it —It would be endless to prosecute all the arguments, and enumerate all the authorities in its behalf; though I am sensible there has a great deal been said on the other side: however, if it consisted with my interest and convenience, and the object gratified my inclinations, it is not the rant and satyre of a Poet, or the declamation of an Orator, that should prevail so far as to make me suspect the execution of that, for which my motives were so specious and plausible: but for all my zeal I am still *sui juris* free as ever, and have yet no prospect of being otherwise; and shall always pray, that all the advantages of your condition may center in your match; that you may be long happy in the embraces of an excellent wife, blessed with a prosperous offspring, which may inherit your virtues as well as estate, and then all other inconveniences may be well dispensed with As to news, what we now most talk of, is the prorogation of the Parliament till the 15th of Nov with a proviso that the King may call them sooner if he pleases It is their petitioning has enraged him, and he swears by God they may knock out his brains, but shall never cut off his head. For all this, they say they will still go on in getting subscriptions: the consequence I am afraid may be bad I cannot enlarge because Mrs Ingram sends for my letter, and says it will be too late, if it does not go presently My humble service to your Lady, Mr Dear, and my Lady Brograve and all the good company, and be assured that I am,

Your obliged humble servant,
ROBERT NELSON.

All your devout friends are much your servants.

My mother presents her humble service to you and your Lady

To my worthy friend the much honoured Dr Mapletoft, at Hamwelby, in Hertfordshire.

LETTER II

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT

London, 2d January 1679.

WORTHY SIR,

I AM very sensible that the true ground and reason of most of the disappointments many men meet with in the grand transactions of their lives, proceeds not soe much from the nature of things themselves, as from those extravagant conceptions they form of them, and that the cheefest ingredient of their unhappiness, is the false opinion they have entertained of sublunary enjoyments, whereby their expectations are raised to so high a pitch, that as 'tis not in the capacity of things to gratify, so they were never designed for that purpose, which gave occasion to that noble saying of Epictetus, *homines perturbantur non rebus, sed iis quas de rebus habent opinionibus*, and to that of Seneca to the same sense, *sæpius opinione quàm re laboramus* Now, a wise man, that takes a true estimate of all those things which make the greatest figure in the world, will never promise himself complete satisfaction, because they are not the adequate objects of his desires He knows that the best state of things here has a great mixture, and he is the happy man whose condition admits of the least inconvenience, a total exemption being no where the privilege of human nature And hereupon I could lay a sure foundation for your happiness, since those notions I have observed you to entertain, will never tend to diminish it Besides, your present circumstances must greatly enhance it, for according to the Italians (for whose acquaintance I must always acknowledge myself debitor to yourself) *senza moglie al fiato, s'buono non è' beato* Sir, I was lately to wait upon Madam Houblon, who made strict enquirys after you Your letter enabled me to give her full satisfaction in all points, tho', she sayes, she reckons you so discreet a person, that now you are married, you'll never complain of any inconveniencies, but make the best of a bad market; however, I look upon this as measuring other people's corn by our own bushell, imagining our sentiments must be the rule for others to steer by notwithstanding, I was so far obliged as to be esteemed among your friends and acquaintance, which is no small addition to my own character According to the company men keep in town, you well know we have our apprehensions of public affairs In some places we are told, the petition for the parliament's setting goes on, and that 'tis countenanced by men of credit and reputation in another place, you shall hear it exposed, and confidently affirmed that none but the rascalry and fanaticks are engaged in it I heard from pretty good hands yesterday, that the parliament would be dissolved before the 26th January, 'tis hoped, in order to call a new one. We expect the Duke of York here in ten days the design of his sudden return is not known. We talk mightily of a letter the Prince of Orange has sent to the King, some say, to perswade him to a strict alliance with Holland, others, to forewarn him of the designs of the Monsieur against him, who has, 'tis said, drawn down many of his men to Dunkirk and Calice; but I think every spring of late years has afforded us discourse of a French invasion Your friend and schoolfellow, Mr Dryden, has been severely beatten, for being the supposed author of a late very abusive lampoon There has been a good sum of money offered to find who set them on work: 'tis said, they received their orders from the Dutchess of Portsmouth, who is concerned in the lampoone My humble service pray to your lady, who I am glad to hear thrives so bravely, as to give hopes of an *heir en belder*; the like to the rest of the good company, and be assured that I am

Your obliged humble servant,

ROBERT NELSON

My mother's service attends you and your lady

To the worthy Dr Mapletoft, att Hamels, in Hartfordshire.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ESSAY on the END of the WORLD.

By JOHN WATKINS

(Concluded from Vol XIV. p. 408 *)*

Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur affore tempus,
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia Cæli
Ardeat, et mundi moles operosa laboret. OVID.

HAVING seen, by anticipation as it were, the World in ruins, and assigned the most probable *cause* thereof, it may now be deemed a necessary point to enquire, WHEN THIS EVENT WILL TAKE PLACE?

History informs us, that the *Chaldean*

not only maintained that the *World* would finally be destroyed by *fire*, but even pretended to fix the time when this would happen, by the help of aſtronomical calculations. Theſe appear, however, to have been founded rather on the very weak foundation of aſtrological vanity, than upon the grounds and rules of true ſcience, for they concluded that if all the planets ſhould be in conjunction in *Capricorn*, there would inevitably follow a great deluge on the Earth; and, on the contrary, when they ſhould be in the ſign *Cancer*, then the final conflagration would be the certain event. But ſuch inferences, ſo raſhly drawn from ſuch circumſtances, are too great to be granted, in this unbelieving age, when the aſtrological art and its preſumptuous predictions are in ſo very little repute. For, how abſurd muſt it be to ſuppoſe, that the planets ſhould be drawn up in battle array againſt their poor contemplator the Earth? And from whence ſhould they, being opaque bodies of the ſame nature as our globe, acquire the means to pour ſuch tremendous deſtruction thereon, as a deluge of water, or an ever flowing maſs of fire?

Beſides, when we conſider the diſtances of the planets from *our* Earth, that of *Venus*, which is the neareſt, being, at the leaſt diſtance, 5385 of the Earth's ſemi-diameters, or about 22060750 miles, and that of *Saturn*, the fartheſt, being not leſs than 175670 of the Earth's ſemi-diameters, or about 693996500 miles, this ſhews how impoſſible it is, that they ſhould have any influence at all upon our planet.

The *Moon*, indeed, being a ſecondary planet, and not above ſixty of the Earth's ſemi-diameters diſtant from us, or about 237000 miles, has, according to the law of gravitation, and from ſenſible experience, a very powerful influence on the fluid part of our globe, ſtill, however, not ſo great as at any time to cauſe a deluge; and it is abſolutely impoſſible, that ſhe ſhould ever have any ſuch influence as to cauſe a conflagration.

Thus much for the aſtrological judgment of the *Chaldeans*, which may ſerve, likewiſe, to confute all the other pretenſions of that art concerning future events in general, and the End of the World in particular. For, ſome have attempted to determine it by a pretended revolution of the *fixed ſtars*, which are now known to be ſo many *ſuns* placed in the center of ſeveral *planetary* ſyſtems; and, conſequently, perform no revolution at all, but each, as our *Sun*, turns only on its own axis. The neareſt of theſe *ſolar bodies*, likewiſe, being found from obſervation, to be not leſs than 48600,000,000 miles, this ſhews how impoſſible it is that they ſhould have any influence on other bodies at ſo vaſt a diſtance. Let us here leave, then, theſe fictions of ſcience, (if it deſerves ſo honourable a name) and proceed to examine what prophecies there are concerning the time of this great cataſtrophe.

Among the ancient Heathens we find ſome prophecies concerning this event, but they are* of very little authority, and of as little value, being couched in language ſo enigmatic, as to be really incomprehenſible.

There is, however, a famous and remarkable prophecy of one *Elias*, a Jewiſh Rabbi, who lived about four hundred years after *Chriſt*, and which ſeems, indeed, a much greater degree of credit than any of the reſponſes of the heathen oracles. This prophecy is founded on the ſuppoſition, that the time wherein the World was created, is typical of its duration; therefore, as the World was created in *ſix days*, the continuance thereof, in its preſent ſtate, will be *ſix thouſand years*. But *Elias*, who was either the original author, or, more probably, the reviver of this prediction, hath divided the ſuppoſed period of the *World*'s duration into three parts, thus: *two thouſand before the Law, two thouſand under the Law, and two thouſand under the Meſſiah*. Now, as all this is evidently falſe, we muſt conclude, that the diviſion was only a corrupt refinement, common enough in all commentators.

Although this prophecy is found in the *Jewiſh Talmud*, and on that account might merit little conſideration, yet it has a conſiderable number of ſupporters among the moſt reſpectable writers of the ancient chriſtian church.—*Lactantius* poſitively aſſerts, that "*the World ſhall laſt but* ſix thouſand years, *becauſe it was created in ſix days; and as the ſeventh day was then ordained to be a day of reſt or ſabbath, ſo after the expiration of ſix thouſand years, the great ſabbatiſm, or thouſand years of reſt will follow*".†

Irenæus was of the ſame opinion, and for the ſame reaſon ‡, as were Saint *Cyprian* § and Saint *Jerom*, Saint *Hippolytus* the martyr ‖, Saint *Hilary*, and above all the reſt, Saint *Juſtin* the martyr ¶; and the great Saint *Auguſtin*, though he doubted of the *Millenium*, yet declared himſelf of this opinion with regard to the age of the World **.

* Lactan. Div. Proem. l. 4.
† Lib. 5. c. 28.
‡ Exhort. ad Mart.
§ Quæſt. ad Orthod.
‖ Photius, c. 202.
¶ De Civ. Dei, l. 20. c. 7.

Non

Now it appears, that the chief reason which prompted moſt of thoſe Fathers of the Church to be of this belief was, that God ordained the *Term of Sabbath* as a type of the *Eternal Sabbath*, wherein *Chriſt* will reign in *peace* and *righteouſneſs* over his redeemed people for a myſtical thouſand years And they alſo conceived, that as this *great ſabbatiſm* will immediately follow the *End of the World*, therefore the number of days of its creation are typical of its duration It remained then only to enquire what a *day* ſtands for in allegorical ſcriptures; and which, according to what the Pſalmiſt ſays in the xcth *Pſalm*, verſe 4 and the Apoſtle *Peter* in his IId Epiſtle, c. iii. v 8 is a *thouſand years*. From theſe two paſſages alone, thoſe Fathers concluded, that they were ſufficiently warranted in believing that the age of the World is limited to the period of *ſix thouſand years*, a *day* in Scripture being allegorically uſed to repreſent a *thouſand years*

There are many who reject this opinion, as a ſilly conceit, and only the weak dream of a Jewiſh Rabbi But as we are aſſured that *Elias*, the ſuppoſed author of this prophecy, flouriſhed before Chriſt, and this even from the confeſſion of the Jews themſelves; it muſt, in the minds of thinking and religious perſons, weigh greatly in its behalf. We have, likewiſe, herein a very conſiderable evidence of the truth of our religion, ſince it is ſaid, that *from the giving of the Law to Chriſt the Meſſiah, is a period of true thouſand years*, which, though chronologically wrong, yet proves ſtrongly againſt the Jews, from their own moſt eſteemed book, that the Meſſiah is already come But in the behalf of this prophecy we may well obſerve, the extreme improbability that a Jewiſh Rabbi ſhould, but two centuries before our Saviour, undertake to deliver ſuch a remarkable aſſertion, couched in ſuch poſitive and bold terms, entirely on his own authority, without the ſupport of ſome ancient tradition. Nor does it appear credible, that it would be ſo well and generally received, eſpecially by ſuch an unbelieving bigotted nation as the Jewiſh, built on ſo weak a foundation On the other hand, it ſeems moſt likely, that this prophecy having been long entirely hid, or known only to the learned Doctors and Rabbins of the Jewiſh nation, it was firſt made public by this *Elias*, and therefore, as is commonly the caſe, he received the honor of being celebrated as its original author

It may, however, be objected, that if this prophecy had been the genuine product of any inſpired perſon, or ſeer, it would certainly have found a place in ſome part of the ſacred code, as well as the other prophecies. But to this we may reply, on the beſt of authority, that there were other prophecies, which though delivered by men inſpired from above, yet never obtained a place among the canonical ſcriptures; ſuch were the prophecies of *Enoch, the ſeventh from Adam*, which are mentioned by the apoſtle *Jude* in the 14th verſe of his Epiſtle Now it appears that thoſe prophecies were merely traditional, and being never committed to writing, in great length of time were either entirely loſt, or but a very few particulars of them preſerved. And here I cannot help deeming it as highly probable, that the prophecy now under conſideration was one of the patriarch Enoch's for as it is not reaſonable that a Jewiſh Rabbi would have dictated ſuch an important prophecy to the world, without having the authority of tradition on his ſide, this will, neceſſarily, carry it back to the ages of ſimplicity, when prophecies and all ſuch communications were merely oral and it is very obſervable, that this prophecy bears a very cloſe relation to *that* which *Jude* has cited as a known prophecy delivered by *Enoch*

But it may be objected further, that as the ſcriptures have expreſly forbidden us to examine or pry into this matter, therefore we are to give no credit to this prophecy, or to any conjecture which may be made concerning the *time of the end of the World*. To this I ſhall readily grant, that any thing merely conjectural aſſerted relative to this event, deſerves no credence, but the prophecy before us is ſomething more than conjecture, it reſts upon ſtrong proofs, and is evidently a very ancient and reſpectable tradition With reſpect, however, to the objection drawn from the ſcriptures prohibiting us to examine into this or any other future event, I conceive it will, on conſideration, be found futile, for thoſe aſſertions of our Saviour, *It is not for you to know the times and ſeaſons which the Father hath put in his own power*, and *of that day and hour knoweth no man, no not the Angels that are in Heaven, but my Father only*,—were evidently intended as rebukes unto his diſciples for their needleſs and unſeaſonable curioſity concerning matters of no importance to them at that time, when things of greater moment ought to have engaged their attention, namely, the beſt means to propagate the doctrines of their maſter To them, therefore, the reprimand of our Lord, that it was not their place to contemplate or ſtudy the times and ſeaſons of future events, was very proper, but the reproof and exhortation extend not to us, otherwiſe, why are we commanded to *ſeek out of the book of God, and read*, to *ſearch the ſcriptures*, which contain ſo many prophecies of events yet to be

fulfilled;

fulfilled, and above all, *to look for the day of* GOD?

The fact is, we are to look forwards; to extend *by faith* our view to that period when GOD *will arise with* awful *majesty to take vengeance on his enemies*, and to reward his friends.—The precise *day and hour* when this event will take place, are, indeed, unknown to us, and ever will be until it actually breaks upon us; and should any rashly presume to fix the time so exactly, as to the *hour*, the *day*, or even the *year*, we may justly esteem them as *deceivers and lying-spirits*.—We are of opinion, it is true, that the period of the *World's duration*, in its present state, is *six thousand years*, but as the chronology of the World is evidently defective, we are not assured of the World's exact age at this present, and therefore can never be certain when the six thousand years will be completed. Still, then, that great event will come suddenly upon us, *even as a thief in the night*, taking mankind, *as the flood in the time of Noah did*, unawares, and, as the scriptures have foretold, in general unprepared.

There are some prophecies contained in the volume of inspiration, relative to events which shall be accomplished in a gradual order even down to the end of the World. These are chiefly to be found in the *Apocalypse* of St *John*, but they are couched in language so obscure, in terms so enigmatic, as to render the study of them amazingly, if not insurmountably difficult, and after the most critical examination and intense research into the mysteries of this book, an exposition of the greatest part will be found the mere offspring of fancy. There are, indeed, the times or periods mentioned of many of those particulars predicted therein, but these times, or periods, are mostly typical of some larger portions of time, as an *hour*, a *day*, a *month*, and a *year*, which are universally allowed to be mystical, and for the accomplishment of the prophecies must certainly be so. But the period called χρονος, or, according to our translation, a *time*, is most undoubtedly typical of some unknown, but fixed portion of time. Unless, therefore, we can arrive at the knowledge of the several periods meant by these prophetical expressions, an *hour*, a *day*, a *month*, a *year*, &c. it will be impossible for us to know how long the duration will be of any of the prophetical events. And should we be acquainted with these particulars, yet unless we knew precisely at what time to fix their commencement, we shall still be at a loss to know when they will have an end.

I shall not attempt, then, to support the above hypothesis by critical disquisitions on this book, by historical researches into its particular circumstances, or by mathematical calculations of the several times or periods mentioned therein, being fully persuaded of the weakness and vanity of such attempts. Indeed, I cannot but be of opinion, that this book was designed not for the *amusement* of the wise and learned, but for the *use* of all ranks of christians; and therefore, though it is a *book* even now almost wholly *sealed up*, yet in process of time it will be entirely unfolded to the comprehension of the plainest understanding, and reflect shame on all those who have pretended to unlock its mysteries with *keys* of their own fabrication. We have only but to wait *till the day dawn*, when the *apocalyptical visions* will be fully explained; and it is my humble persuasion, that the most important parts of the apocalyptical prophecies are yet to be fulfilled, and that even the *men of this generation* will see plainly many of them accomplished. Are the *vials of wrath* yet poured out? or is *Antichrist* yet destroyed? Are not the spirits of *Infidelity* and of *Heresy* broke loose upon us; and with a rapid violence do not they threaten the most dismal effects; to which a *Laodicean* lethargy hath given, and still continues to give, the greatest encouragement? In short, there is the utmost reason for our keeping a watchful eye upon the conclusion of the present, and the beginning of the ensuing century; together with an earnest zeal to keep our *moral garments* unspotted, and our minds in a constant readiness, for great revolutions may justly be expected in the World.

Human wisdom is nearly arrived to its *acme*; and the *lamp*, perhaps, may be full of human depravity, which, with various other circumstances, serve to indicate that we are considerably advanced (if I may venture the expression) into the *evening of time*. The shadows are deepening fast, and night is hastening on apace; and though we have *apparently* more than two centuries to complete the *sixth millennial* age of the World, yet its chronology is defective; and we are also assured by Him who formed the World, and all things therein, that *those days shall be shortened*, which though primarily spoken of the *destruction of Jerusalem*, yet it is as certain that our Lord alluded likewise to the *future destruction of the World*. Excellent then was his advice both to that, and this occasion; *Watch, therefore, for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come*.

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of the CUCKOO.

By Mr EDWARD JENNER, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire

[From a Paper read before the ROYAL SOCIETY, March 13, 1788.]

THE first appearance of cuckoos in Gloucestershire (the part of England where these observations were made) is about the 27th of April. The song of the male, which is well known, soon proclaims its arrival. The song of the female, if the peculiar notes of which it is composed may be so called, is widely different, and has been so little attended to, that I believe few are acquainted with it. I know not how to convey to you a proper idea of it by a comparison with the notes of any other bird, but the cry of the dabchick bears the nearest resemblance to it.

Unlike the generality of birds, cuckoos do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, she is often attended by two or three males, who seem to be earnestly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance, till after the middle of summer, the nests of the birds selected to receive her eggs are to be found in great abundance, but, like the other migrating birds, she does not begin to lay till some weeks after her arrival. I never could procure an egg till after the middle of May, though probably an early-coming cuckoo may produce one sooner.

The cuckoo makes choice of the nests of a great variety of small birds. I have known its egg intrusted to the care of the hedge-sparrow, the water-wagtail, the titlark, the yellow-hammer, the green-linnet, and the whinchat. Among these it generally selects the three former, but shews a much greater partiality to the hedge-sparrow than to any of the rest: therefore, for the purpose of avoiding confusion, this bird only, in the following account, will be considered as the foster-parent of the cuckoo, except in instances which are particularly specified.

The hedge-sparrow commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time, generally after she has laid one or two, the cuckoo contrives to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge sparrow. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure; for the old hedge sparrow at intervals, while she is sitting, not unfrequently throws out some of her own eggs, and sometimes injures them in such a way that they become addle, so that it more frequently happens, that only two or three hedge-sparrow's eggs are hatched with the cuckoo's than otherwise: but whether this be the case or not, she sits the same length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the cuckoo's egg requiring no longer incubation than her own. However, I have never seen an instance where the hedge-sparrow has either thrown out or injured the egg of the cuckoo.

When the hedge-sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young cuckoo and some of her own offspring from the shell, her own young ones, and any of her eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out, the young cuckoo remaining possessor of the nest, and sole object of her future care. The young birds are not previously killed, nor are the eggs demolished, but all are left to perish together, either entangled about the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground under it.

The early fate of the young hedge-sparrows is a circumstance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong causes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have supposed the parent cuckoo the author of their destruction; while others as erroneously, have pronounced them smothered by the disproportionate size of their fellow nestling. Now the cuckoo's egg being not much larger than the hedge-sparrow's (as I shall more fully point out hereafter) it necessarily follows, that at first there can be no great difference in the size of the birds just burst from the shell. Of the fallacy of the former assertion also I was some years ago convinced, by having found that many cuckoos' eggs were hatched in the nests of other birds after the old cuckoo had disappeared, and by seeing the same fate then attend the nestling sparrows as during the appearance of old cuckoos in this country. But, before I proceed to the facts relating to the death of the young sparrows, it will be proper to lay before you some examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young cuckoo; since even the well known fact, that this business is intrusted to the care of other birds, has been lately controverted; and since, as it is a fact so much out of the ordinary course of nature, it may still probably be disbelieved.

I. The titlark is frequently selected by the cuckoo to take charge of its young one; but as it is a bird less familiar than many that I have mentioned, its nest is not so often discovered. I have, nevertheless, had several cuckoo's eggs brought to me that were found in titlark's nests, and had one opportunity of seeing the young cuckoo in the nest of this bird. I saw the old birds feed it repeatedly,

peatedly, and, to satisfy myself that they were really titlarks, shot them both, and found them to be so

II A cuckoo laid her egg in a water-wagtail's nest in the thatch of an old cottage The wagtail sat her usual time, and then hatched all the eggs but one; which, with all the young ones, except the cuckoo, was turned out of the nest The young birds, consisting of five, were found upon a rafter that projected from under the thatch, and with them was the egg, not in the least injured On examining the egg, I found the young wagtail incontained quite perfect, and just in such a state as birds are when ready to be disengaged from the shell The cuckoo was reared by the wagtails till it was nearly ready capable of flying, when it was killed by an accident

III A hedge sparrow built her nest in a hawthorn bush in a timber-yard: after she had laid two eggs, a cuckoo dropped in a third The sparrow continued laying, as if nothing had happened, till she had laid five, her usual number, and then sat

June 20, 1786 On inspecting the nest I found, that the bird had hatched this morning, and that every thing but the young cuckoo was thrown out Under the nest I found one of the young hedge sparrows dead, and one egg by the side of the nest entangled with the coarse woody materials that formed its outside covering On examining the egg, I found one end of the shell a little cracked, and could see that the sparrow it contained was yet alive It was then restored to the nest, but in a few minutes was thrown out The egg being again suspended by the outside of the nest was saved a second time from breaking To see what would happen if the cuckoo was removed, I took out the cuckoo, and placed the egg containing the hedge-sparrow in the nest in its stead The old birds, during this time, flew about the spot, shewing signs of great anxiety, but when I withdrew, they quickly came to the nest again On looking into it in a quarter of an hour afterward, I found the young one completely hatched, warm and lively The hedge sparrows were suffered to remain undisturbed with their new charge for three hours (during which time they paid every attention to it) when the cuckoo was again put into the nest The old sparrows had been so much disturbed by these intrusions, that for some time they shewed an unwillingness to come to it however, at length they came, and on examining the nest again in a few minutes, I found the young sparrow was tumbled out. It was a second time restored, but again experienced the same fate

From these experiments, and supposing, from the feeble appearance of the young cuckoo just disengaged from the shell, that it was utterly incapable of displacing either the egg or the young sparrows, I was induced to believe, that the old sparrows were the only agents in this seeming unnatural business, but I afterward clearly perceived the cause of this strange phænomenon, by discovering the young cuckoo in the act of displacing its fellow-nestlings, as the following relation will fully evince

June 18, 1787, I examined the nest of a hedge-sparrow, which then contained a cuckoo and three hedge-sparrow's eggs. On inspecting it the day following, I found the bird had hatched, but that the nest now contained only a young cuckoo and one young hedge-sparrow. The nest was placed so near the extremity of a hedge, that I could distinctly see what was going forward in it; and, to my astonishment, saw the young cuckoo, though so newly hatched, in the act of turning out the young hedge sparrow

The mode of accomplishing this was very curious The little animal, with the assistance of its rump and wings, contrived to get the bird upon its back, and making a lodgement for the burden by elevating its elbows, clambered backward with it up the side of the nest till it reached the top, where resting for a moment, it threw off its load with a jerk, and quite disengaged it from the nest. It remained in this situation a short time, feeling about with the extremities of its wings, as if to be convenced whether the business was properly executed, and then dropped into the nest again With the extremities of its wings I have often seen it examine, as it were, an egg and nestling before it began its operations; and the nice sensibility which these parts appeared to possess seemed sufficiently to compensate the want of sight, which as yet it was destitute of. I afterward put in an egg, and this, by a similar process, was conveyed to the edge of the nest, and thrown out These experiments I have since repeated several times in different nests, and have always found the young cuckoo disposed to act in the same manner In climbing up the nest, it sometimes drops its burden, and thus is foiled in its endeavours, but, after a little respite, the work is resumed, and goes on almost incessantly till it is effected It is wonderful to see the extraordinary exertions of the young cuckoo, when it is two or three days old, if a bird be put into the nest with it that is too weighty for it to lift out In this state it seems ever restless and uneasy. But this disposition for turning out its companions begins to decline from the time it is

two or three till [illegible] about twelve days old, when, as far as I have hitherto seen, it ceases Indeed, the disposition for throwing out the egg appears to cease a few days sooner, for I have frequently seen the young cuckoo, after it had been hatched nine or ten days, remove a nestling that had been placed in the nest with it, when it suffered an egg, put there at the same time, to remain unmolested The singularity of its shape is well adapted to these purposes, for, different from other newly hatched birds, its back from the scapulæ downward is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle This depression seems formed by nature for the design of giving a more secure lodgement to the egg of the hedge-sparrow, or its young one, when the young cuckoo is employed in removing either of them from the nest When it is about twelve days old, this cavity is quite filled up, and then the back assumes the shape of nestling birds in general

Having found that the old hedge-sparrow commonly throws out some of her own eggs after her nest has received the cuckoos, and not knowing how she might treat her young ones, if the young cuckoo was deprived of the power of dispossessing them of the nest, I made the following experiment

July 9 A young cuckoo that had been hatched by a hedge sparrow about four hours, was confined in the nest in such a manner that it could not possibly turn out the young hedge sparrows which were hatched at the same time, though it was almost incessantly making attempts to effect it The consequence was, the old birds fed the whole alike, and appeared in every respect to pay the same attention to their own young as to the young cuckoo, until the 13th, when the nest was unfortunately plundered

The smallness of the cuckoo's egg in proportion to the size of the bird is a circumstance that hitherto, I believe, has escaped the notice of the ornithologist So great is the disproportion, that it is in general smaller than that of the house sparrow, whereas the difference in the size of the birds is nearly as five to one I have used the term *in general*, because eggs produced at different times by the same bird vary very much in size I have found a cuckoo's egg so light that it weighed only 43 grains, and one so heavy that it weighed 55 grains The colour of the cuckoo's eggs is extremely variable Some, both in ground and pencilling, very much resemble the house-sparrow's, some are indistinctly covered with bran coloured spots, and others are marked with lines of black, resembling, in some measure, the eggs of the yellow hammer

The circumstance of the young cuckoo's being destined by nature to throw out the young hedge-sparrows, seems to account for the parent-cuckoo's dropping her egg in the nest of birds so small as those I have particularised If she were to do this in the nest of a bird which produced a large egg, and consequently a large nestling, the young cuckoo would probably find an insurmountable difficulty in solely possessing the nest, as its exertions would be unequal to the labour of turning out the young birds Besides, though many of the larger birds might have fed the nestling cuckoo very properly, had it been committed to their charge, yet they could not have suffered their own young to have been sacrificed, for the accommodation of the cuckoo, in such great number as the smaller ones, which are so much more abundant, for though it would be a vain attempt to calculate the numbers of nestlings destroyed by means of the cuckoo, yet the slightest observation would be sufficient to convince us that they must be very large

Here it may be remarked, that though nature permits the young cuckoo to make this great waste, yet the animals thus destroyed are not thrown away or rendered useless At the season when this happens, great numbers of tender quadrupeds and reptiles are seeking provision, and if they find the callow nestlings which have fallen victims to the young cuckoo, they are furnished with food well adapted to their peculiar state

(To be concluded in our next)

An ACCOUNT of THOMAS HOLLIS

[*concluded from* Vol XIV *p* 400]

AT length in August or Sept 1770, he put his resolution of retiring into practice, and went to his estate at Corscombe, in Dorsetshire. In a letter to a friend, dated Sept. 24, he says, "an absence of fifteen years from this country, has occasioned several inconveniences to me, and would occasion many more, were I not now on the spot to prevent them It is probable I shall stay here till towards Christmas, and then go only to town for a month, two or three, if possible to get clear of it Retreat is now become more and more acceptible to me. Where I shall dwell afterwards precisely, I do not know at present, but as near to this place as may be It is called Urles, or Urles farm,

farm, and is a moſt healthy, and I think beautiful ſpot, the very earth itſelf is ſweet beyond a noſegay, but the houſe is a bad and very old farm houſe.

"I thank God I am well, but I feel in ſeveral ways, the effects of my late long moſt rigid plan. I riſe from ſix to ſeven, and to bed from eleven to twelve, and the whole day, each to the other, paſſes in ſuch a variety of tranſactions, ſome not perſonal and of ſcope, that I am often ſurpriſed at the recollection of them. That of which I am moſt chary, is my time, and people knowing the ſtreightneſs of my apartment, and that I mean well, under certain ſingularities, are cautious enough in general, not to break in upon and conſume it. The idea of ſingularity, by way of ſhield, I try by all means to hold out."

In what manner he paſſed the remainder of his life does not appear with certainty. His death, which happened on the 1ſt of Jan. 1774, was ſudden. The following account of it is extracted from a letter to Mrs. Macaulay, from Mr. Toplady, printed in that gentleman's poſthumous works. "Early in the afternoon of New Year's-day, Mr. Hollis was in a field at ſome diſtance from his place of reſidence at Corſcombe, attended by only one workman, who was receiving his directions concerning a tree which had been lately felled. On a ſudden, he put one of his fingers to his forehead, ſaying, "Richard, I believe the weather is going to change, I am extremely giddy." Theſe words were ſcarce off his lips, when he dropped. He fell on his left ſide, and being near an hedge, his head was received by the ſubjacent ditch. The man (I know not whether a carpenter or a common labourer) ſprung to his aſſiſtance, and raiſing him from that ſad ſituation, adminiſtered what little relief he could. The expiring Patriot was ſtill ſufficiently himſelf to ſay, "Lord have mercy upon me! Lord have mercy upon me, receive my ſoul!" which were the laſt words he was able to pronounce. His lips moved afterwards, but no ſound was formed. In a few ſeconds more his ſpirit was diſimpriſoned. The frighted aſſiſtant loſt no time. Leaving the corpſe on the graſs, he haſtened away for ſuperior help; but in vain, the lancet, when applied, was without effect.

"It ſeems Mr. Hollis always wiſhed that his death might be ſudden. Providence was pleaſed to grant his requeſt. Was I qualified to chuſe for myſelf, and were it lawful to make it a ſubject of prayer, I would wiſh for the ſame indulgence, whenever my appointed change may come. It is, I think, the moſt deſirable mode of departure. Where the perſon is in a ſtate of grace, how happy to be ſurprized into heaven! and to ſurvivors friends, it is but a ſingle ſhock on full."

"At the time of his deceaſe, Mr. Hollis was ready booted, intending to ride that day to Lyme Regis.

"When I was there, it was my melancholy lot to occupy the chamber in which he always ſlept during his occaſional ſtay in that town, and which had been prepared for his reception two or three nights before; it was at the Three Cups, an inn which he had purchaſed a few years ago."

Mr. Toplady adds with ſome warmth, "Though this valuable man lived entirely to the benefit of others, and may be cloathed with the moſt public-ſpirited worthies that ever breathed, yet I have ſeldom known a death ſo little regretted by the generality."

After his death, many extravagant panegyricks were written concerning him, and a moſt pompous publication of his life, by the author of the Confeſſional, as is ſuppoſed, made its appearance in 1780. From this we may collect, that he was a man of great zeal, liberality, and good intentions, was ſubject to ſome ridiculous whimſies, and influenced by prejudices incompatible with true greatneſs. Theſe, if they had not been attentionally diſplayed as virtues, might have paſſed unnoticed; but when the blemiſhes of a good man are held up as objects of admiration, it is fit that the folly of ſuch panegyrics ſhould be marked with the diſapprobation it merits.

"Mr. Hollis, we are told, roſe early, and in town went out very early, and ſpent his evenings generally at home, in arranging what he had done or procured, and ſetting for the next day's employment. He generally read, or played on the flute, at the cloſe of the evening, which he found to ſoothe and compoſe his mind; he was fond of muſick, was a judge of it, and had a large collection. His principal public entertainments were operas and oratorios, to which he ſometimes went, but not very often. He was a great walker, even to exceſs, and rode ſometimes for exerciſe, but always went gently, and made his walks and rides anſwer ſome good purpoſe. He ſerved many years with his favourite maſter Mr. Martin, the father, even to an extreme, ſo that it became neceſſary to him, and it is thought he hurt himſelf by it. Moſt abſtemious in his diet at times, and latterly eat very little, and very plain, drank no wine or beer, nor uſed ſalt or ſpices of any ſort, nor butter, milk or ſugar, but drank great quantities of tea, morning and evening, with only dry toaſt. He was very luſty, and grew fat, nor was he reduced by his abſtinence and great exerciſe. He was inattentive

inattentive to heat and cold when in the open air, and attended only to partial cold and air in rooms, &c He could not go through the little attentions neceſſary at entertainments, and therefore ſeldom entertained any but very particular friends, and towards the latter end of his life, not even them To all parade he was an enemy, thought it troubleſome, and therefore kept no chariot, nor the number of common ſervants which are generally thought neceſſary to attend a gentleman of his fortune In fine, he had the reſolution to follow ſtrictly his own principles and plan of life, and to ſpend his fortune agreeably to them"

His fortune, which was very conſiderable, he devited to Thomas Brand, Eſq of the Hide, in Eſſex, who had been his fellow-traveller, and who has ſince taken his name.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER V

Τροχος, Αρματος γαρ ειμι
Βιοτος τριχα κυλισθεις.

ANACREON.

THE entrance upon a new year never fails opening to the thinking mind, a large ſcene of retroſpective and proſpective contemplation

We look back with ſilent wonder on the various mutations, public and private, which have diſtinguiſhed the preceding annual circle of time

In the quick ſucceſſion and complicated variety of political occurrences we beſtowed little, if any, ſerious reflections on particular incidents, but when we review them, in their regular order, as compoſing the hiſtory of the laſt year, and our eye is undazzled with the pomp of deſcription, we weigh their cauſes in an even balance, and mark their effects with more impartial minds — Many circumſtances which we thought too inſignificant to merit much of our attention, and which in a little while were entirely eradicated from our minds by the more important events which ſucceeded them, yet now, when ſeated in a calm ſituation, enjoying no other pleaſures from the paſt tranſactions of the world but what ariſes from contemplation, and the temporary miſts of prejudice being removed from our ſight, we obſerve thoſe very trivial circumſtances in active exerciſe producing effects that ſhall materially diſtinguiſh the year before us We feel ourſelves intereſted in things we deſpiſed, and look for the events which will flow from them with anxious ſolicitude —The ſickneſs or death of a great man, the change of a miniſtry, or the inſolence of a factious demagogue in the ſenate, may intrinſically, perhaps, be matters of little moment, but when we reflect that even leſſer circumſtances than theſe have occaſioned revolutions in empires, which ſometimes have ended in their total deſtruction, we ſhall watch with an eagle eye the minuteſt contingent effects that ſhall iſſue from any one of ſuch public circumſtances

But though the various conſiderable additions which have been made to the chronology of remarkable events juſtly merit our attentive conſideration, as tending to furniſh our minds with enlarged and magnificent ideas of His power and providence whoſe "kingdom ruleth over all,"—yet it is by carefully retracing the ſhort and humble path which we ourſelves have trod, that we can gain ſuch a ſtock of intereſting knowledge, as, when united with virtue improved by experience, will ſupport our ſpirits, animate our hearts, and crown our heads with honour, through the remaining ſtages of life

When labouring up the ſide of ſome lofty hill, our eye is bent towards the ſummit, and we take but a very ſlight obſervation of the various beauties and precipices around us, but when arrived at the place of our deſtination, we ſurvey again every part of the ſcene over which we have travelled, and our imagination ſhudders at a number of dangerous places which we eſcaped without notice, and accuſes us of negligence in not having obſerved minutely many delightful ſpots where we might have agreeably refreſhed ourſelves

There are ſcarcely any who neglect making ſimilar obſervations at this ſeaſon, on the changes and chances which diverſified their particular ſphere of action during the laſt twelve months, but it is to be lamented that the number is very few who make theſe reflections of experience the ſource of improvement It is too commonly the caſe, indeed, that every year ends as the former, filled with the ſad fragments of broken reſolutions, and with innumerable vacuities of time wherein we neglected to do good to ourſelves

ſelves on others In the firſt moments of meditation at the commencement of a *new year*, theſe diſagreeable appearances caſt a damp upon our ſpirits, and our ſouls feel a temporary pang of remorſe, which brings forth, for our preſent ſatisfaction, ſtrong purpoſes of amendment,—but no ſooner do we actively engage in the cares and pleaſures around us than the ſcene behind us cloſes, our reflections are buried under preſent labours and engagements, the reſolutions with which we buoyed up our minds grow flagged, and when one of the leaſt of them falls beneath the influence of ſome tranſient temptation, the diſcomfiture of the whole rapidly follows, we become reduced to our former imperfection,—end the year as uſual, and from the ſummit of a *new one*, review the number of our miſ-ſpent years once more enlarged

To the mind of ſenſibility there is nothing, ſurely, can afford more poignant concern than this deplorable weakneſs of human nature And therefore, by inveſtigating its cauſe, we may perhaps do ſome good to thoſe who feel their debility, and are more the ſlaves of vice from cuſtom than from inclination The great miſfortune, then, lies in this When a man hath been long enamoured with the meretricious charms of a ſinful courſe, he cannot on a ſudden diſengage himſelf, becauſe his ſtrongeſt paſſions prove his firmeſt chains ſhould he, however, be ſufficiently alarmed of the danger he is in, as to reſolve directly on attempting his liberty, inſtead of coolly forming a previous plan of operations, and acting in a regular manner accordingly,—he raſhly makes a ſtruggle which alarms all his paſſions at once, and he falls beneath their united force, a greater ſlave than ever

There are many perſons, poſſeſſed of excellent underſtandings and good diſpoſitions, who go on even to the end of their days in this courſe of alternate vice and repentance And if they are preſſed ſeriouſly, in a cool moment, upon the folly of their conduct, they will readily plead guilty to the charge, yet in extenuation of themſelves they will endeavour to throw the blame on the conſtitution of human nature, the paſſions of which are ſo ſtrong as to be incapable of ſtanding firm againſt the power of the many temptations which are ſcattered along the road of life But, notwithſtanding ſuch plauſible pretences, the evil is far from being rooted ſo firmly in our nature as to be proof againſt every attempt to eradicate it, indeed if we violently endeavour to pluck it up at once by the roots, ſo far from ſucceeding in the attempt, we ſhall only have the mortification of feeling, more ſenſibly, the force we have ſuffered it to gain upon us—Still, however, there is a ſure method of extricating ourſelves from the ſlaviſh yoke of vice, under what appearance ſoever it may have captivated us, and that is, in the firſt moments of awakened reaſon to act with the utmoſt circumſpection. After having deliberately ſurveyed our chain, and diſcovered its weakeſt link, let us break it; and ſo proceed from the meaneſt 'till we have conquered thoſe of the greateſt force. —In other words, we are firſt to get entirely rid of that bad habit which ſits lightſt, and hath the leaſt hold upon us, then engage with another; and ſo on in a gradual ſeries, 'till we are reſtored to the active uſe of our reaſon and the poſſeſſion of a good conſcience. This, it is certain, muſt be the work of time, but if carried into regular execution cannot fail of an happy and honourable iſſue

It hath been often obſerved, and the truth is abſolutely inconteſtible, that no man ever falls ſuddenly into the depths of wickedneſs; We become pleaſed with one ſinful pleaſure, and after getting familiar with that we venture further, till the way of innocence and the light of truth are loſt entirely to our view.

And as we fell ſo we muſt endeavour to riſe, by conquering, gradually, our evil habits, and gaining thoſe of oppoſite character. A blind man never attempts to haſten his journey by running, as that would endanger his life, but, prudently, walks with a ſlow pace, feeling the objects before him with his ſtick to ward misfortune, and ſurveys ſafely, though late, at the place of his deſtination.

Thus are we to act in our return to virtue and its happineſs, reſolve with firmneſs, and proceed with prudence; and ſhould a dangerous temptation encounter us, knowing our own weakneſs by fatal experience, inſtead of meeting it in an affectation of bravery, endeavour to avoid it, and turn our attention upon things of an oppoſite nature. At a ſeaſon like this, therefore, when ſerious reflection upon the paſt prompts us to look forwards to the future, we ſhould determine, once more on purſuing the path which alone leads both to temporal and eternal happineſs. Another year is added to the inſignificant number which are allotted as the period of our exiſtence —During the ſtrong circle we muſt, undoubtedly have experienced many diſappointments, and, perhaps, as ſome of our moſt fortunate deſire —Probably we have dropped the tears of genuine grief on the graves of our deareſt friends, or have ſeen others of our fellow-mortals taken off the ſtage of life, on whom our chief hopes of ſupport and preferment depended.—In ſhort, no one can look back upon the preceding year without obſerving, in his own concerns, and thoſe of the world around, the vanity of human life, neither will any venture to deny

that

that he hath added conſiderably in that ſhort period to the meaſure of his iniquities. It would be happy if theſe reflections ſhould prompt us to look ſeriouſly into the future, and accompany us through every moment of the year before us. As it is uncertain whether we ſhall be permitted to accompliſh the year that is now begun, let the time paſt be ſufficient to have walked in the way of wickedneſs. The clouds of darkneſs may ſuddenly ariſe, and the direful tempeſt may hurry us away in the midſt of all our guilty practices into the world unknown. Say not that theſe truths are too gloomy for this mirthful ſeaſon; that they are calculated to throw a damp upon the ſports, and to prevent us from partaking of thoſe comforts which the Almighty hath given, to enable us to paſs through with delight a time which would otherwiſe be cheerleſs.

Virtue and pleaſure are not numerical to each other, but where they are united the pureſt joy abounds, the joy of innocence; that ſpecies of joy which no libertine knows any thing of, but from his want of it.—But it cannot be diſmal to contemplate virtue, to avoid remorſe, and to hope for endleſs happineſs. Shortly both the writer and the reader of this ſhall be entered on that world where years and ſeaſons are unknown. Virtue and vice are the only diſtinctions which will diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of eternity.—ſurely then it behoves each of us to ſecure that peace of conſcience in time, which alone will render us happy in the eternal world.

ANECDOTES of THOMAS AMORY, Eſq.

THIS Gentleman, who is yet living at the age of 97 years, was the ſon of Counſellor Amory, who attended King William in Ireland, and was appointed Secretary for the forfeited eſtates in that kingdom, where he was poſſeſſed of a very extenſive property in the County of Clare. Our Author was not born in Ireland, as it has been ſuggeſted. It has been conjectured that he was bred to ſome branch of the profeſſion of Phyſic. Whether, ſays a perſon who appears to have known him, he ever followed that or any other profeſſion I have not heard. When I knew him (i. e. about 1757) he lived in a very reclute way on a ſmall fortune, and his reſidence was in Orchard ſtreet, Weſtminſter*. At that time alſo he had a country lodging for occaſional retirement in the ſummer, at Belfont, near Hounſlow. He had then a wife, who bore a very reſpectable character; and by whom he had a ſon, who, if living, is a Phyſician ſomewhere in the north of England†.

On the ſame authority we are told, that he was a man of a very peculiar look and aſpect, though at the ſame time he bore quite the appearance of a gentleman. He read much, and ſcarce ever ſtirred abroad, but like a bat in the duſk of the evening, and then he would take his uſual walk, but ſeemed always to be ruminating on ſpeculative ſubjects, even when paſſing along the moſt crowded ſtreets.

From the many ſtrong marks of genius as well as whimſical peculiarities to be found in his writings, it would be very acceptable to the publick to have a more particular account of him and his works. Of the latter we ſhall endeavour to collect what is at preſent known, and ſhall be glad to receive more information.

In the year 1751, on the publication of Lord Orrery's "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr Swift," the following Advertiſement appeared in the Whitehall Evening Poſt, Dec 12, 1751, but we have not been able to diſcover that the Pamphlet was ever printed.

"*Soon will be publiſhed,*

"A Letter to Lord Orrery, in Anſwer to what his Lordſhip ſays in his late Remarks in Praiſe of Swift's Sermon on the Trinity, being an Attempt to vindicate the Divinity of God, the Father Almighty, and to convince his Lordſhip, if he has a Mind open to Conviction, that the Fifteenth Diſcourſe preached by the Dean of St Patrick's, is ſo far from being that Maſterpiece my Lord Orrery calls it, that it is in reality the moſt fenſeleſs and deſpicable Performance that ever was produced by Orthodoxy to corrupt the divine Religion of the Bleſſed Jeſus. By Thomas Amory, Eſq."

In 1755, he publiſhed "Memoirs, containing the Lives of ſeveral Ladies of Great-britain. A Hiſtory of Antiquities, Productions of Nature, and Monuments of Art. Obſervations on the Chriſtian Religion, as profeſſed by the eſtabliſhed Church and Diſſenters of every Denomination. Remarks on

* Dr. Amory ſays, his father lived at Millbank, and rented a houſe ſome time at Belfont.

† This gentleman, Dr Robert Amory, is now living at Wakefield, where he has practiſed phyſick above 27 years. He has three ſons. Robert, a cripple from an injury received in the action under Lord Rodney, on the 12th of April, the ſecond, a Lieutenant in the 71ſt, and the third an Enſign in the 57th. *Dr Amory's Letter to St. James's Chronicle*, Nov. 22, 1788.

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the Writings of the greateſt Engliſh Divines and a Review of the Works of the Writers called Infidels, from Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, to the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke With a Variety of Diſquiſitions and Opinions relative to Criticiſm and Manners, and many extraordinary Actions. In ſeveral Letters 8vo

The characters of the Ladies celebrated in this work, are ſingular and extraordinary They are not only beautiful, learned, ingenious, and religious, but they are all zealous Unitarians to a very high degree, as is the Author himſelf At the end of the hiſtory of theſe Memoirs, he promiſed a continuation of them, which was to contain what the publick would then have received with great ſatisfaction, and certainly would ſtill, ſhould the MSS luckily remain in being His words are as follow

"N B In an Appendix to the ſecond volume of this work, the reader will find an account of two very extraordinary perſons, Dean Swift, and Mrs Conſtantia Grierſon, of Dublin

"As to the Dean, we have four hiſtories of him, lately publiſhed; to wit, by Lord Orrery, the Obſerver on Lord Orrery‡, Dean Swift, Eſq and Mrs Pilkington, but after all the man is not deſcribed The ingenious female writer comes neareſt to his character, ſo far as ſhe relates, but her relation is an imperfect piece My Lord and the Remarker on his Lordſhip have given us mere critiques on his writings, and not ſo ſatisfactory as one could wiſh They are not painters And as to Mr Swift, the Dean's couſin, his Life is an odd kind of hiſtory of the Doctor's family, and vindication of the Dean's high birth, pride and proceedings His true character is not attempted by this writer He ſays it never can be drawn up with any degree of accuracy, ſo exceedingly ſtrange, various, and perplexed it was, and yet the materials are to be gathered from his writings. All this I deny I think I can draw his character, not from his writings, but from my own near obſervations of the man I knew him well, though I never was within-ſide of his houſe, becauſe I could not flatter, cringe, or meanly humour the extravagancies of any man I am ſure I knew him better than any of thoſe friends he entertained twice a week at the Deanery, Stella excepted I had him often to myſelf in his rides and walks, and have ſtudied his ſoul when he little thought what I was about As I lodged for a year within a few doors of him, I knew his times of going out to a minute, and generally nicked the opportunity He was fond of company upon theſe occaſions; and glad to have any rational perſon to talk to; for, whatever was the meaning of it, he rarely had any of his friends attending him at his exerciſes One ſervant only and no companion he had with him, as often as I have met him, or came up with him What gave me the eaſieſt acceſs to him, was my being tolerably well acquainted with our politicks and hiſtory, and knowing many places, things, people and parties, civil and religious, of his beloved England Upon this account he was glad I joined him We talked generally of factions and religion, ſtates and revolutions, leaders and parties Sometimes we had other ſubjects Who I was he never knew; nor did I ſeem to know he was the Dean for a long time, not till one Sunday evening that his Verger put me into his ſeat at St Patrick's prayers, without my knowing the Doctor ſat there Then I was obliged to recognize the great man, and ſeemed in a very great ſurprize This pretended ignorance of mine as to the perſon of the Dean had given me an opportunity of diſcourſing more freely with, and of receiving more information from, the Doctor than otherwiſe I could have enjoyed. The Dean was proud beyond all other mortals that I have ſeen, and quite another man when he was known

"This may ſeem ſtrange to many, but it muſt be to thoſe who are not acquainted with me I was ſo far from having a vanity to be known to Dr Swift, or to be ſeen among the fortunate at his houſe (as I have heard thoſe who met there called) that I am ſure it would not have been in the power of any perſon of conſideration to get me there. What I wanted in relation to the Dean I had. This was enough for me I deſired no more of him I was enabled by the means I uſed to know the excellencies and the defects of his underſtanding; and the picture I have drawn of his mind, you ſhall ſee in the Appendix aforementioned; with ſome remarks on his writings, and on the caſes of Vaneſſa and Stella

"As to Mrs Grierſon, Mr Ballard's account of her in his Memoirs of ſome Engliſh Ladies, lately publiſhed, is not worth a rush. He knew nothing of her and the imperfect relation he got from Mrs Barber is next to nothing I was intimately acquainted with Mrs Grierſon, and have paſſed a hundred afternoons with her in literary converſations in her own parlour Therefore it is in my power to give a very particular and exact account of this extraordinary woman In the Appendix you ſhall have it

Theſe promiſed accounts, however pleaſing

‡ Dr. Delany.

they

they would be to every reader, have not yet appeared

The Monthly Reviewers of the time having given an account of this work unsatisfactory to the Author, he published (for there can be little doubt but he was the Author) a pamphlet intitled, "A Letter to the Reviewers," occasioned by their Account of a Book called MEMOIRS By a Lady 8vo 1755. This Lady signs herself *Maria de Large*; and subjoined, are some remarks signed *Anna Maria Cornwallis*.

In 1756 he published the first volume of "The Life of John Buncle, Esq containing various Observations and Reflections made in several Parts of the World, and many extraordinary Relations," 8vo which may be considered in some measure as a supplement to the Memoirs; and in 1766 appeared the second volume. Both parts exhibit the same beauties, the same blemishes, and the same eccentricities It has been thought, that in the character and adventures of Mr Buncle, the Author intended to sketch his own picture, and perhaps there may be some truth in the conjecture Both the Memoirs and Life have been reprinted in 12mo the former in two volumes, the latter in four.

Dr Amory, in the Letter already quoted, says, that his father never had but one wife, when young, was a very handsome man, at present will not see any company, nor ever comes out of his room, and that he has published many political and religious Tracts, Poems and Songs

Counsellor Amory, the grandfather of the Doctor, and father of our Author, was the youngest brother of Amory, or Damer, the Miser, whom Pope calls the wealthy and the wise, from whom came Lord Milton, &c He married the daughter of Fitz Maurice, Earl of Kerry; Sir William Petty, and her daughter, and the grandfather of the Duke of Leinster, a third

*** *This was intended for insertion last month, but obliged to be postponed on account of the Parliamentary Proceedings*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

An ADDRESS to My COUNTRYMEN on SLAVERY and the SLAVE TRADE.

Vincit amor humani generis

THIS subject having happily become the object of general and anxious attention, and being shortly to be unfolded before Parliament for its decision, I claim the right of an Englishman to declare my sentiments at the tribunal of the Public

Is it not a matter in which we are all interested? Who is indifferent to the cause of humanity? But the motives which actuate the breasts of Englishmen on this great question, are various and important. Such not only feel for an object suffering under the hand of unprovoked cruelty, to whose rescue they advance, but, sensible from indubitable evidence that Providence has not made any difference in intellectual ability between the Negroes and the Whites, they reflect on the privileges of that constitution of government under which they live, on that *liberty* they enjoy, not obtained without the blood and toils of their ancestors, and compare it with the Negroes chain They revolt!—This constitution (the stupendous wonder of surrounding nations), if it teaches any thing, teaches this first, *that it treat with a high degree of respect every human being, as invested with the noble faculty of reason and an immortal spirit, that I move towards him on the principles of justice* Here then begins the foundation of LIBERTY, respecting which it is only needful to refer to the illustrious names of Selden, Littleton, and Lord Coke they tell us in strong terms (and it is the foundation of their great name) that "LIBERTY IS EVERY MAN'S RIGHT, LIBERTY TO THINK AND ACT, WHEREBY HE MAY ARRIVE AT THE SUMMIT OF HUMAN ATTAINMENT, THAT HIS PERSON IS NOT TO BE TOUCHED BY ANY WITHOUT DEFAULT, THAT HIS PROPERTY IS SECURE, THAT PERSONS IN THE LOWEST RANK OF SOCIETY HAVE VARIOUS RIGHTS, EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE WITH THOSE IN THE HIGHER Such is the dignified language of our greatest Legislators, that LIBERTY is reverently held in the breasts of Englishmen a position invaluable, the assistant of every virtue, the distinction of our worth and name amongst the nations

But to return a little How does the *Christian* feel for the oppressed natives of Africa? —He feels every sentiment of the patriot with increased sensibility In his breast it is we must find that *sympathy* which flows from love, and the sense of the greatness of the deprivation of many of the favours he possesses He shall enter into every sorrow, —when a thousand husbands were torn from their wives and children, and their faces fed with unutterable grief —He shall participate in their distress, when the wife and the children were taken while the husband was from home,

home, when the brother was miſſing; when the town was ſet on fire, and all were taken, when the chance of a bloody battle put the Prince in poſſeſſion of hundreds of diſconſolate priſoners he ſhall view the horrors of the ſcene!—When chained they travel the ſandy deſarts, and water them with tears, he ſhall know their gloomy retroſpective thoughts, and be acquainted with every ſigh. The huſband remembers his beloved wife and children, but with no hope to ſee or hear of more, the wife thinks often of what has befallen her huſband but with no relief, the ſiſter ſpeaks of her brother, the brother of his ſiſter

It is the *Chriſtian* that, leaning over the afflicted African, can ſay, "My friend and brother! what can be done for thy unparalleled ſufferings? I will pour the balm of conſolation of a future ſtate into thy boſom. Loſt in aſtoniſhment at the greatneſs of thy wrongs and that ſome of my countrymen, pretenders to freedom, are the perpetrators, I will aſſail them with remorſe, and grief, and ſhame I will open the door to thy participation of every ſocial comfort; and the light of the glorious goſpel ſhall ſhine into thy domain Africa, ſo long the ſtage of deſolation and miſery, overſpread by the wing of peace, may flouriſh as a garden, her ſons adorn the walks of ſcience, and ſhine conſpicuous in the cauſe of virtue"

Surely ſentiments and feelings ſuch as theſe have ſtrongly affected the breaſt of this nation, on behalf of the greatly injured Africans, UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PETITIONS HAVING BEEN PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM THE PRINCIPAL COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS IN THE KINGDOM. What has been the conſequence? The Privy Council have inveſtigated the circumſtances attending the Slave Trade, and collected a voluminous body of evidence; and the Houſe of Commons ſtands pledged to enter upon their examination of this ſubject *early* in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament. Arrived at this ſituation, it becomes every friend of humanity to be *doubly* attentive to the cauſe they have eſpouſed. There is great reaſon to believe the intereſt of many is ſo deep in this unnatural commerce, and the rank in life affording them ſuch influence, that the point is not likely to be gained without an arduous conflict. At preſent all is *poſſibly baffled* on their ſide, well knowing that were a literary defence of their traffic to appear, it would but weaken their chance, and raiſe an inſurmountable indignation in the breaſt of a generous people. But the time is approaching when the dealers in human blood, and their advocates, *muſt* appear before the Grand Inqueſt of the Nation; and then it ſhall be ſeen, whether the *demands of nature and of conſcience* are not greater than any plea they can produce

WHEN THE LONG ACCOUNT OF HABITUATED GUILT AND CRIMES PERPETRATING, CHILLS EVERY HEART WITH FEAR,—SHALL NOT THE VOICE OF TRUTH BE AS LOUD AS ITS OBJECT IS EXTENSIVE, AND DROWNING EVERY SUBTILTY OF ERROR AND DECEIT, PRONOUNCE ITS ABOLITION?

PHILO-AFRICANUS.

THE

LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

For JANUARY 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

The Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Selborne in the County of Southampton, with Engravings; and an Appendix, contained in Letters to the Hon. Daines Barrington, and Thomas Pennant, Eſq. By the Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. 4to. 11 11s. boards White and Son

THOUGH the book of Nature has always lain open, yet mankind had done little more than regard it with *brute unconſcious gaze* till within a century, for the writings on this ſubject, which the antients left us, for want of accuracy of deſcription, have furniſhed more matter of conjecture than of information The works of the moderns, therefore, we muſt conſult, if we wiſh to find unerring guides to lead us through the animal, vegetable, and foſſil world Since by the arrangements of *Ray* and *Linnæus* we are enabled to aſcertain with preciſion the individual

of

of the three kingdoms, thoſe writers moſt deſerve our eſtimation who bring us acquainted with the œconomy and manners of animals, and the properties of plants and foſſils. An Author then like this before us, who "profeſſes to be an *out-door naturaliſt*, one that takes his obſervations from the ſubject itſelf, and not from the writings of others," p 115 is ſuch as is moſt worthy of our commendation. But the ſtudy of nature without doors, is not valuable merely for the knowledge which may be acquired Setting aſide the benefits which may accrue to medicine and agriculture, purſuits of this ſort never fail to be conducive to health in an eminent degree Exercise for health alone is engaged in reluctantly, and ſoon becomes irkſome and laborious, while the naturaliſt ſeldom returns from his walk or ride without having met with ſomething amuſing at leaſt, if not inſtructive If he chance to find

A bird unknown, or undeſcribed plant,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury.

They greatly err who imagine that the fields afford no objects of amuſement except thoſe of the chaſe

Nor ſhould the man of letters diſdain [illegible] purſuits, as totally unconnected with his ſtudies. Few had read or remembered more than Warburton, yet neglecting to look abroad, he tells us that *a raven and a crow is the ſame bird of prey*, and he altered the text of Shakeſpeare accordingly *

From among the various ſtructures in the different branches of natural philoſophy which Mr. White's performance exhibits, we cannot refrain from inſerting the whole of the letter where he deſcribes that very rare bird the *Charadrius Himantopus*, of which he has given an elegant engraving In the formation of this animal, nature, as if in a ſportive mood, ſeems inclined to ſhew how widely ſhe could depart from her accuſtomed models.

Selborne, May 7th 1779

"It is now more than forty years that "I have paid ſome attention to the ornithology of this diſtrict, without being "able to exhauſt the ſubject. new occurrences ſtill ariſe as long as any inquiries are kept alive In the laſt week "of laſt month five of thoſe moſt rare "birds, too uncommon to have obtained "an *Engliſh* name, but known to naturaliſts by the terms of *himantopus*, or "*longipes*, and *charadrius himantopus*, "were ſhot upon the verge of *Frinſham-pond*, a large lake belonging to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and lying between "*Woolmer foreſt* and the town of Farnham, in the county of *Surrey*. The "pond-keeper ſays there were three brace "in the flock, but that after he had ſatisfied his curioſity, he ſuffered the "ſixth to remain unmoleſted One of "theſe ſpecimens I procured, and found "the length of the legs ſo be ſo extraordinary, that at firſt ſight one might "have ſuppoſed the ſhanks had been "faſtened on to impoſe on the credulity "of the beholder they were legs in *caricatura*, and had we ſeen ſuch proportions on a *Chineſe* or *Japan* ſcreen, "we ſhould have made huge allowances "for the fancy of the draughtſman. Theſe "birds are of the *plover* family, and "might with propriety be called the *ſtilt* "*plovers*. Buffon, under that idea, gives "them the appoſite name of *Echaſſi*. My "ſpecimen, when drawn and ſtuffed with "pepper, weighed only four ounces and "a quarter, though the *naked* part of the "thigh meaſured three inches and an "half, and the legs four inches and an "half. Hence we may ſafely aſſert that "theſe birds exhibit, weight for inches, "incomparably the greateſt length of legs "of any known bird The *flamingo*, "for inſtance, is one of the moſt long-"legged birds, and yet it bears no manner of proportion to the *himantopus*, "for a cock *flamingo* weighs, at an average, about four pounds averdupois; "and his legs and thighs meaſure uſually "about twenty inches But four pounds "are fifteen times and a fraction more "than four ounces and one quarter, and "if four ounces and a quarter have eight "inches of legs, four pounds muſt have "one hundred and twenty inches and a "fraction of legs, viz. ſomewhat more "than ten feet; ſuch a monſtrous proportion as the world never ſaw! If you "ſhould try the experiment in ſtill larger "birds, the diſparity would ſtill increaſe. "It muſt be matter of great curioſity to "ſee the *ſtilt plover* move, to obſerve "how it can wield ſuch a length of lever "with ſuch feeble muſcles as the thighs

* "——RAVENS *crows and kites*] A *raven* and a *crow* is the ſame bird of prey the firſt "name taken from its nature; the other from its voice We ſhould therefore read,

——*do* RAVENOUS *crows and kites*.

"Beſides, this epithet denotes the circumſtances that make the ſpeaker conſider them as "birds of omen." *Warburton's Edit. of Shakeſpeare.* vol. VII *p.* 84. *edit.* "I ſeem

" ſeem to be furniſhed with. At beſt one " ſhould expect it to be but a bad walker; " but what adds to the wonder is, that it " has no back toe. Now without that " ſteady prop to ſupport its ſteps it muſt " be liable, in ſpeculation, to perpetual " vacillations, and ſeldom able to pre- " ſerve the true center of gravity. The " old name of *himantopus* is taken from " *Pliny*, and, by an awkward metaphor, " implies that the legs are as ſlender and " pliant as if cut out of a *thong* of lea- " ther: neither *Willughby* nor *Ray*, in " all their curious reſearches, either at " home or abroad, ever ſaw this bird. Mr. " *Pennant* never met with it in all *Great-* " *Britain*, but obſerved it often in the " cabinets of the curious at *Paris*. *Haſſel-* " *quiſt* ſays that it migrates to Egypt in " the autumn: and a moſt accurate ob- " ſerver of nature has aſſured me that he " has found it on the banks of the ſtreams " in *Andaluſia*. Our writers record it to " have been found only twice in *Great-* " *Britain*. From all theſe relations it " plainly appears that theſe long legged " *plovers* are birds of *South Europe*, and " rarely viſit our iſland, and when they " do, are wanderers and ſtragglers, and " impelled to make ſo diſtant and northern " an excurſion from motives or accidents " for which we are not able to account. " One thing may fairly be deduced, that " theſe birds come over to us from the " continent, ſince nobody can ſuppoſe that " a ſpecies not noticed once in an age, and " of ſuch a remarkable make, can con- " ſtantly breed unobſerved in this king- " dom." P. 268.

We obſerve it is ſaid at p. 18 that " the *(Biſhop's) Waltham blacks* com- " mitted ſuch enormities, that govern- " ment was forced to interfere with that " ſevere and ſanguinary act called the " *Black Act*." Either this Author or Burn is miſtaken; for the latter ſays in his *Juſtice*, that the 9 G. c. 22 " was oc- " caſioned by the enormities committed in " *Epping-foreſt, near Waltham in Eſſex.* " *(Black Act.)* But we apprehend this gen- tleman from his local information is moſt probably in the right, and that Burn from the ſimilarity of names has confounded Waltham (Epping) foreſt near London, with South or Biſhop's Waltham in Hamp- ſhire†.

The *Naturaliſt's* "*Summer-Evening Walk*" is replete with rural images, both novel and pleaſing, and we could gladly have accompanied Mr. White in other po- etical excurſions, had he given us the opportunity. The concluding ſimile is as happy an application of a claſſical ſtory, as we believe Engliſh poetry can produce.

" The chilling night-dews fall:—away, " away, retire;
" For ſee the glow-worm lights her amorous " fire!
" Thus, ere night's veil had half obſcured the " ſky,
" Th' impatient damſel hung her lamp on " high.
" True to the ſignal, by love's mentors led,
" Leander haſten'd to his Hero's bed."
P. 70.

The *revival* of the tortoiſe and ſhell-ſnail at the ſame time from torpidity is a curious remark of this writer.

April 21, 1786.

" While I was writing this letter, a " moiſt and warm afternoon, with the " thermometer at 50, brought forth " troops of *ſhell-ſnails*, and, at the ſame " juncture, the *tortoiſe* heaved up the " mold and put out its head, and the " next morning came forth as it were " raiſed from the dead, and walked about " till four in the afternoon. This was " a curious coincidence, a very amuſing " occurrence! to ſee ſuch a ſimilarity " of feelings between the two *φερεοικοι*! " for ſo the *Greeks* called both the *ſhell-* " *ſnail* and the *tortoiſe*." P. 262.

Heſiod directs the vine-dreſſer to ceaſe from digging his vineyard when the *φερεοικος* quits his *hibernaculum*.

Αλλ' οταν δη φερεοικος απο χθονος ας φορεηται
Πλειαδας φευγων, τοτε δη σπαφος ωρινος ειναι.

Works and Days, v. 571.

Some commentators have rendered *φερεοικος* (*houſe-bearer*) the *tortoiſe*; others following Athenæus contend that the word here ſignifies a *ſnail*: but if Πλειαδας *φευγων* means avoiding the rain, to which none object, it is by no means applicable

† Since the above was written we are ſatisfied that our conjecture is well founded. Our Author is right, and Dr Burn erroneous. We have now before us a pamphlet intitled, " The Hiſtory of the Blacks of Waltham in *Hampſhire*, and thoſe under the like denomina- tion in Berkſhire," 8vo. 1723. It contains a narrative of the enormities and cauſe of the o theſe wretches.

‡ " The light of the glow-worm (as ſhe often crawls up the ſtalk of a graſs to make herſelf more conſpicuous) is a ſignal to the male, which is a ſlender duſky *ſcarabæus*

to the ſnail, which reptile every gardener knows is never ſo alert as in wet ſeaſons. Whereas the tortoiſe, of which the annotators were probably ignorant, we from what we have ourſelves ſeen can aſſert, ſhuns a ſhower with the greateſt precaution. For in the words of this diligent obſerver, "no "part of its behaviour is more ſtriking "than the extreme timidity it always ex- "preſſes with regard to rain, for though "it has a ſhell that would ſecure it againſt "the wheel of a loaded cart, yet does it "diſcover as much ſolicitude about rain "as a lady dreſſed in all her beſt attire, "ſhuffling away on the firſt ſprinklings, "and running its head up in a corner. "If attended to, it becomes an excellent "weather-glaſs, for it ſtirs as it walks "elate, and as it were on tip-toe, feed- "ing with great earneſtneſs in a morn- "ing, ſo ſure will it rain before night." P. 149

May not *Saum*, which is relied on as deſcriptive of the ſnail-aſcending plants, full as likely relate to the tortoiſe crawling over them? The poet would certainly prefer the tortoiſe, whoſe firſt appearance in ſpring muſt be more remarkable than that of the ſnail.

In a book of ſuch multiplicity of information as this now before us, we cannot pretend, limited as we are, to enter into every article; but we aſſure the reader, if he turn his mind to the contemplation of the wiſdom of Providence, that he will derive much ſatisfaction in its peruſal. We allude more particularly to the monographies of the Britiſh Hirundines, the hints and remarks on the birds of paſſage, and on the notes and language of birds, the letters on echoes, the monographies of ſnakes, and the calculations on population taken from the pariſh-regiſters. However, we cannot wholly paſs over the extraordinary diſcovery, that during a ſevere froſt, the air is warmer on the hills, than it is in the valleys. It appears from this account, that the thermometer at the bottom of the hill *went down to one degree below Zero*, that is to thirty-three degrees below the freezing point, when at the ſame time that on the hill, two hundred feet or more above, fell *only to ſeventeen*, and was the next morning at twenty two, though the one below was at ten ſo that the difference of cold between the two places was once *eighteen degrees leſs above* than below, and thro the whole froſt continued ten or twelve. This variation was confirmed by the total deſtruction of the foreign evergreens in the valley, thoſe on the hill remaining unhurt. Page 296. As thermometers till of late years engaged the attention of but few, and the difference between real and ſenſible cold is ſo great, that we feel more cold when the mercury ſtands five degrees below the freezing point with a briſk wind, than when it is ſunk fifteen below, and the air is ſtill, we are not much ſurpriſed that mankind ſhould have hitherto erroneouſly ſuppoſed that latitudes are cold in proportion to their height.

Were we inclined to cavil, we ſhould ſay that the materials might have been arranged more ſyſtematically than in the preſent form of occaſional letters, and that perhaps "Obſervations on Natural Hiſtory "made in a ſeries of years at Selborne" would have been an appropriate title for the work. Having been tempted to extend this article to a conſiderable length, we are conſtrained to poſtpone the conſideration of the Antiquities to a future Number.

Of the Importance of Religious Opinions. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. Necker. 8vo. 6s. Johnſon, 1788.

THOUGH the rapid progreſs of infidelity hath long been the cauſe of lamentation to every ſincere lover of religious truths, as opening a wide floodgate to practical licentiouſneſs, yet, to the ſenſible chriſtian, thoſe ſwarms of controverſial books which are daily iſſuing from the preſs, in defence of chriſtianity, prove much more offenſive, as hereby its adverſaries obtain that degree of conſequence which is their primary wiſh, together with thoſe opportunities of temporary advantage for which they are always on the watch.

But notwithſtanding the ridicule of infidels, the ſevere drubbings of the critics, and the ſtill more ſevere neglect of the public, our conceited divines, conceited laymen, and even conceited females, will be fool-hardy enough to obtrude themſelves on the world, as literary knight-errants in defence of religion. By reflecting on the ſucceſs of a Davis, a Beattie, a Jenyns, and a Macaulay, *cum multis aliis*, in this dangerous field, religious zealots may learn the prudence of preſerving themſelves from contempt, and, what is of more conſequence, Religion from proſtitution. But peace be unto the manes of thoſe who have fallen

or field, we have now the pleasure of viewing a champion indeed, and one who appears to be fully capable of wielding a sword with glory, in the arduous but noble cause

At all times animated by the love of truth, and of his fellow-creatures, Mr. Necker employed the interval of his retirement, or exile from public business, in investigating those important doctrines, whereon the temporal as well as eternal interests of mankind chiefly depend He saw in France, the brightest of its geniuses combating, not merely those particular refinements of religion which compose the chief standard of their national faith, but those primary principles which enter into the foundation of public order and private happiness. To say that Mr. Necker has in the treatise before us fully routed these enemies of religion, would be saying what is barely just, but we have the pleasure of adding, that he has herein provided, in an ample manner, for the entertainment of the most *philosophic*, and the comfort of the most *simple* christian

The Introduction is a master piece of good writing, being elegant, entertaining, instructive and pious, it is, in short, the picture of a religious philosopher retired from the world, and shews more of the goodness of Mr Necker's heart, than even his public conduct, or literary productions The only particulars we can well select from this Introduction, for the use of our readers, is the prayer which concludes it "O thou GOD unknown! but whose beneficent idea has ever filled my soul, if thou ever throwest a look on those efforts which man makes to approach thee, sustain my resolution, enlighten my understanding, raise my thoughts, and reject not the desire I have to unite still more, if possible, the order and happiness of society with the intimate and perfect conception of thy divinity, and the lively idea of thy sublime existence!"

The first two chapters treat "of the connection of religious principles with public order,—in the discussion of which Mr Necker hath occasion to observe the universality of religious sentiments and of public worship in ancient and modern times, from whence there is a natural conclusion against those who maintain that religion is inimical to the interests of public bodies Whatever may be the defects of particular societies, owing to the unequal distribution of power and wealth, of slavery and authority, riches and poverty, of luxury and misery, yet, as Mr. Necker properly infers, "this disproportion could not be remedied by the destruction of religion, and the substitution of a political morality that would equalize these things, as, by so doing, there would be two opposite interests among men, which would set them at eternal variance."

His reasoning on this head is so masterly and elegant, that we cannot but select a part for the benefit of our readers. "We are then, says Mr. Necker, under a great illusion, if we hope to be able to found morality on the connection of private interest with that of the public; and if we imagine that the empire of social laws can be separated from the support of religion. The authority of these laws has nothing decisive for those who have not assisted to establish them; and were we to give to the hereditary distinctions of property an origin the most remote, it is no less true, on this account, that the poor succeeding inhabitants of the earth, struck with the unequal division of its rich domains, and not perceiving the limits and lines of separation traced by nature, would have some right to say, These compacts, these partitions, this diversity of lots, which appears to some abundance and repose, to others poverty and labour; all this legislation, in short, is only advantageous to a small number of privileged men, and we will not submit to it, unless compelled by the fear of personal danger What are then, they would add, these ideas of right and wrong, with which we are entertained? What are these dissertations on the necessity of adopting some order in society, and of observing rules? Our *mind* bends not to those principles, which, general in theory, become particular in practice. We find some satisfaction and compensation, when the idea of virtue, of submission, and of sacrifice, are united to religious sentiments, when we believe we shall render an account of our actions to a Supreme Being, whose laws and will we adore, and from whom we have received every thing, and whose approbation presents itself to our eyes, as a motive of emulation, and an object of recompence; but if the contracted bounds of life limit the narrow circle in which all our interest ought to confine itself, where all our speculations and our hopes terminate, what respect or reverence do those whom nothing has surrounded owe to those men sprung from lifeless clay, to return to it again with us, and to be lost for ever in the same dust? Those who only invented these laws

laws of juſtice, to be more tranquil uſurpers Let them deſcend from their exalted rank, that they may be put on our level; or, at leaſt, preſent us with a partition leſs unequal, and we ſhall then be able to conceive, that the obſervance of the laws of right is of importance to us: 'till then, we ſhall have juſt motives for being the enemies of civil order, which we find ſo diſadvantageous; and we do not comprehend how, in the midſt of ſo many gratifications which excite our envy, it is, in the name of our own intereſt, that we ought to renounce them."

"Such is the ſecret language which men overwhelmed with the diſtreſs of their ſituation, would not fail to uſe; or thoſe, who, merely in a ſtate of habitual inferiority, found themſelves continually hurt by the ſplendid ſight of luxury and magnificence."

From this, and various other arguments equally ſtriking and judicious, Mr Necker plainly proves, that there is nothing capable of reſtricting men to a quiet contentedneſs in their different ſtations of life, but the force of religious opinions, and the grand hope of future happineſs built upon them.

In contemplative ſpeculation, enjoying the comforts of life, we may eaſily be made to believe that every ſituation is good, but if we are neceſſitated to occupy ſome one of the menial ranks, we ſhall ſtand in much greater need of hope than of abſtract reaſoning on a few vague principles, to enable us to bear our lot without repining It is "Religion alone, therefore," as Mr. Necker obſerves, "that has power to perſuade with celeri[illegible] it alone has the means of rendering obvious what it recommends, becauſe it ſpeaks in the name of GOD, and it is eaſy to inſpire reſpect for him, whoſe power is every where evident to the eyes of the ſimple and ſkilful, to the eyes of children, and men advanced to maturity."

Againſt this grand truth, our author fairly adduces all the objections that have been or can be made, and with the greateſt ſtrength of argument ſhews their futility The following paſſage ſtruck us, as beautifully ſublime. "The infinity of a GOD, creator and director of the univerſe, is ſo far from having power to divert our reſpect and adoration, that even the clouds with which he envelopes himſelf, lend a new force to religious ſentiments." What an elegant vindication of Divine Providence in its moſt awful decrees!

At the concluſion of this part of his ſubject, Mr. Necker draws a "parallel between the influence of religious principles and of laws and opinions" This, though a very intricate, is a very intereſting queſtion; and it is here managed with all that judgment and ſagacity which ſo peculiarly characteriſe this great man

Religion is ſhewn to be that univerſal *ſpirit*, without the inſpiration of which, neither *laws* nor *opinions* would have any active force, "Every thing, as he concludes, "is replaced and firmly eſtabliſhed by religion: it ſurrounds, I may ſay, the whole ſyſtem of morality, reſembling that univerſal and myſterious force of phyſical nature, which retains the planets in their orbits, and ſubjects them to a regular revolution; and which, in the midſt of the general order it maintains, eſcapes the obſervation of men, and appears to their feeble ſight unconſcious of its own work."

The two next chapters are ſhort, but contain very able anſwers to two objections againſt revealed religion, the one "drawn from our natural diſpoſitions to goodneſs," and the other, "from the good conduct of many irreligious men" In replying to the firſt, though Mr Necker, for the honour of human nature and its Author, readily allows "the exiſtence of our natural inclination towards goodneſs," yet he very properly turns the tables on the adverſaries, by clearly proving, that without the aid of religion this inclination would be unable to attain the deſired end To the latter objection Mr Necker's anſwer is equally clear, and contains a remark that will, probably, ſtagger many who build their *infidelity* in a great meaſure on the good conduct of the leaders of their party, viz That "all thoſe who free themſelves at a certain age from the yoke of religion, have been at leaſt prepared by it to reſpect virtue"

There is another, but at the ſame time a very inſignificant, objection which Mr Necker here takes an opportunity to overthrow and that is the melancholy "contraſt, ſo frequently perceived, between the conduct and the religious ſentiments of the greater part of men" But, as our author obſerves, unleſs the cauſe of this could be proved to originate from a religious education, it can have no force at all. "Men," as he ſays, "termed religious, forming the major part of the populace, we muſt, among them, neceſſarily meet the greater number of malefactors" We ſhould not have quoted this plain remark, was it not known to us that many *religious ſceptics* in our own country exultingly make

make uſe of the objection, to which it replies, as an *argument. in palmarium* againſt the national religion

Mr Necker concludes his fourth chapter with the following bold, but honeſt declaration "You have ſeen, and you will perceive ſtill more, in the progreſs of this work, that I do not endeavour to elude difficulties, for before I determined to defend, according to my abilities, a cauſe which I would wiſh to render clear to mankind, I carefully ſtudied the means, and after having fortified myſelf againſt the ſyſtems oppoſite to my ſentiments, I fear not to examine the motives which ſerve to ſupport them."

It may be ſaid, perhaps, that a conſiderable part of Mr. Necker's reaſoning in the chapters we have been conſidering, is far from being new. This may be juſt; yet it cannot be denied that he hath ſet his arguments in ſo ſtriking a light, and arranged them in ſo maſterly a manner, as to give them nearly the appearance, and entirely the force of novelty.

Having dwelt ſo long on this truly intereſting article, we muſt, in juſtice to the many productions for which we are indebted to the public, refer the further conſideration of it to our next Review.

W.

A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Parian Chronicle, in Anſwer to a Diſſertation on that Subject, lately publiſhed By the Rev. John Hewlett. Octavo. 4s. Edwards.

AS the Parian Chronicle had maintained its credit, and been cited both by Engliſhmen and foreigners as the higheſt authority in chronological queſtions, for 160 years, it could not be expected that a late Diſſertation, in which its authenticity is called in queſtion, ſhould paſs without animadverſion. The performance we are now conſidering is the firſt which has appeared upon the ſubject*, but we are ſorry to ſay, it is, in many reſpects, defective or exceptionable. The Author's "aſperity" is too conſpicuous. "His refutation, as he ſays himſelf, amounts only to negative proof, or hypothetical reaſoning." The argument which he produces in favour of the Chronicle, from the numeral characters, is ſo far from having any weight, that we are rather ſurprized the Author of the Diſſertation had not produced it in ſupport of his hypotheſis. Herodian, who mentions theſe numerals, lived about 400 years after the date of the Chronicle. His tract on that ſubject was well known about the beginning of the laſt century. The Vindicator repreſents the Author of the Diſſertation as expecting a uniformity between the characters in the Chronicle and other ancient inſcriptions. This is evidently a miſrepreſentation. The 2d chapter of the Diſſertation is nothing more than a preliminary ſtatement *of facts*, and, *en paſſant*, an account of other inſcriptions. In like manner, the entertaining chapter on ancient and modern forgeries is repreſented by Mr. H as "not applicable to the preſent queſtion;" whereas we muſt do the Diſſertator the juſtice to obſerve, that he produced thoſe examples with no other view than to ſhew the CAUTION with which we ſhould receive all pretended reliques of antiquity, when their authenticity is not fully aſcertained. The quotations or tranſcripts from the Diſſertation are ſo copious, that, in a collective view, they amount to a plagiariſm. We meet with ſeveral hallucinations in the Vindication, which are very reprehenſible. In ſhort, *every* claſſical reader will certainly conclude, that this writer did not ſufficiently conſider the extent of his abilities, when he attempted to refute one of the moſt acute and learned productions of the preſent æra.

An Eſſay on the Powers and Mechaniſm of Nature, intended by a deeper Analyſis of Phyſical Principles, to extend, improve, and more firmly eſtabliſh, the grand Superſtructure of the Newtonian Syſtem. By Robert Young 8vo. Becket, 1788.

A JUDICIOUS view of the doctrine contained in this Eſſay, having already been given by a Correſpondent, (Vid our laſt Vol page 176) we think it needleſs to enter here into a larger diſplay of it. After premiſing therefore, that the account above referred to is, in every inſtance, impartial, we have only to obſerve, in addition thereto, that Mr Young hath *ſhewn* himſelf to be endowed with more

* A learned Writer, in the courſe of the laſt ſummer, read a Vindication of the Chronicle before the Society of Antiquaries, which will appear in due time

ſtrength

ſtrength of judgment, depth of penetration, and candid modeſty, than generally fall to the ſhare of thoſe who profeſs themſelves the Authors or deſtroyers of ſyſtems.—And in how much contempt ſoever the philoſophically *orthodox* may probably hold him and his work,—yet it is our opinion, that he is entitled to a full reply and complete refutation (if ſuch can be given him) from the higheſt living characters in the *Newtonian* ſchool. In expectation, therefore, of beholding a champion worthy both of his and our notice, we leave our author, for the preſent, in poſſeſſion of this ſterile part of the literary field. W

Theſaurus Eccleſiaſticus: an Improved Edition of the Liber Valorum, containing an Account of the Valuation of all the Livings in England and Wales, their Charge in the King's Book, reſpective Patrons, &c. With an Appendix. By the Rev. John Lloyd, A. B. late of Jeſus College, Oxon. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Davis, 1788.

THIS improved Edition of Ecton's *Liber Valorum* muſt make a neceſſary article in every Clergyman's Library. The Editor has carefully collected the names of the reſpective patrons; and given, where he could, the real value of the livings. The Appendix contains many particulars of uſeful information to thoſe who are, or intend to be Miniſters of the Church of England.

But, we cannot help thinking that the price of this Book might well have been abridged, by omitting the large Index at the end, which (conſidering the general arrangement of the work itſelf) is totally uſeleſs except as *make-weight*. W.

Alfred and Caſſandra. A Romantic Tale. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE Author of this truly *Romantic Tale* ſeems inclined to ſhelter his work from the ſhafts of criticiſm "*under the ſhadow of a mighty name.*" He has accordingly proclaimed himſelf to be a man of deep and extenſive erudition, by embelliſhing his title pages no leſs than eight different quotations, in four different languages, from *Maliere*, *Voltaire*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Juvenal*, *Plautus Joſephus*, and *Calmet*! The charms of learning have without doubt conſiderable influence upon the minds of men, and many there are who reverence its votaries, not from admiration, but from a miſtaken notion that he whoſe education has enabled him to behold the myſteries which an acquaintance of the dead languages conceals from vulgar eyes, muſt have made no portentous advances in the fields of knowledge and in the regions of ſcience. The deluſion, however, cannot be of long continuance; for a ſmall portion of good ſenſe will ſoon convince its poſſeſſor of the great difference between the characters of a mere *Philologiſt* and a true *Philoſopher*. In the preſent inſtance indeed, we ſhrewdly ſuſpect that the Author has attempted to ſhine in borrowed plumes; for it is difficult to imagine that a man of ſuch extenſive reading ſhould have ſo far neglected the obſervation of *Horace* as to call, with ſuch manifeſt incongruity, the *French*, *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew* languages in aid of a trifling and "Romantic Tale."

"*Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam*
"*Jungere ſi velit, et varias inducere plumas,*
"*Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum*
"*Deſinat in piſcem mulier formoſa ſuperne;*
"*Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis amici?*"

The Author, however, "begs the candid reader to impartially read over the "work, and then to judge how far the "ſucceſs of the narration deſerves the "*bays of literary fame*." We truſt that we have complied with his requeſt, and, in the impartiality of our judgment reſpecting its *literary merit*, we can ſay—NOTHING. But we ſhall tranſcribe from the preface a deſcription of its *moral tendency*, which while it affords a ſpecimen of the ſtile of writing, will inſpire a lamentation that ſo deſirable an object has not been more happily attained.—"The "principal thing aimed at is to draw "characters ſo connected yet contraſted, "whereby the inexperienced may profit "by advice, and learn to ſhun the path "that is trod by the vicious, which "leads the unthinking to the high road "of deſtruction, and inevitably periſh "through an obſtinacy, in ſwerving from "the wholeſome admonition of virtue, "which is the only guide in this life to "peace and tranquility here, and never-"ending joys in a world to come."

"—— *Sapere aude*—
"*Animo non aſtricto*—
"*Virtus mihi ſcuta*" HOR.

Letters

Letters on Greece; being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Islands of the Archipelago; with comparative Remarks on their Ancient and Present State, and Observations on the Government, Character, and Manners of the Turks and modern Greeks. Translated from the French of Mr. Savary 8vo. 6s Robinsons.

THE work to which this correspondence is said to form a sequel, was elaborately examined in our Review for the year 1787*; and many assertions of fact were clearly refuted, and some prejudices latent in the author's mind, detected and exposed History is finely figured to be "philosophy teaching wisdom by examples" TRUTH therefore, in those writings, which, imitating history, profess to delineate the "*government, character and manners*" of any particular nation, is highly important and interesting to the happiness of mankind Having made this prefatory remark, we shall leave the *facts* of the present work to speak for themselves, especially as the author, writing to *a lady*, appears more anxious to entertain the mind of his correspondent with elegant descriptions of interesting objects, than to propagate wisdom by a deduction of useful and philosophic truths —He sets sail from *Alexandria* with an intention to proceed to *Rhodes*, and on bidding farewell to *Egyptian land* he indulges himself in the following rhapsody, which we transfer here as an authority for the observation we have made, and as a specimen of the translator's style

"Adieu, ye burning shores of Egypt! I lay aside with pleasure the turban, the long robe, and the mustachio, those necessary habiliments for every European who is inclined to visit these countries Adieu, ye superb monuments, on which I have so often gazed with admiration and astonishment! I rejoice that I have seen you, but wish not to behold you a second time, till the country in which you rear your lofty heads shall be no longer under the dominion of a barbarous people Adieu! ye ever verdant gardens of Rosetta and Damietta, and ye groves the soft retreats of voluptuous enjoyment! How do your perfumes embalm the air! How delightful were the coolness of your charming shades, impenetrable to the ardour of a burning sun, did not death await the rash mortal who shall too thoughtlessly dare to enter them Such, Madam, were my reflexions, while I cast a parting glance on objects by which I had been so deeply affected, as I followed the Zanthiot captain to the ship The boat glided gently over the surface of an unruffled sea, and my reverie continued till suddenly it struck against the vessel, when the shock dissipated the illusion, and I mounted the deck"

He proceeds to sea, and describes with equal eloquence the beauty of a favoring breeze, the awful appearance of the ocean, the glorious scene of the sun rising at sea, the terrors of a storm, the ignorance of Greek sailors, and his difficult arrival in the port of *Castel Rosso*, on the coast of *Caramania*, or ancient *Lycia*

"This island is but half a league in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by a narrow streight The coast is inaccessible, except on the side of the harbour, where there is a small town, consisting of about one hundred houses. It is built upon a rock, on the point of which is a small Turkish fort, which serves to frighten away the Corsairs. The space it occupies is extremely confined, both by the sea, and a very steep mountain, above three hundred feet high, which has the appearance of a wall, from which huge masses of rock seem ready to fall upon the houses, and precipitate them into the waves. I climbed it with difficulty, and found on its summit a plain, about a quarter of a league in circuit, uncultivated, and nearly covered with grass, half burnt up In the middle is a small chapel, very wretched, and very solitary

"From this eminence we discover the Mediterranean to the north and south, while the rest of the horizon is bounded by the lofty summits of Mount Taurus. When we descend into the town, we find ourselves in a bottom environed by steep cliffs, which lose themselves in the clouds These are a circle of bare and hanging rocks, which heated by the sun, reflect a vivid light, injurious to the eyes. Never did verdure embellish these melancholy shores, we only meet with a few bulbous plants, and thorny shrubs, which delight in such situations Such is the prospect the inhabitants of Castel Rosso have incessantly before their eyes It presents the image of eternal sterility, nor do I believe the whole world affords a more desolate and horrid habitation

"You may imagine, Madam, how wretched the Greeks, who inhabit such a place, must be They can neither sow

* See Vol. XI Page 33, 93, &c.

nor rain. The island produces neither vegetables, fruit, nor grain. Their plantations are confined to about fifty feet of olive trees, and they have no cattle but goats, which climb among the rocks to find subsistence. To complete their misery, there is only one spring in the island, and that is almost at the top of the hill, from whence the women are obliged to fetch water. I have often seen them labouring up a steep path, carrying large pitchers on their shoulders, and returning heavily laden, at the risk of being dashed to pieces with their burthen. Such a place of abode is not to be envied. Accordingly, the handsomest house lets only at twelve livres (or half a guinea) a year, and the bride who receives for her portion a foot of olive ground and a she goat, is esteemed wealthy.

"Fortune seems to have intended to recompense the inhabitants of Castel Rosso, by giving them indolent neighbours. In the time of harvest, they pass into Caramania, and get in the corn for the Turks. They bring back with them grain, wine, and various kinds of provisions. Their situation has rendered them seamen, and they make voyages during three months of the year, and return in winter, to enjoy, with their families, the gains they have made. Most of them carry on a trade in wood, which they purchase at a low rate, and sell high at Alexandria. For carrying this, they make use of decked boats, which do not stow much, but sail very quick, and require little repair. They likewise supply their wants by fishing; and by these various means obtain a subsistence.

"Could you imagine it, Madam, on this desolate spot I found a native of Provence, who is settled here, and connected in business with a Greek; they live in the same house, and are partners in a vessel. The former trades with the Turks, and purchases fine wood, and timber for ship-building, in Caramania, which the other sells in Egypt; from whence, in return, he brings various articles which are in full here. They appear to inhabit comfortably, and live in harmony together. The Frenchman considers himself as the agent of his nation, and tenders his countrymen all the services in his power, in return for which, he receives from them some little presents. I have every reason to be satisfied with his politeness. To do us honour he killed a sheep, perhaps the only one in the island, and regaled us in the best manner he could, with Muscadine grapes, gathered on the Asiatic shore. The oriental customs were observed in every thing. We sat upon the ground, seated round the dishes, on the carpet, and, afterward, all drank out of one large cup, the only one, doubtless, in the possession of these partners. Next came coffee, and then pipes, of which we were obliged heartily to partake. I asked our host many questions, and among the novelties I learnt from him, the following appeared worthy to be preserved.

"'In my excursions through the mountains of Caramania,' said he, 'I found at the foot of a tree, somewhat different from the mulberry, large balls or cones, of a white and fine silk, much bigger than those of the common silk-worm. On examining the leave, I discovered the insects that produced them, some of which were still spinning. They were caterpillars of a blackish colour, larger than silk-worms. I brought away four of them, and sent them to the consul at Rhodes, but they cannot have been received, as I have never heard of them more.'

"I repeatedly requested my host to conduct me to the place where he had seen this species of silk-worm, but he answered, that, war having broke out between the Turks of that province, it was impossible to go so far. He promised me, however, as soon as peace should be restored, to send me some of them to Candia, with the leaves of the trees on which they feed. I relate these particulars, to induce travellers, who may hereafter visit eastern countries, to endeavour to procure some of these valuable insects. The trees which grow on the high grounds of Caramania would thrive well in France, and it would be an advantage to mankind in general, and a source of riches to our own nation in particular, could we discover and multiply a new species of worm which produces silk."

(To be continued.)

Travels through Italy, in a Series of Letters written in the Year 1785, by the Abbé Duparty. Translated from the French by an English Gentleman. 8vo. 6s. Robinsons.

[*Continued from* Vol. XIV *Page* 415]

IN our Review of literary *phenomena* for this month we commenced an *analysis* of the work now under inspection, and it is with great increase of pleasure that

that we continue to ſelect a portion of the many curious and intereſting particulars with which it abounds The modern race of European Itinerants have, in general, communicated to their readers a ſeries of adventures, inſtead of facts, interſperſed with the relation of private anecdotes, and ſometimes enlivened by the introduction of occaſional ſentiment, but the genius of *L'Abbé Dupaty* ſoars far beyond that narrow ſphere It is the nature of MAN, and not merely the ſuperficial appearances of THINGS, or the hiſtory of unimportant EVENTS, that he appears anxious to repreſent. He views his objects with the eye of a profound philoſopher, and deſcribes them with the accuracy of a ſcholar, and the eaſe of a gentleman We left him at *Toulon* inſpecting the criminal juriſprudence of France, in the puniſhment of the Galley-Slaves, from whence he proceeds to *Nice*, which he deſcribes "as the garden of the Heſperides," and mentions *Mr Thomas*, an artiſt there, who has "for thirty years paſt worked day and night at his ſtatue" He then embarks on ſhip-board, and, after touching at *Monaco*, arrives at *Genoa* Having viewed the Palace of the Sun, the Senate-Houſe, the Public Monuments, the Hoſpital, the Free-Port, the public Bake Houſe, the Palace of *Duraxzo*, and the Picture Galleries, he pays a viſit to THE GALLEY SLAVES of Italy

"Five ſorts of wretches are faſtened indiſcriminately to the chain, malefactors, ſmugglers, deſerters, Turks taken by the Corſairs, and voluntary galley-ſlaves

"Voluntary galley-ſlaves!—Yes—Theſe are poor men whom government get hold of between hunger and death It is in this narrow paſſage that they wait, and watch for them Theſe wretched beings, dazzled with a little money, do not perceive the gallies, and are enliſted Poverty and guilt are bound in the ſame chain! The citizen who ſerves the republic, ſuffers the ſame puniſhment with him who has betrayed it

"The Genoeſe carry their barbarity ſtill farther; when the term of their enliſtment is near expiring, they propoſe to lend a little money to theſe miſerable creatures. Unhappy men are eager for enjoyment, the preſent moment alone exiſts for them, they accept but, at a week's end, nothing remains to them but regret and ſlavery inſomuch that at the expiration of that time, they are compelled to enliſt again, to diſcharge their debt, and ſell eight years more of their exiſtence Thus do the greateſt part of them conſume, from enliſtments, to loans, and from loans to enliſtments, their whole lives in the gallies, in the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and miſery. There they expire.

"We ſaw among them a Frenchman, a young man, in relating to us his misfortune, he ſhed tears. We made him a trifling preſent, and his tears flowed ſtill more abundantly. Let us eſcape from theſe ſorrowful abodes, where we are unable to alleviate the miſeries we lament. What abodes muſt thoſe be where pity is of no avail!

"But what is that kind of priſon in the corner, ſaid I to the man who conducted me? How low, dark, and damp it is! It conſiſts too of two ſtories What are theſe animals ſtretched out on the ground, and on the upper floor? They can ſcarcely crawl. Thoſe hideous heads, which peep out from beneath the blankets, are covered with long hair Their looks are ſtupid and ferocious Do they eat nothing but this hard black bread?—Certainly not.—Have they no drink but this dirty water?—Certainly not —Do they always continue lying?—Yes.—How long have they been here?—Twenty years —How old are they?—Seventy.—How do you call them?—Turks

"Theſe miſerable Turks are totally degraded from humanity They are ſtrangers to every thing but bodily wants. They have worn out, in this ſort of tomb, the ſmall number of ideas and recollections they brought with them from nature and their country.

"The other Turks, who are not yet ſixty years old, are chained under little arches opened at the diſtance of every ſix feet in a long wall, where they can ſcarcely ſit or lye There they reſpire the little air that is allowed them, or rather that they can ſteal.

"The Genoeſe, however, have given an example of toleration, but little to be expected from them. They allow theſe Turks a moſque The proteſtants in France have no temples!!

"Let us add one more trait to this picture of the gallies. I ſaw the wretches ſliding from bench to bench, coveting, diſputing, ſtealing even the fragments of ſtarch, which the dogs in the ſtreets had refuſed

"Genoa! thy palaces are not ſufficiently lofty, ſpacious, numerous, nor brilliant: we ſtill perceive thy gallies."

Affecting as the deſcription of this ſcene muſt be to the feelings of humanity, and ſurprizing as it is that ſuch a barbarous ſyſtem of policy ſhould exiſt in the preſent advanced ſtate of civilization, it

will appear still more lamentable, that such a character as our author describes the EX-DOGE to possess, should not have had the power, for such a man must have felt the inclination, to reform it

"I cannot refrain from saying a word concerning the ex-doge, L.

"M L.. is an amiable and respectable old man He is intimately acquainted with so many countries and books, and, in the different posts which he has filled in the republic, has had so much experience of the various characters, passions, and weaknesses of different men, of the whole human heart, that he is no longer merely a noble, an ex-doge, a senator, nor a Genoese He is a man

"Every moment that M L can steal from occupations that must bestow on him the most deserved fame, he devotes to nature in his delightful gardens of *the Poggi*. His life there glides gently on, like the waters that stream through them, and murmur night and day from his crystal fountains.

"M L receives, with the most hospitable politeness, all strangers who come to visit him at the Poggi, even those who pay their visit only to the place His heart, his mind, his gardens, all are open. His manners are simple and noble, they are the habits of a man who, though raised by merit, has not been puffed up by arrogance Nothing can be more affable and courteous than his whole behaviour His visitor forgets that he is with a great man, and is freed from restraint from the first moment

"The conversation of M L is often such as you would wish it, and always suited to his company, for nobody knows how to forget himself so much in conversation, and to think more of others. He prefers, however, talking of arts, sciences, and literature, which he has cultivated all his life, and which, after contributing to his glory, are now the amusement of his retreat His imagination and memory are still stored with the most beautiful paintings, and the finest lines that poetry has produced in every language Quotations, but which naturally arise from the subject, sallies of wit, and reflections which seem ingenious, but are in fact profound, sparkle incessantly in his discourse, among the thoughts incident to age

"You may contradict M L,... you run the risque indeed of shocking his opinion, but never his self-love He knows not what it is to despise, for when he doubts no longer of his own, he still doubts of human judgment. You may boldly interrogate him He has not forgotten that he learnt every thing he knows, he answers without reserve the truth he bestows liberally to all, but without presumption

"M L is invariably the same in town or in the country, in the senate, when framing a law, and in his gardens, when planting a tree

"The gardens of the Poggi are delightful They are very far from resembling those, the heavy regularity of which is planned by ostentation, and executed in all the dulness of art, those, where, under the rigid and monotonous empire of the sheers, the rake, and the straight line, each border presents but one flower, each alley but one tree, each space but one large walk, and where the whole forms only one cumbrous mass, those whose waters held captive in basons, are condemned to eternal sleep and silence, those in a word, which, however vast, seem to have been formed only for a first glance, and the amusement of an hour

"Every thing, on the contrary, that the knowledge and love of beauteous nature can execute, at once to charm the eye, the imagination, and the heart, with turf, earth, water, flowers, with all the shades of verdure and the disposition of light, has been executed by M L

"These delightful gardens present, or rather conceal an enclosure of no great extent, but which yet sufficiently affords space for excursion, objects to the eyes, and meditation to the mind Within them confines there is not a flower but shines, not a drop of water which does not murmur, and which does not flow, not a tree but is sufficiently seen, though not a single one that obtrudes itself There is a cottage, here a grotto, further on a flock A thousand objects placed by design appear to meet the eye by chance Though in a garden, we incessantly imagine ourselves only contemplating the natural beauties of the country, beauties with the enjoyment of which we are never tired

"It is true, the verdure of these gardens consists, in a great measure, of those serious and gloomy trees which other seasons seem to have rejected and bequeathed to winter; the pine, the cypress, the larch and the green oak. But these winter trees are so happily blended with the gayest shrubs of spring, the richest plants of autumn, the most splendid trees of summer, with the lilac, the lime, and the plane, that their melancholy verdure, exhilarated

hilarated by the vicinity and alliance of theſe more amiable trees, ceaſes to affect the mind, and to repulſe the eye. The verdure of theſe gardens reſembles the converſation of the owner The thoughts and ſentiments of age prevail, but the well choſen recollections of earlier times break forth at intervals, and render it ſtill more agreeable

"M L is the creator of theſe gardens It is there, in that charming retreat, that he at length poſſeſſes and enjoys himſelf

"He has had the rare courage, on arriving at old age, to diſmiſs all his paſſions, even the love of glory. He has retained only the love of humanity

"Sometimes he is ſurrounded in his palaces by the neighbouring peaſants, who enter his gates unfortunate, and return happy Sometimes, ſtraying over his fields, amid the concerts of his birds, or through the ſilence of his woods, to the murmurs of his fountains, he enjoys a fine morning of the ſpring, the calm of a ſummer evening, or ſeizes one of the pleaſant hours of winter

"Often too, from amidſt a thicket, ſeated alone and retired in a little marble temple, he contemplates at a diſtance, through the foliage and the columns, the ſea agitated by the tempeſt, and the Genoa by agitation This is the evening of a large life."

The author paſſes through *Lucca*, *Piſa*, and arrives at *Florence*, and if the amiable picture he has thus ably drawn of the private character of THE EX DOGE of Genoa be enchanting to the virtuous mind, how will the heart kindle into an enthuſiaſtic admiration of the more extraordinary, if not more virtuous, character of the preſent GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY

"The firſt gallery in the world is at Florence, but I will not now ſpeak to you of paintings, ſtatues and images, I have ſeen Leopold and his people

"Leopold loves his people, and has ſuppreſſed all ſuch impoſts as were not neceſſary: he has diſbanded almoſt all his troops, retaining only ſufficient to preſerve the art of military diſcipline

"He has deſtroyed the fortifications of Piſa, the maintenance of which was very expenſive, he has overthrown the ſtones which devoured mankind.

"He found that his court concealed from him his people he has no longer any court. He has eſtabliſhed manufactures he has every where opened ſuperb roads, and at his own expence He has [illegible] You would imagine the hoſpitals in Tuſcany were palaces of the Grand Duke. I have viſited them, and found in them all, cleanneſs, good order, and the moſt humane and attentive care. I have ſeen ſick old men, who ſeemed as if waited on by their children. I have ſeen ſick children, who ſeemed as if nurſed by their mothers. I could not without ſhedding tears, behold this luxury of compaſſion and humanity. In the inſcriptions on the front of theſe hoſpitals, they have beſtowed on Leopold the title of *Father of the Poor* The hoſpitals themſelves give him this title. Theſe are monuments which ſtand in no need of inſcriptions The Grand Duke comes frequently to viſit his poor and ſick; he does not neglect the good he has done; he poſſeſſes not only the ſudden feelings of humanity, he has a humane ſoul He never makes his appearance in this abode of anguiſh and ſorrow without cauſing tears of joy, he never leaves it without being followed with benedictions which are the gratitude of a happy people; and theſe ſongs of thankſgiving are ſent up from an hoſpital!

"You may be preſented to the Grand Duke without having four hundred years nobility, without deſcending from thoſe who diſputed the crown with his anceſtors. His palace, like the temples, is open to all his ſubjects without exception Three days only in the week are more particularly conſecrated to a certain claſs of men, neither to the great nor the rich, neither to painters, poets, nor muſicians, but to the wretched.

"In other countries, commerce and induſtry, like the lands, are become the patrimony of a ſmall number of individuals; with Leopold, every thing you can do, you may do it you have a living, if you poſſeſs any peculiar talent, and there is no excluſive privilege but genius.

"The prayers offered up to God for harveſts no longer bring down famine on the country This prince has enriched the year with a great number of working days, which he has recovered from ſuperſtition, to reſtore them to agriculture, to the arts, and to good morals. He is occupied in a total form of his legiſlation He has diſcovered a new light in ſome of the French publications, and is haſtening to communicate it to the laws of Florence He has begun by ſimplifying the civil, and mitigating the criminal code. Blood has not been ſhed on a ſcaffold in Tuſcany for theſe ten years. Liberty alone is baniſhed from the priſons, which the

Grand

Grand Duke has filled with justice and humanity.

"This mitigation of the laws has softened the manners of the people. Atrocious crimes are become rare, since barbarous punishments have been banished; the prisons of Tuscany have been empty these three months.

"The Grand Duke has enacted two admirable sumptuary laws; the favour he shews to simplicity of manners, and his own example.

"When the sun rises on the states of this prince, he finds him already occupied in the duties of his station. At six in the morning he has wiped away many a tear. His secretaries of state are so many clerks.

"The nobles think that he does not distinguish and honour them enough, the priests, that he does not fear them enough, the monks, that he does not enrich them enough, men in office, that he watches them too closely. In his territories, the magistrate judges, the soldier serves, the prelate resides, and the placeman does his duty, for the prince reigns.

"His children are not brought up in a palace, but in a house: he endeavours to make men of them, not princes, which they are already. The education they receive makes them early acquainted with the misfortunes from which their birth exempts them. Their hearts are exposed to every thing that can render them open to pity and beneficence.—I have seen in their hands the works of Locke.

"I only know," said the Grand Duke one day, "two sorts of men in my dominion, men of worth, and bad men."

"Preparations are this moment making to entertain the king and queen of Naples, a very moderate tax was proposed to him to defray the expences of them. "My "wife," said he, "has still three millions "worth of jewels*."

"The Grand Duke is happy for his people are happy, and he believes in God.

"What must be the enjoyment of this prince, when every evening, before he shuts his eyes upon his people, before he allows himself to go to sleep, he renders an account to the sovereign Being of the happiness of a million of men during the course of the day! Figure to yourself such a prince, enjoying such a confidence in God!

"I had almost forgotten an apophthegm of this modern Titus. A person was regretting one day before the Grand Duke, that his territories were not more extensive. "Alas, cried he, "they "contain but too many who are wretch-"ed!"

(*To be continued.*)

A General Description of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compose this vast Empire, that of Tartary, the Isles, and other tributary Countries, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated by a New and Correct Map of China, and other Copper-plates. Translated from the French of L'Abbe Grosier, 2 vols 8vo. 12s. G. G. J. and J. Robinson.

(*Continued from* Vol. XIV. *Page* 422.)

THE general scope and design of this highly entertaining work was explained at large in our Review of last month, accompanied by such extracts from the first volume, as appeared immediately adapted to gratify public curiosity, or capable of affording private amusement. The second volume opens with an elegant and apparently correct detail of the government, religion, manners, and customs of this vast and singular empire, and closes with observations on the extraordinary advancement which the Chinese have made in literature, and in the arts and sciences. It is an observation made by the celebrated *Montesquieu*, that the laws relating to women are, in every country, more descriptive of the general disposition and genius of the people than any other local ordinance whatever, we shall therefore select such parts of the present volume as relate to this interesting subject. "The laws which concern marriage," says the *Abbe Grosier*, "are, in China, very extensive.

"A Chinese can have only one lawful wife, and it is even necessary that her rank and age should be nearly equal to his own, but he is permitted to have several concubines, whom he may receive into his house, without any formality whatever. He must, however, first pay to their parents a certain sum of money, and enter into a written engagement to treat their daughters well.

"These wives of the second rank are

* Three millions of livres.

totally

totally dependant on the lawful spouse; they are (or, at least, ought to be) always obedient to her orders. Their children are considered as hers; they address her as mother, and can give this title to her only. After her death, they are obliged to wear mourning for three years, to absent themselves from public examinations, and to resign their governments and offices. The death of their natural mother would not subject them to the observance of any of these regulations.

" A widower, or a widow, may enter a second time into the matrimonial state; but equality of age and rank are then no longer necessary conditions. The new husband may choose from among his concubines whomsoever he pleases to be his lawful wife, and, in all cases, this new marriage requires very few formalities.

" A widow who has children becomes absolute mistress of herself: her parents can neither compel her to remain in a state of widowhood, nor to enter again into that of marriage.

" Widows of moderate rank do not enjoy the same privilege when they have no male children. The parents of their first husband can place them in marriage, without their consent, and even without their knowledge. They are authorised by the law, to dispose of them in this manner, in order that they may indemnify themselves, in part, for the money they have cost their former husbands. This may be properly called, a power of selling them: however, if they are left big with child, this traffic is suspended, and it cannot take place if they bring forth a son.

" To this law there are two exceptions: the first is when the parents of the widow assign her a proper maintenance, and reimburse those of the deceased husband; the other is when the widow embraces a religious life, and becomes a bonzess.

" Divorces are granted in China, as they were among all ancient nations, but with less facility, and only in certain cases, such as, of adultery, mutual dislike, incompatibility of tempers and dispositions, indiscretion, jealousy, absolute disobedience, sterility, or of hereditary and infectious diseases.

" No husband can send away or sell his wife, until a divorce has been legally obtained and sanctioned by authority. If this regulation is not strictly observed, the buyer and seller become equally culpable.

" If a wife, who is acknowledged as lawful, withdraws privately from her [illegible] [illegible] and he may sell the fugitive, who then ceases to be his wife, and becomes his slave.

" The law protects also every wife who is abandoned by her husband. If he absents himself for three years, she is at liberty to lay her case before the mandarins, who can authorise her to take another husband. Were she to anticipate their consent, she would be exposed to the most rigorous punishment.

" The law forbids marriage in certain circumstances, or declares it null if the parties have entered into that state contrary to what it prescribes. The following are the cases in which marriage is illegal.

" First, if a young woman has been betrothed to a young man, and if presents have been given and received by the parents of the intended husband and wife, that young woman can have no other husband.

" Secondly, If, in the room of a beautiful young woman shewn to the female confidant whose business it is to make up the match, another be substituted of a disagreeable figure; or if the daughter of a free man marry his slave; or, lastly, if any one give his slave to a free woman, and persuade her parents that he is his son or relation, the marriage is null and void; and all those who have had any share in carrying on the fraud are severely punished.

" Thirdly, Every mandarin of letters is forbid to form an alliance with any family residing in that province or city of which he may be governor. The marriage is not valid if he trespasses against this law; and he himself, besides, is condemned to be severely bastinaded.

" Fourthly, It is unlawful for any Chinese youth to enter into a state of marriage while he wears mourning either for a father or mother. If promises have been made prior to the death of his parent, every engagement ceases upon that event, and the young man is obliged to give information of it to the parents of his intended bride. The parents, however, are not on that account entirely freed from their promises. After the usual time of mourning is expired, they are obliged to write to the young man, to remind him of his engagement; but the young woman is at liberty to give a denial, in case he does not persist.

" Marriage is also suspended when a family experiences any severe misfortune: it would be even sufficient, were a near relation thrown into prison; but this ce-

remony

relation may be set aside, provided he gives his consent.

"Fifthly, Two brothers cannot espouse two sisters; a widower is not at liberty to marry his son with the daughter of the widow whom he espouses, nor is a man permitted to marry any of his own relations, however distant the degrees of consanguinity may be between them.

"This political regulation is much more necessary in an empire abounding with such an immense number of inhabitants as China, than in any other country, and every where else it ought to be considered as a very wise institution.

"Public decency has been always respected in China, because great care and attention have been employed to enforce it. Marriage—that bond so necessary, so favourable to good order, recommended and encouraged by all great legislators, is particularly protected in China. Rarely does marriage here give rise to those scandalous intrigues that so often embitter its sweets, and disturb the domestic peace of families in other countries; we may say, further, which make the state of wedlock much more dreaded than desired. The denunciations of the law against those who offend in this respect are terrible. Whoever seduces the wife of another is put to death, and the same punishment is generally inflicted on the person who debauches a young woman. It is true, that, in both these circumstances, the precautions dictated by unjust custom tend greatly to support [illegible], and often render it superfluous.

"The Chinese women are almost condemned to perpetual imprisonment within the precincts of their own houses, and, what is still more in its favour, a Chinese enters into the married state without ever having seen the woman whom he espouses. he knows nothing of her looks or person, but from the account of some female relation or confidant, who, in such cases, acts the part of match-maker. It is true, that, if they impose upon him, either with respect to her age or figure, he can have recourse to a divorce. Here the law, in its turn, serves to correct the abuses of custom.

"The same matrons who negociate a marriage, determine also the sum which the intended husband must pay to the parents of the bride; for, in China, a father does not give a dowry to his daughter as the husband who gives a dowry to his wife, or, we may say with equal propriety, who purchases her.—She becomes his property, and by a double title.

"The parents of the bride fix the day for solemnizing the marriage; and they always take care to consult the calendar, in order that they may make choice of one that is lucky, for they consider some as favourable, and others unfavourable to every great undertaking. During this interval, the two families send presents to one another, and the bridegroom purchases for his intended spouse some jewels, such as rings, pendants or bracelets. Frequent letters pass between the parties; but they are not permitted to see one another: the whole treaty is carried on by the means of other people.

"When the day appointed for the ceremony arrives, the bride is placed in a chair, or close palanquin. Every thing that composes her portion is borne before and behind her by different persons of both sexes, while others surround her, carrying torches and flambeaux, even in the middle of the day. A troop of musicians, with fifes, drums and hautboys, march before her chair, and her family follow it behind. The key of the chair in which she is shut up, is committed to the care of a trusty domestic, who must deliver it to no one but to the husband only. The husband, richly dressed, waits at his gate for the arrival of the procession. As soon as it approaches, the key is put into his hands, he eagerly opens the chair, and, at the first glance, he may learn his fortune, and perceive whether those he employed have served him with fidelity. It sometimes happens, that the husband, discontented with his intended spouse, suddenly shuts the chair, and sends her back to her relations. To get rid of her, it only costs him a sum equal to that which he gave to obtain her.

"If the husband is contented, she descends from her chair, and enters the house, followed by the relations of both, where the new-married couple salute the *Tien* four times in the hall, and afterwards the parents of the husband. The bride is then committed into the hands of the women who have been invited to the ceremony, and who, together with her, partake of an entertainment, which continues the whole day. the male part of the guests are treated in the like manner by the husband. The same form prevails among the Chinese at all their grand feasts. the women amuse themselves separately, and the men do the same in another apartment.

"We

"We shall now [illegible] riage ceremonies which are [illegible] people of the middling class. [illegible] pomp increases according to the riches and rank of the parties, it diminishes also in the same proportion.

"We have already seen, in the Chapter of Civil Laws, that a Chinese is permitted to have only one lawful wife; but that he may, at the same time, purchase several concubines. The maxims of antiquity established this custom merely in favour of population. Every Chinese, who is desirous of keeping on good terms with his wife, pretends to be actuated by the same motive: he is particularly careful to let her know, that if he takes concubines, it is only with a view of procuring her a greater number of women to attend her.

"They are, indeed, her servants much more than rivals in authority. She has the same power over them as over the meanest domestic in the family: their children are even supposed to belong to her, and to be her own; but they have also a right to share with those born of her, in their paternal succession. If she happens to die, they are obliged to wear mourning for three years, to absent themselves from all examinations, and to resign their offices and employments. They may dispense with the observance of this regulation on the death of their real mother, but they rarely take advantage of that indulgence.

"Other husbands, desirous of having a male child, which their lawful wife cannot, perhaps, give them, take a concubine from this motive only, and dismiss her as soon as their wishes are accomplished: they then give her permission to espouse whomsoever she chooses, and often they even provide a husband for her themselves.

"A husband who becomes a widower, raises sometimes his favourite concubine to the rank of lawful wife. He is not then obliged, as in the former case, to examine whether the rank of her whom he espouses approaches near to his own, and he is also freed from the preliminary formalities, of which we have already spoken.

"These concubines are almost all procured from the cities of *Yang-tcheou* and *Sou-tcheou*, where they are educated, and taught singing, dancing and music, and every accomplishment suitable to women of quality, or which can render them agreeable and pleasing. The greater part of them are purchased in other places, to be again disposed of. This is the prin-

[illegible] law. This [illegible] to the emperor, princes of the blood, and to mandarins; and even [illegible] to have more than one [illegible] of any rank before the ceremony. Seldom marry a second time, but the fear of marriage when she has children. Some carry their delicacy to a much greater length: when they only betrothed, it is sufficient to make them relinquish every other engagement, if their intended husband happens to die before the celebration of the nuptials. Widows of ordinary rank, who have children, generally avail themselves of the liberty which is granted them, and unite themselves to another husband. Those of the poorer sort are not free to follow their own inclination: they are sold for the behoof of the parents of the deceased.—As soon as this [illegible] is concluded, a couple of porters bring a chair, which is guarded by a number of lusty people. The widow is shut up in this chair, and in that manner conducted to the house of her new husband.

"Masters, for the most part, are very desirous of promoting marriage among their slaves, whatever *Mr Pauw* may say, who, without [illegible] hesitation, has ventured boldly to assert the contrary. They have even very strong motives to induce them to encourage these marriages: the children produced by them are still their slaves; they acquire new property to them, and they substitute a fresh tie which attaches the mothers and fathers more and more to their service.

"The Chinese women, even those of the greatest rank, seldom quit their apartment. It is situated in the most retired part of the house; and there they live, secluded from all society but their domestics. The book of *Ceremonies* requires, that there should be two apartments in every house, the exterior for the husband, and the interior for his spouse. They must even be separated by a wooden partition, or a wall, and the door must be carefully guarded: the husband is not at liberty to enter the inner apartment, nor must the wife ever quit it, without a sufficient cause. 'A wife,' adds this book, 'is not mistress of herself; she has nothing at her own disposal, she can give no orders [illegible]

" the ardents of her own temperament, to " which all her authority is attached. " It will appear, no doubt, extraordinary, " that the same book of *Deuteronomy* ranks " prattling and loquacity amongst wrongs " among those causes which justify a divorce.

" A woman, however, cannot be repudiated, on this account, if she loses her parents after her marriage, or if she has worn fraternal mourning for the death of her husband, father or mother."

(To be continued.)

A Narrative of the extraordinary Case of George Lukins, of Yatton, Somersetshire, who was possessed of evil spirits for 28 years: Also, an account of his remarkable deliverance, in the Abbey-Church of Temple Church, Bristol. Octavo Robinsons, 1788.

Authentic Anecdotes of George Lukins, the Yatton Demoniac, with a view of the controversy, and a full refutation of the Impostor By Samuel Norman, member of the Corporation of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon at Yatton Octavo. Evans, 1788.

An Appeal to the Public, respecting George Lukins, (called the Yatton Demoniac) containing an account of his affliction and deliverance; together with a variety of circumstances which tend to exculpate him from the charge of Imposture By Joseph Easterbrook, Vicar of Temple, in the City of Bristol. Octavo. Herdsfield and Scollick, 1788.

IN two of the pamphlets now before us we have the long exploded unfashionable system of mutual imprecation palmed upon us.—That this most ridiculous imposture has been performed about a century ago, it would have been well timed, and have found a place in that delectable magazine of superstition, cruelty and deceit, Glanville's *Sadducismus Triumphatus*; but we live in a very unbelieving age, wherein stories of Witches and Demoniacs find no credit, except among those whose credit is nothing. Mr. John [illegible]ley, by whose subalterns this marvellous discomfiture of Satan and his regiments was performed, has himself a great advocate for the Demonological doctrine; and undoubtedly with him and his followers, the *Hafen Methodists*, and the emancipated brother, will be precious. But, alas! *the true for their rejoicing* on this account, *is not yet come* for Mr Norman, who appears to be a man of good sense and respectable character, tells a plain and honest tale, which in our opinion fully acquits old Satan and his six coadjuters from the very heavy charge laid against them. Indeed, we think, that too-much abused personage to be of more real honour than to debase himself by assailing the body of a *taylor* in such an unequal manner, and more especially as the *gentlemen* of that profession are so general such fast friends to his interest.—On an impartial view of the whole *controversy*, therefore, we think the poor devils must be honourably acquitted, and we leave it to their own judgment to bring an action against the Taylor and his methodistical confederates for *scandalum magnatum*. W.

The Reflector. A Selection of Essays on various Subjects of Common Life. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE REFLECTOR is a species of the MIRROR, well framed to exhibit at every glance the pleasures of virtue and the miseries of vice. The Author, however, has not ventured to hold up his GLASS against the bold and frontless follies of the metropolis; but has modestly contented himself with the exposition of those *minor obligations* which prevent the social intercourse. "*Single and little actions*" says the Author, "to their immortal honour, were the first who brought philosophy from schools and colleges to visit the *drawing-room* and the *parlour*;" and our Author, with a [illegible] gallantry, has wooed her "to take a trip with him towards the "*linen-house* and the *cottage*," and, in our opinion, his solicitations have been in general crowned with success. Perhaps these sensible little essays would have better promoted the cause of good-sense and virtue if they had been less *preceptive*; but they contain *lessons* of such pure and genuine morality, and appear to have been dictated by such a cordial spirit of philanthropy and benevolence, that the Author may with justice say he has imitated the laudable example of *Thomson* in not publishing

"A line which dying he might wish to blot"

The

THE ſponſors to this literary offſpring of fancy have certainly made a miſtake in its name; for, if we are not greatly deceived, inſtead of an "*Original*" it might with much more propriety have been called an "*Allegorical Tale*." The characters indeed bear *Eaſtern* appellations, but their manners are purely *European*. In its allufion to domeſtic politics, the deſcriptions of the three great leaders of *the rabal* immediately point out *the originals* they are intended to repreſent. MAHASOUD is the ſon of a nobleman, whoſe father enjoyed power and acquired riches during the preceding reign. "He poſſeſſes in the higheſt degree that perſuaſive eloquence, which by gaining the paſſions, finds its way to the heart. To the ambitious he talks of advancement, honors, and power; the avaricious are gained by munificence, and the vain are won by flattery. He had told the people, in his perſuaſive way, that their advantage was the ſole aim he had in view. Charmed by his eloquence they believed and adored him."

The ſecond in this triumvirate is ZADAN, "one of thoſe enthuſiaſts, whoſe hearts being eaſily inflamed, leaves their judgement no room to act. He fancied he loved humanity and goodneſs, becauſe he was always compoſing high-ſtrained eulogiums on them; but it was obſerved, that the beauteous bloſſoms of his rhetorical [illegible] vainly endeavoured to [illegible] philoſopher's ſtone, [illegible] found out a cure for the itch. The ſtory contained in the ſeries of letters at preſent under our review is very ſimple, very tragical, and very unnatural, ſuppoſe conceive that we have found out the *one good thing* in poſſeſſion, [illegible].

Sadleir's Abbey. A Novel. 2 vols. [illegible]. 6s.

IT was a favourite boaſt with *Mr Pope*, that in the courſe of his very extenſive reading he had never met with *any* book ſo entirely deſtitute of merit, but that he could extract from it ſome *one good thing*: *Virgil* alſo is ſaid to have found jewels in the dunghill of *Ennius*. The Alchymiſt alſo, in Ben Johnſon's play, while he was

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE FASHIONABLE ROSCIAD. * No I.

SIR,

HAVING in your univerſally valuable miſcellany ſome months paſt * offered to you and your readers, a general ſketch of a plan for a *Faſhionable Roſciad*, and therein promiſed a farther diſcuſſion at the next ſuitable opportunity, I now profit by that which is before me to perform my promiſe, in the execution of which I truſt I ſhall meet as before, the approving ſmile of you and your friends. In a reference to the former eſſay you will perceive I had pledged myſelf, both in proſe and verſe, changing from one to the other as the ſubject might require, "to give an account of all the playhouſes and players of Ton, and enter into a ſeminative analyſis of the reſpective gentlemen and ladies of each Theatre, without the conſideration of diſtance on the one hand, or the humdrums of ſtation on the other, with a view to promote the intereſts of a refined intellectual pleaſure ——

"A graft of reaſon and a flow of ſoul."

In my former eſſay I began with the private Theatre at Dover, erected by and ſupported

* See European Magazine for June 1788.

ſupported under the auſpices of William Fector, Eſq But I treated the entertainments and entertainments of the above place with ſo ſlight an hand, meaning it then, indeed, but as a ſketch, that, in order to ſet out with the regularity I mean to purſue, I ſhall reſume my obſervations in the neighbourhood of Shakeſpeare's cliff, and finiſh what I have to ſay on the dramatic ſcenery *there*, before I direct my remarks elſewhere.

Theſe therefore will be the objects of my preſent Eſſay; and as I propoſe to dedicate my obſervations on each theatre to the Proprietor of it, as a tribute of my eſteem for talents and fortune devoted to the public without any private intereſt, the pages which I am now penning on the Dover Theatre are, by right, addreſſed to,

WILLIAM FECTOR, Eſq

This Theatre, I before remarked, was opened on the 30th of October 1783, with Dr Young's admirable tragedy of the Revenge and I gave the ſeries of pieces which enſued. It remains that I pay ſome more critical attention to the performers in the characters wherein they moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves

Mr. WHITMORE.

This gentleman has ſterling abilities and a pleaſing figure, though below the ſize of what we conceive ought to be that of a theatrical hero: but we may apply to him the vindicating line which Churchill wrote in defence of the ſtature of our Engliſh Roſcius, where he ſays, that the excellence of performance makes us forget every perſonal inferiority or defect, even till we think

"Pritchard genteel and Garrick ſix feet high"

Mr Whitmore's voice is at once powerful and ſweet, and his action remarkably good—His Siſtedi is perhaps the chef-d'œuvre of his performances Tenibazus may rank next

Mrs WHITMORE

is an elegant woman, a very intereſting actreſs, and in the early periods of the hiſtory of this theatre, proved a ſplendid ſupport in ſuſtaining the heroine Her Zenobia was admirable, and afforded univerſal ſatisfaction; though her excellence in Mandane leaves the palm of honour and preference in diſpute

Mr MANTELL.

has been of conſtant ſervice in almoſt every dramatic amuſement which Mr. Fector has prepared for his friends, and ſtill remains what may with propriety be called a ſtock actor, whoſe ſupport is expected and deſired, and

Mrs MANTELL

poſſeſſes the double attractions of beauty and merit Her Eudocia, in the Siege of Damaſcus—her Eleonora, in the tragedy of Thomſon—and her Beatrix, rank her high in the hiſtory of all private theatres, and would do credit to the moſt diſtinguiſhed public ones Neither ſhould her Leonora and Palmyra be paſſed over without their ſhare of commendation

Miſs FECTOR,

the Proprietor's fair ſiſter, is a very amiable auxiliary, whoſe ſervices in Sigiſmunda, and a variety of other parts, deſerve the warmeſt thanks of her brother, and give the greateſt pleaſure to their mutual friends

Mr GILL, Mr MITCHELL,
Mr DILMOT,
Miſs MOURON, Miſs OAKLEY,

and even honeſt STEPHEN, one of Mr Fector's domeſtics, whom his maſter has made dramatical, are all ſupporters of the *credit* of this houſe, and each of them have a conſiderable ſhare of merit, genius, and ability, under the *firm* of Mr Fector

It is rumoured that the celebrated Capt. Merry and Major Halliday mean to place their well-known talents into this theatrical *fund*, of courſe it will encreaſe its value by the force of ſuch acquiſitions

The dramatic treaſury is further enriched by the

POETS of Mr FECTOR,

whom we have already noticed to conſiſt of writers whoſe contributions are fame To Peter Pindar, Capt Topham, Mr Pratt, Mr Gillum, Mr Andrews, &c is to be added, ſaith report, and probably with authority, the elegant Author of the beautiful little ſtory of 'The Three Warnings,' and Editor of Dr Johnſon's Letters—Miſs Piozzi Her *Deſdemona* is to be for the Brothers, in which play Mr Fector is to repreſent the animated part of Dimetrius The Prologue by Mr Andrews, a writer of great merit

The Author of Emma Corbet, Sympathy, and Humanity, is, it is ſaid, to furniſh both Prologue and Epilogue to the October play, which will either be the School for Rakes, or the Busy Body

It is time that ſomething be ſaid of Mr Fector himſelf,

Whoſe various powers the Poet's aid require
To teach his judgment and to catch his fire

Whether

Whether with *Tancred's* youthful flames he glows,
Or touch the soul with *Zapha's* tender woes,
Or with the tears of *Jaffier* "drowns the stage,"
Or with brave *Pheeyas* bids the battle rage,
Or moves the heart with sceptered *Edward's* grief,
Or to a *Roman Father* brings relief;
Or strongly paints great Zanga's anxious care,
Or *Osmyn's* love, or *Zanga's* deep despair;
Or with *Oreſtes* madd'ning tells his pain,
Or with wrong'd *Mercat* speak those wrongs in vain,
Or with old *Lusignan* melt the hardest heart,
Or try with equal skill the comic art;
Bid us at *Prattle's* fluent nonsense smile,
Or With young *Clackit's* wit our griefs beguile
Laughter and tears alike at his command;
While each the tribute of my verse demand
A figure too, as Nature form'd to please,
His action unconstrain'd, his motion ease,
His voice of various magic powers possess'd,
To move, to mend, to harmonize the breast
An eye which marks the mind's superior sense,
Arm'd with the lustre of intelligence
As for defects—where merits are so rare,
Talents so rich, and character so fair,
'Twere cynical to mark them with a sneer,
Which Justice would herself pronounce severe
A *Child of Nature*, speaking from the heart,
Be still exempted from the critic art

It would be injustice to close the account without paying a deserved compliment to Mr Fector's

AUDIENCE,

which is always composed of the nobility, gentry, and beauty of that county, which for the above qualities and extent, splendour, fertility, and hospitality, well merits the epithet of the Garden of England — The Dover Theatre is filled with literally the best company, and exhibits on each evening of representation as much worth, elegance and beauty, as can possibly be assembled in any private Theatre. It was called a Turkish Paradise, conveyed to Dover; but it would perhaps have been nearer the truth to say, Mr. Fector's Theatre was graced with very many of the loveliest women of his native country, which produces more beautiful females than any part of the cultivated earth; and in that country no where more abundantly than in that division of it which is called Kent. It would seem invidious to select any particular names, where general elegance and grace characterize the whole. At the last play many of the fair auditors sported *yellow ribbons*, which was elegantly hinted at by Mr. Gilliland in the following couplet:

"Still, proudly still the *yellow Ruffus* wave,
"Beauty's bright colour, guarded by the brave,"

In correspondence with this favourite line, both the livery of the servants and the lining of the Theatre were bright British blue, and Orange-yellow. The scenes, scenery and decorations are extremely pretty, and the whole entertainment conducted with that propriety, hospitality and good will, for which the family of the Fectors have ever been distinguished, from the founder of that family, Peter Fector, Esq. to the founder of the Theatrical feast I am now celebrating, William the former. Perhaps in further confirmation of this honest tribute, it ought not to be omitted that this young gentleman, in the present vacancy, was strongly solicited by the majority of constituents to represent the ancient town of Dover; which, with great modesty, he declined at present in favour of his worthy friend and school fellow Mr Pybus. There cannot be a greater proof that his virtues are equal to his genius; and that both, in the profession of an innocent and virtuous amusement, deserve every encouragement which can be given by the author of the

Fashionable Rosciad

after DUKE *of* RICHMOND'S THEATRE *in our next*

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 10,

MISS Wallis, a young lady who had not then attained the age of 15 years, appeared the first time at Covent Garden, in the character of Sigismunda. Her figure is of the middle size, and not indelegant. Her features are expressive, her voice pathetic and interesting, and she exhibited great marks of feeling and sensibility, in some parts so much as to impede her utterance. Her action, carriage and deportment were peculiarly easy and graceful.

An occasional prologue was spoken by Mr Farren, the object of which was to recommend Miss Wallis to the candour and kindness of the audience.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HORACE somewhere observes, "that the very *attempt* at any-thing great is a praise-worthy undertaking." Let the authority, then, of such an illustrious Author plead my excuse for endeavouring to explain a few passages in an Author still more illustrious. Grant, Mr Editor, you will allow my attempt to be, after such commentators as *Malone, Johnson, Steevens*, &c. nevertheless, it not unfrequently happens that chance will effect as much as study and observation.

Prospero, in the "Tempest," Act 4th, Scene 1st—at the conclusion of that beautiful speech, "the cloud-capt tow'rs, &c." says, they shall all "dissolve, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a *rack* behind." *Wrack* should be the word, (say his commentators;) for what does *rack* mean? and *wrack*, in most of the editions, it is printed. "Rack" is, however, a very common word amongst the lower order of people, in the midland counties, and means those black clouds which commonly precede rain—"It will rain, for the rack goes so fast," is an usual expression with them. Shakespeare, moreover, in this, as in many others, explains one passage by another. The player, rehearsing his speech before Hamlet, says,

——"So have we seen,
Before some storm, a silence in the Heavens;
The rack stands still," &c.

"Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night," says Lysander, in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," Act 1st, Scene 2d.—Dr. Johnson would have it read *coal-eyed*, i. e. black ey'd, but, why alter the original word *colly*, which is that *black kind of dust that is gather'd round pots, kettles*, &c? The "colly'd night," i. e. the *black* night, is, surely, a more pleasing expression than *black-ey'd* night, which, with the generality of readers, might carry with it too ludicrous an idea.

Lear, speaking of the cruelty of his daughters, enumerates, amongst other things, "they scant me of my *forms*." This expression is by no means clear to most of Shakespeare's readers. It is a phrase taken from some of our colleges, particularly that of King's, in Cambridge: it means that portion of meat or liquor (especially the latter) which was allowed to each man as his share, &c. The expression was used long before our Author's time, and is, sometimes, even to this day.

Perhaps, Mr Editor, it may appear strange to *you*, that I should assert, that the scene of our Author's "As you like It" is laid in France. "There needs no ghost, my Lord, to tell us this." Yet it is still more strange (yet not less so than true) that the generality of actors, and very many others, particularly persons residing in Warwickshire, affirm, that the scene is laid in that county, viz. in the Forest of Arden, near Stratford-upon-Avon: and even Mrs *Pope*, who is very justly said to possess a great share of judgment, very improperly dresses the character of *Rosalind* in an old *English* habit. May I, then, be permitted first to observe, that the names of the characters are *French* ones, which would, of course, afford the greatest *presumption*; and, secondly, to point out to them the following passage, which they carelessly overlook, but which reduces the matter to a *certainty*—*Oliver*, in Act 1st, Scene 3d, when he is cruelly depreciating the character of his brother, Orlando, to Charles the wrestler, says, "I tell thee, Charles, he is the stubbornest young *fellow of France*, full of ambition, &c."

Bientingly, W P T.

Dec. 9th, 1788

The FIERY ORDEAL. A JUDICIAL ANECDOTE

TOWARDS the end of the Greek Empire at Constantinople, a General, who was an object of suspicion to his master, was urged to undergo the fiery proof of the Ordeal by an Archbishop, a subtle courtier. The ceremony was this: three days before the trial the patient's arm was inclosed in a bag, and secured by the royal signet, he was expected to bear a red hot ball of iron, three times, from the altar to the rails of the sanctuary, without artifice and injury. The General eluded the experiment with pleasantry. 'I am a soldier,' said he, 'and will boldly enter the lists with my accusers, but a layman, a sinner like myself, is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Your piety, holy prelate, may deserve the interposition of heaven, and from your hands I will receive the fiery globe, the test of my innocence.' The Archbishop started, the Emperor smiled, and the General was pardoned.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC 29

THE order of the day for taking into consideration the report of the Committee on the State of the Nation, being moved, the three Resolutions voted on Friday the 26th * were read On the first Resolution,

Lord Rawdon said he rose, not to repeat the arguments he had before submitted to their Lordships, but merely to move the amendment he had proposed in the Committee, that the mode of proceeding which he and many other noble Lords thought the safest and most constitutional might be recorded on the Journals

The amendment was negatived, and the first and second Resolutions agreed to without any debate.

The third Resolution being read,

Lord Hay (Earl of Kinnoul) rose, to protest against it as inimical to the Constitution, as tending to create a fourth estate, and to destroy that equipoise of the three branches of the legislature, by which the country had flourished for ages He touched with particular feeling on the melancholy circumstances which occasioned the interruption of the executive Government, as calling for the greatest and most respectful delicacy in their proceedings to supply the defect. He admitted the propriety of referring to precedents, because it gave solemnity to their deliberations, but contended that precedents ought not to have been produced or argued from, unaccompanied by the circumstances of the times in which they had taken place. The times were times of tumult, confusion and violence, and the precedents of such times could never be applied to times of order and tranquillity He could not admit the position, that there was no difference between an heir presumptive and an Heir Apparent An heir presumptive was one between whom and the succession another person stood, and on whom that succession might never perhaps devolve An heir presumptive therefore, if he were a man of ambition, might attempt to secure to himself the possession of that by improper means which might never become his by right, an Heir Apparent on the other hand was one who had no competitor, to whom the succession must come in the course of nature, and who therefore had no temptation to aim at securing it by indirect or violent measures It was necessary to guard against the designs of an heir presumptive, for an Heir Apparent could be liable to no suspicion except attempting to retain power after the capacity of exercising it returned to the rightful owner. He argued on the improbability of any such suspicion attaching to the Prince of Wales, whose filial duty had been displayed in so exemplary a manner; and insisted that he ought to be invested with the uncircumscribed powers of the prerogative during the continuance of his Majesty's illness. The powers of the prerogative were such as the experience of ages had shewn to be necessary for the purposes of Government; they were not a useless pageant, nor given for the benefit of the possessor, but for the interest and advantage of the nation, and could not be abridged without detriment to that interest.

Lord Kinnaird complained that the Resolution was obscure in its meaning, and wished that some noble Lord who from his official situation understood the purport of it, would explain the nature of the proceedings intended to be had in consequence of it. No explanation being given, his Lordship said, he was reduced to the necessity of arguing against surmises and conjectures none of which might have any foundation. He then proceeded to consider the Resolution in various points of view as they occurred to him, and contended that in no shape whatever could their Lordships proceedings in consequence of it be reconciled to the principles of the Constitution, or the law of Parliament

The Earl of Suffolk also opposed the Resolution, and quoted De Lolme on the Constitution on the necessity of preserving the counterpoise and independence of the Three Estates of Parliament. He adverted to the intended limitations, which he considered as calculated to preserve those in power who now possessed it, and to keep out their opponents Among those who were not in power, he believed there was a much ability and character as had ever been found among any body of men, and it was the dread of their abilities, and the apprehension of their securing the exclusive possession of power to themselves, that had operated chiefly against them when they had been in office. Should the limitations be such as would oblige the Regent to retain men in office, in whom he could not place confidence, the country would soon oblige them to grant that power, which they now wished to withhold Let them be careful of Limitations that would make the Regency

* See Vol XIV Page 435.

an office unfit for a gentleman to accept.

The Duke of Norfolk wished to understand the nature of the proceedings with which it was intended to follow the Resolution. If the Prince of Wales was to be the future regent of the King, it was fit that he should be consulted. If their Lordships, as a Council, were understood to be in place of the King, they ought to be made acquainted with the consequences of the Resolution before they gave their assent to it.

The Duke of Richmond said, he could only explain as an individual what he himself understood by it; that the Great Seal was first to be put to a commission for representing the King in Parliament, and to another for giving the Royal Assent to such a bill as should be agreed on by the two Houses for settling the Regency.

Lord Porchester said, if the Keeper of the Great Seal was to be empowered to ratify the will of the King, he might differ in opinion from the two Houses and so that case he was well assured from his knowledge of the noble Lord's integrity and firmness, that he would not assent to any bill that might pass. They were therefore reduced to the necessity of owning, after having declared their right, that they had no such right.

The Duke of Norfolk professed himself dissatisfied with the Duke of Richmond's explanation, and said he now rose to arraign the conduct of Ministers in not having consulted the Prince of Wales.

Lord Viscount Stormont said, there was a reason for the silence of Ministers, which they did not choose to give, and which he wished could not be given. They could not undertake to say what further was to be done, till they received their instructions from the House of Commons. He did not regret those times, in which the House of Lords had so great a preponderance in the Constitution, but he regretted that the time was past in which they sustained an equal part. It had been said to be merely accidental that their Lordships proceedings had not kept pace with those of the Commons on the present occasion, considering the superior advantages, with regard to legal information and advice, which they possessed, it would have become them to take the lead. It had been understood on Friday, that the third Resolution was to be debated on the report; but since Ministers chose to be silent, and to make no reply to the strong arguments that had been urged by noble Lords near him, he would not go at large into the question, but leave it to rest on those grounds on which it had been so ably put by those who considered it as he did. His Lordship touched on a few collateral points, and complimented the minority in which he had the honour to divide, and said, it was the most respectable both in numbers and in character he had ever witnessed in that House.

The Duke of Richmond admitted that the question was still open for discussion to any noble Lord who wished to declare his opinion; that privilege, however, was no reason for renewing the debate on a subject which had already been very fully argued on both sides. He for one thought that on their part it had been sufficiently exhausted, it would therefore be highly improper to take up the time of the House in repeating what they had already said. With regard to what fell from the noble Duke (Norfolk) he wished to say a few words, because he was anxious to do away the effect of an insinuation, which seemed to be calculated to throw odium on those with whom he acted. The noble Duke had accused them of failing in that respect which they owed to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from not having previously communicated to him their intentions as to the measures which were the foundation of the Resolutions to which their Lordships in conjunction with the other House of Parliament had given their concurrence.—It would have been highly improper in him, or in any one, to have presumed to make any such communication to his Royal Highness till they had first ascertained whether the House had a right to do so.—That right being now determined, they would of course adopt the most respectful mode of advising his Royal Highness of it, and of the steps to be taken in consequence of it.—He thought those were no friends to their country, or to the Prince, who endeavoured to prejudice him against any set of men, on any other than public grounds, which alone ought to influence him in the choice of his political servants.

Lord King said a few words in support of the question for receiving the report, which was at length put and carried without a division, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

The following PROTEST was afterwards entered in the Journals:

DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because we adhere to the ancient principle recognized and declared by the act of the 13th of Charles the Second, that no act or ordinance with the force and virtue of a law can be made by either or both Houses of Parliament, without the King's assent, a principle standing as a bulwark to the people against the two Houses, as the two Houses are their security against the Crown.

2dly, Because this principle is tacitly admitted

mitted by the third Reſolution, while it overthrows the practice by a fictitious appearance of the Royal aſſent under a commiſſion to paſs bills, a commiſſion which would be inconſiſtent with the proviſions of an act of 33d Henry the Eighth, requiring that every commiſſion ſhall be ſigned by his Majeſty's hand. In our preſent unhappy ſituation that eſſential requiſite being unattainable, we cannot condeſcend to give a ſanction to a counterfeit repreſentation of the Royal ſignature, and we dare not aſſume a power to diſpenſe with the law which makes that ſignature eſſential to the validity of a commiſſion to paſs bills.

3dly Becauſe we conceive that the unqueſtionable rights of the people ſo fallaciouſly repreſented as being upheld by theſe Reſolutions, are violently infringed by an unneceſſary aſſumption on the part of the two Houſes of powers beyond thoſe which the nation has aſſigned them. Invariable practice in all good times, and poſitive laws eſtabliſhed by complete Parliaments, truly and conſtitutionally repreſenting the nation, have defined theſe powers. And we cannot but regard with the utmoſt apprehenſion any propoſal to overſtep thoſe boundaries, when the conſequence of ſuch uſurpation is ſo fatally marked in the hiſtory of our country.

4thly Becauſe it was confeſſed in the debate, that the powers of this Commiſſion were not to be confined ſolely to the act of appointing a Regent; to what other purpoſes they may extend were not explained. State neceſſity, the avowed ground of the meaſure, may ſerve as the pretext to any diminution of the juſt prerogative of the Crown, or of the liberties of the people, that beſt ſuits the deſigns of ambition. Fatal experience had ſhewn to our anceſtors the boundleſs miſchief of power thus aſſumed under plauſible appearances; and it is peculiarly the duty of the Houſe of Peers to check the renewal of the practice to aſſume the name, without the ſubſtance of the Royal Authority, by which this Houſe was once annihilated, the monarchy overthrown, and the liberties of the people ſubdued.

5thly Becauſe theſe dangerous and alarming conſequences of the meaſure adopted would have been obviated by the amendment rejected. It propoſed to ſubſtitute a meaſure conformable to the practice of our anceſtors at the glorious æra of the Revolution. They ſeized not upon public neceſſity as a convenience for the uſurpation of new power, but proceeded in a plain and explicit form to the revival of the Royal Authority with full efficacy, before they entered upon the exerciſe of their legiſlative functions. Purſuing a ſimilar courſe, the amendment propoſed the immediate nomination of the natural repreſentative of the King, the Heir Apparent of the Crown, to whom alone it was univerſally admitted the eyes and hearts of all men, during the preſent unhappy conjuncture, were turned; that with a perfect and efficient legiſlature, ſuch future proviſions might be enacted as the preſervation of the full and undiminiſhed authority of the Crown and the Liberties of the People may require.

FREDERICK, *HENRY,*
NORTHUMBERLD. HEREFORD.
SUFFOLK & BERKS CHOLMONDLY.
RAYNARD, FOLEY,
RAWDON, BOYLE,
AUDLEY, LOVELL & HOL
CLIFTON, ABERGAVENNY,
CHEDWORTH, TEYNHAM,
WHITZWILLM. BEDFORD,
WALPOLE, CADOGAN,
DERBY, CARLISLE,
SCARBOROUGH, CASSILIS,
PORTCHESTER, CARDIFF,
SOUTHAMPTON, HAY.
HERTFORD, KINNAIRD,
PLYMOUTH, LOUGHBOROUGH
PONSONBY, PELHAM,
SPENCER, DEVONSHIRE,
NORFOLK, E M CHR. BRISTOL,
BREADALBANE, CRAVEN,
MALMESBURY, HUNTINGDON,
RODNEY, LOTHIAN,
SELKIRK, TOWNSHEND,
PORTLAND, HAMPDEN.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30.

On account of the non-aſſemblage of the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of the Speaker, their Lordſhips adjourned without proceeding to ſend back the Propoſitions which had been brought up from the Commons, and agreed to by their Lordſhips.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

In conſequence of the Speaker's being unable to attend the Houſe of Commons, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday.

The Duke of Norfolk wiſhed to know, if that Hon. Gentleman's indiſpoſition ſhould continue, whether another adjournment would be thought neceſſary, or whether Miniſters would come forward with their propoſed plan in the preſent exigency of affairs, and not ſuffer the public buſineſs to remain unneceſſarily at a ſtand.

Lord Sydney was in hopes the Hon. Gentleman's indiſpoſition, of which he had juſt been told, would not be of that continuance as to render any further delay neceſſary.

Lord Thurlow aſſured the noble Duke, that as far as related to himſelf, he could promiſe no the leaſt unneceſſary delay ſhould

take place, but at the same time, it was impossible fully to answer the noble Duke's interrogatory, because other business might possibly become necessary, such, for instance, as the necessity of choosing a new Speaker it was necessary their Lordships having agreed with their Resolutions should be made known, forms required it, and it must be done. He thought the sooner an end was put to the business the better; and if it was intended to bring forward any farther debate, he was ready to meet it, because several points might be cleared up, which, by accident on a former occasion, seemed not to be understood The earliest moment he could promise the noble Duke, as far as he knew, was intended to be taken; for although he had received accounts from another quarter of a very favourable kind, yet they did not come up to his wishes, nor was he able to pronounce an early period as likely to bring forward the ardently prayed for recovery Thus he thought he had given the noble Duke the required information; at least, he had done it, as far as was in his power.

The Duke of Norfolk had no other motive for putting his question than to hint it as his opinion, that all unnecessary delays ought to be avoided, and that that House and the public were entitled to the knowledge of the intentions of Administration

The House then adjourned to

MONDAY, Jan 5

Their Lordships dispatched two Masters in Chancery with a message to the House of Commons, intimating that they wished to have a conference with that House in the Painted Chamber, on the same subject which had been the basis of the conference holden between the two Houses on Tuesday the 23d of December last

The messengers returned with an answer, that the Commons had agreed to the conference.

The House then proceeded to appoint the following noble Lords as a Committee to confer with the Commons: Earl Camden, Lord President—Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Richmond—The Marquis of Carmarthen—The Bishop of London—The Marquis Townshend—Earl Bathurst—Earl Morton—Lord Howard de Walden—Lord Sydney—Lord Hawkesbury—Lord Chesterfield.

Sir Francis Molyneux came to the Bar, and informed the House that the Commons were waiting in the Painted Chamber Upon which the Lords of the Committee withdrew; and after the usual ceremony, the Lord President informed the Commons, that they had agreed to the three Resolutions respecting his Majesty's state of health, and the means of supplying the executive power

Lord Camden and the other Lords then returned into the House; and the Lord Chancellor put the question of adjournment till Monday, which was agreed to.

MONDAY, Jan 12

At four the Chancellor took his seat, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Chester. About 20 Peers were present

Earl Suffolk called the attention of their Lordships to a subject of the highest importance It was at this time generally understood, that by an examination which existed at the present moment, before a Committee of another House, a variety of particulars had transpired respecting his Majesty's present state of health, which were highly interesting to the public His Lordship therefore came down with intention to move, that the physicians might be re examined at the bar of the House, but as there was not so full an attendance as might have been expected, he would not attempt to take the House by surprize, but give notice, that he should on Wednesday next move, that the physicians might be again examined before the whole House at the bar, and all strangers to be excluded

The Lord Chancellor observed, that he could not at present see any particular objection to the motion It was certainly necessary that noble Lords should be fully satisfied, before they made up their minds upon the important steps which must speedily be taken The better way would be, to adjourn to Wednesday next, and order the House to be summoned The question was put to adjourn to Wednesday Ordered—Adjourned

WEDNESDAY, Jan 14

The Earl of Suffolk, who gave notice on Monday last that he would this day move for the examination of his Majesty's physicians at their Lordships bar, rose and observed, that as he understood his intended motion would be objected to by some noble Lords, he would desist from the idea of making it

The House then adjourned to

TUESDAY, Jan 20

The House met pursuant to their last adjournment

A message from the Commons was delivered at their Lordships' bar by Mr Wilberforce, attended by several Members, demanding a conference, this was agreed to by their Lordships, and the Committee appointed met in the Painted Chamber, consisting of the same noble Lords who had managed the former conferences

The Committee being returned, the Lord President of the Council, as Chairman of the

Committee,

Committee, acquainted their Lordſhips, that the Commons had preſented certain Reſolutions as paſſed by them, for the Regulation of the Regency, and moved that the ſame be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next.

Lord Rawdon expreſſed his diſapprobation of the delay of even one day on a ſubject which, from its magnitude, did not warrant that of one hour more, eſpecially as from the length of time elapſed ſince it had been firſt ſtarted, not only their Lordſhips, but the world at large, had ſufficient time to make up their minds

Lord Camden agreed, that ſuch of their Lordſhips as had attended its diſcuſſion in another Houſe might have made up their minds; but as many of their Lordſhips certainly did not, if they ſhould demand two days inſtead of one to deliberate with themſelves, he did not know how he could object to their requeſt

The Lord Chancellor wiſhed to know whether Lord Rawdon objected to the motion or not, and, if he did, what amendment he ſhould propoſe.

Lord Rawdon declared he did not mean to oppoſe the motion, but to expreſs his diſapprobation of the delay

The motion was then put and carried It was then reſolved, that their Lordſhips do on Thurſday reſolve themſelves into a Committee on the State of the Nation; and that the Reſolutions from the Commons be referred to the ſaid Committee It was alſo ordered, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for that day

THURSDAY, JAN 22

Lord Pomfret took the oaths and his ſeat

The order of the day being read for their Lordſhips reſolving themſelves into a Committee on the State of the Nation, the Houſe immediately reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord Walſingham in the chair

The Lord Preſident (Camden) then roſe to open the buſineſs on which their Lordſhips had met He lamented that ſo heavy and important a taſk ſhould have fallen on Miniſters, and that he was choſen to open the buſineſs to their Lordſhips.——As it had however, ſo fallen, he would, though he felt himſelf inadequate to the taſk, proceed to open as plainly as he poſſibly could, the Reſolutions that were to be ſubmitted to their Lordſhips —His Lordſhip then ſhortly noticed his Majeſty's incapacity, and the undoubted Right which had been decided on, reſting with the two Houſes of Parliament to ſupply the deficiency, by appointing whom they thought proper, how many they thought proper, and with what power they thought proper, to the exerciſe of the preſent dormant power of the executive branch of the Legiſlature.—His Lordſhip ſtated the caſe of his Majeſty's illneſs, according to the laſt opinion, but temporary; that they were therefore to provide the temporary means of ſupplying that deficiency, by providing for the neceſſary exerciſe of the Royal authority, and for the ſafety of his Majeſty on his throne. The Reſolutions that were to be offered to their Lordſhips, he ſaid, were calculated for thoſe two purpoſes; they would provide fully for the exerciſe of the executive power without fail, as well as for the ſafety and reſpect that was juſtly due to the Sovereign

His Lordſhip ſaid, he would not trouble their Lordſhips on that part of the Reſolutions which gave the care of the King's perſon to her Majeſty, not conceiving that any noble Lord would make the leaſt objection to ſuch a meaſure He had heard elſewhere, reports of the impropriety of ſuch a truſt, and had heard reflections thrown on that great perſonage; but, as he was convinced every noble Lord would feel with him, that thoſe reflections were illiberal, indecent, and unnatural, he would ſay nothing on the ſubject The Reſolutions that he expected to be oppoſed were, the one for inveſting his Royal Highneſs in the exerciſe of the prerogative of creating Peers, and that of the continuance of the houſehold offices under the direction of her Majeſty. His Lordſhip entered into the propriety of theſe Reſolutions, ſtating the danger of entruſting the power of creating Peers to any, but the Sovereign, who had a life intereſt in the government, which it could not be expected he would injure by beſtowing ſuch too lavish a hand thoſe honours. There could, he ſaid, no danger ariſe from the ſuſpenſion, for a ſhort time, of that power, as no marks need be deſpiſed; for during the Regency, if any one was ſo diſtinguiſhed by his merits in any department, as to be a worthy object of ſuch honour, he could be made a Peer by an Act of Parliament, ſigned by the Regent, as Sir John Cromwell was created in the reign of Hen. VI After arguing ſhortly on the propriety of the Houſehold completely veſting in the governance of her Majeſty, to enable her to diſcharge the duties of her truſt; he ſaid, the only argument that turned againſt it was, that it would create an improper influence, and that the new Government would be unable to proceed in public buſineſs without having the patronage of thoſe officers, the Lords of the Bedchamber, &c This argument his Lordſhip ſaid was truly abſurd and ridiculous, for would any noble Lord ſeriouſly contend, that without ſuch an inſignificant

number of votes an administration could not proceed in public business. Would they say that the patronage of the Navy, of the Army, of the Church of the Law, of the Customs, and of the Excise, and other considerable patronage that would be annexed to the Regency, would not be sufficient to enable a new Administration to carry on the government, unless they also had the addition of a paltry twelve or fourteen votes? If their administration was conducted on good and constitutional principles to the country, no such votes would be necessary; but if on the contrary, they pursued prejudicial and bad measures, not ten times the number, would protect them from the voice and influence of the people.

He deprecated any change in the management of any part of the household, not only as highly disrespectful to his Majesty, but dangerous, for, said his Lordship, if those whom his Majesty has appointed as the heads of different departments in his household should be removed, to make room for others whose faces he had never seen, or ever wished to see, it might be the means of invading his royal chamber, of indirectly taking possession of his person, and they might strip his palace of every thing valuable, and every thing held dear. Another argument he heard had been used against substituting the patronage of these offices in the household with her Majesty, fearing it would be exercised in favour of an Opposition. This he said was not likely, for no one would believe that that great and amiable personage would permit the use of her power against the good government of her son. It was also unlikely from another reason, the improbability of those with whom he need entering into an opposition to the interests of that country they had exerted themselves in support of; they would not degrade themselves by forming an unprincipled and vindictive Opposition, they had not, while in office, done any act to create a want of popularity; they had had in all their measures the voice of the people, they had exerted themselves successfully for their interests, they had been crowned with their plaudits; and in their last act were they exerting themselves for the rights of the people. It was then very improbable, that after having been so long in possession of the popularity of the people, they would destroy it by an opposition, shewing that they acted upon other motives than those of the public good. His Lordship after a few more observations upon the propriety of the Resolutions, concluded by moving the Resolutions to be read, which being read accordingly, the first Resolution was put,

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, "to agree with the Resolution, That for the "purpose of providing for the exercise of "the King's Royal Authority during the "continuance of his Majesty's illness in such "manner, and to such extent as the present "circumstances of the urgent concerns of the "Nation appear to require, it is expedient "that his Royal Highness the Prince of "Wales, being resident within the Realm, "shall be empowered to exercise and administer the Royal Authority according to "the Laws and Constitution of Great Britain, in the name, and on the behalf of his "Majesty, under the style and title of RE-"GENT of the Kingdom; and to use, exe-"cute, and perform in the name, and on "the behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, "prerogatives, acts of government, and ad-"ministration of the same which belong to "the King of this Realm to use, execute, "and perform according to the law thereof, "subject to such limitations and exceptions "as shall be provided."

Lord Hawkesbury rose with some warmth to express his astonishment at words fallen from the noble and learned Lord, who had said that the votes of the Lords of the Bedchamber were insignificant, and unworthy consideration. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber, he considered his vote as worthy consideration, and as worthy respect as any noble Lord's in that House, he had given his support to the present Administration, but he had given them that support from principle and honour, and in no other manner would he ever give his vote.

The Lord President was extremely concerned that the noble Lord had taken offence at any thing that had fallen from him, he meant no disrespect to the noble Lord, he knew both his Lordship and his noble colleagues possessed too much honour for a moment, to be influenced in their votes by the offices they held.

The Bishop of Landaff next rose, and in a speech of some length stated his objections to the Resolutions in the whole, being against all restrictions on the executive power.

The subject now under their consideration was confessedly of the greatest importance, and when he spoke upon any philosophical or political questions, he wished rather to be diffident than dogmatical.—He by no means thought that their proceedings in appointing a Regent, had been regular or constitutional. The only proper way, he conceived, of filling up the third branch of the Legislature was, not by clothing his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the whole of the regal power, but by first giving him the power of Legislation, and then those Restrictions

ſtrictions which they had heard of, might have been propoſed This his Lordſhip conceived to be the method the two Houſes of Parliament ought to have followed, in appointing a Regent He ſaid, he ſhould beg leave to ſtate a propoſition, in which he hoped all their Lordſhips would concur The propoſition was this,—That the power of the King was originally delegated from the people, and when the King was unable to exercise the power, it returned back to the people again, ſo that they had it in their own hand, and might give it to any perſon they pleaſed Upon ſuch a general principle he ſaid, the determination of the Houſe of Commons, that the Prince of Wales had no better right to the Regency than any other perſon, might be juſtified But he begged leave to ſay, that this principle was not true, when applied to our government, becauſe the law and the conſtitution ſay, when the King dies, his power does not revert back to the people, but goes to the next heir—he has a right to ſucceed to it Although a great deal had been ſaid about the word 'Right,' in theſe proceedings, yet he did not recollect that any noble Lord had given a definition of it He ſaid, he ſhould mention that of Grotius, who defined "Right to be the morally poſſeſſing a thing in conformity to law. There was another definition of this word, by an author of no leſs authority than that of Grotius, which was, that "Right" was the morally poſſeſſing a thing not inconſiſtent with law His Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould be glad to hear of any law that was inconſiſtent with the Prince of Wales being Regent, or that would be violated by ſuch an appointment

Lord Sandwich ſpoke particularly againſt the reſtricting the Prince making Peers, which he ſaid was damping merit by drying up the fountain of honour He propoſed by way of amendment, that the words "for a time to be limited" be added to the reſtrictions

The firſt Reſolution was then agreed to, and the ſecond being read, "that his Royal Highneſs ſhould not have the power of creating any Peers, except the ſons of his Majeſty having attained the full age of twenty-one years," the queſtion was put on Lord Sandwich's amendment, "for a time to be limited"

Lord Sydney oppoſed the amendment upon the ground of the impoſſibility of fixing any time

Lord Carliſle was againſt the whole of the reſtrictions, which went, he ſaid, to create a weak Government and a ſtrong Oppoſition. He ſupported the amendment, wiſhing that part of the evil of the reſtrictions might be done away by their being limited. He ſpoke ſharply on the injuſtice of ſuſpending the prerogative of creating Peers; and noticing what had fallen from a noble and learned Lord (Camden) of the Parliament bringing in a Bill for creating a Peer, declared ſuch remedy to be worſe than the diſeaſe, and in his opinion very unconſtitutional Such doctrine being held by ſo great a character as the noble and learned Lord, of the two Houſes having the power of creating Peers was ſo contrary to every thing he had underſtood of the principles of the Conſtitution, that he called on the noble and learned Lord for an explanation.

The Lord Preſident ſaid, the noble Lord had miſconceived him; he did not ſay the two Houſes of Parliament could create a Peer, but that the Parliament could—the whole Legiſlature, conſiſting of the three branches.

Lord Carliſle was ſtill diſſatisfied, he conſidered the explanation to be equally unconſtitutional

Lord Fitzwilliam ſaid, by the doctrine of the noble and learned Lord (Preſident) he hardly knew whether he was not ſpeaking in a Republic

The Lord Preſident again roſe to explain; he was as much averſe to republican principles as his Lordſhip

Lord Portcheſter ſaid, he trembled at ſuch unconſtitutional doctrine, and at the effects that might be expected from ſuch meaſures He condemned the conduct of Miniſters, if they could call themſelves Miniſters; he did not conceive them ſuch; he conſidered them as uſurping the power of Miniſters—Here he was called to order by

The Marquis of Carmarthen, who ſaid that ſuch words were diſorderly; Miniſters had not uſurped authority, they were placed in office by their Sovereign, and were diſcharging their truſts.

Lord Portcheſter explained his meaning of their having uſurped, and again inſiſted that they had uſurped authority, acting at the moment of the incompetency of him from whom they had received their authority.

The Lord Preſident roſe again, and declared, that as he had been ſo unfortunate as not to have made himſelf intelligible by his explanations, he begged to declare at once, that the unconſtitutional doctrines he had been ſaid to have advanced, he wholly diſavowed, and retracted every thing bearing the leaſt reſemblance to what he had been conceived

Lord Loughborough ſaid a few words againſt the reſtriction from creating Peers, denying the poſſibility of bringing a ſingle precedent in ſupport of the ſuſpenſion of that prerogative.

The Lord Chancellor declared that the whole Legislature had created Peers, and that there were various instances where Peers had been made by Parliament. His Lordship said, it would not sit well under the charge of usurpation. He called on that noble Lord, if he had a charge to make, to come forward and make it boldly, and like a man he would be met.

Lord Stormont's speech went to prove the unconstitutional doctrine of fettering the Regency—and the impropriety of denying the right of granting Peerage.—He made a calculation of those granted by the present King, and thence deduced, that according to Lord Camden's doctrine, his Majesty on an average had compleated his number.

Lord Stormont then took up his argument again, and went on for some considerable time, travelling through the history of England and now and then introducing the Duke of Grafton, and other persons, whose situations were not inapplicable to the support of his Lordship's argument.

The Lord Chancellor replied in a manly speech, taking up the business as it stood. He defended the principles laid down by Lord Camden, and was peculiarly happy in several of his remarks. Among other matters, he said, the honour of Peerage was indeed often forgot, in the gratitude that was due to the donor—for the opinion when the *wax was warm* that sealed the patent, often changed before its contents in the next session of Parliament. There was a *laugh* on this echoed from the members of Opposition, to which his Lordship forcibly said "that *applause* was as obnoxious to him as *interruption*" (alluding to Lord Porchester having before improperly called him to order).—The learned Lord asserted, that the Prince of Wales and the Queen were on the best of terms, and that it was only those who wished dissentions that published the contrary—nay, he would go further, and give it as his opinion, that whatever influence her Majesty possessed would naturally be given to her son, in forwarding all such measures as tended to the benefit of the empire. The learned Lord then stated the amendment, and pointed out its incongruity.

The question was at length put by the Chairman on the amendment, "That the words be added to the question," when the Committee divided,

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The Committee afterwards divided on the main question,

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The Committee then adjourned the further consideration of the two remaining Resolutions, until the next day at twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

The order of the day being read, for their Lordships going into a Committee on the adjourned consideration of the Resolutions from the Commons, Lord Walsingham took the chair.

The third Resolution was then read, restricting his Royal Highness from the power of alienation, reversion, pension, patent place, annuity for life, &c.

Lord Stormont rose for the purpose of suggesting an amendment similar to that moved by a noble Lord (Sandwich) last night, and moved that the words be added "for a time to be limited."

Lord Cathcart spoke against the amendment, on the conviction of its impropriety.—He entered into the necessity of limitations upon the Regent on the ground of the Regent not being entitled to the rights of the Sovereign.

Lord Rawdon said, that their Lordships were called upon to come forward with provisions for the executive authority, which was unfortunately suspended, they were in duty, he conceived, bound to act how to give executive authority. If they conceived the royal authority too confined for the public benefit they ought to come forward with a distinct Resolution, leading to a decision on that subject, and not to take the advantage of a moment to falter with the royal authority. The power of the executive branch of the legislature, his Lordship said, was essential to act against the powers of the two Houses, and thereby to form an equilibrium, which equilibrium was essential to the Constitution. He defied the noble Lord to shew a good reason for stripping the powers of prerogative which with some propriety had invariably vested with the executive authority, they ought not, they could not make such alteration without strong as common, as strong, and as decided an opinion by the mass of the people, as was had at the time of the Revolution! The absolute question that his Lordship conceived to be before the House was, whether the executive power should or should not be changed? He was against not only the present limitations proposed, but against every limitation, he pronounced that they were unwise in policy and indecent to an individual.—His Lordship said it was ridiculous to argue that all the present Resolutions must go; that the house ought to be

throne would be invaded, for, faid he Lordfhip, was it a vote of that, or of the other Houfe, which could prevent the Sovereign, who worthily reigned in the hearts of his people, from aſſuming his throne whenever God ſhould again give him the capacity? No, if the two Houſes ſhould adopt ſuch a meaſure the public would ſtep in, and correct ſuch determination His Lordſhip, ſpeaking of the laſt Reſolution to be propoſed, ſaid, that as it contained three diſtinct propoſitions, it ought to be ſeparated, that each propoſition might be fully and fairly decided upon The latter part he ſaid provided a Council, and before he conceived their Lordſhips ought to agree to that propoſition, it ought to be ſtated to their Lordſhips of whom that Council was to be compoſed.

The Marquis of Carmarthen agreed that the Kingly powers were veſted in the Sovereign for the benefit of the people, but from that it did not follow by any means that when the King was, by a temporary diſpoſition, rendered incapable of the exerciſe of his Sovereign power, that they ſhould be veſted in another, and that the perſon appointed to the exerciſe of the ſovereign authority ſhould be veſted with every degree of that ſplendor which belonged to the King, and to the King alone His Lordſhip could not agree with the aſſertion that the conſtitution was injured by the reſtriction, on the contrary, he conſidered them not only ſtrictly proper, and beneficial to the country, but conſtitutional

The Marquis Townſhend was againſt the reſolution as tending to cauſe diviſion

The Duke of Chandos ſpoke in ſupport of the Reſolution, and againſt the amendment He aſſured their Lordſhips that he would much rather deliver up his office, which he was ready to do, than be ſuſpected of being influenced by it in his vote, he had never connected himſelf with any Adminiſtration from the time he had firſt come into that Houſe to the preſent moment He had ſupported the preſent Adminiſtration from principle, an Adminiſtration that had rendered the greateſt ſervices to their country, an Adminiſtration which could boaſt of an heaven-born Miniſter

The queſtion was put upon the amendment, which being rejected, the original queſtion was carried without a diviſion

The fourth Reſolution was next put, preventing the power of the Prince of Wales over the real or perſonal property of the King

Lord Loughborough oppoſed it upon the ground of conveying an indecent and unjuſt ſuſpicion of the Prince of Wales, which ought not to be ſuffered to go forth to the public

Lord Kenyon ſpoke in ſupport of the Reſolution; the King, he ſaid, had a right to transfer forfeited eſtates, his copyholds, &c. and it would not be fit that that power ſhould be given to any other.

Lord Loughborough aſked whether there was any noble Lord that would ſuggeſt the probability of his Royal Highneſs, without the limitation, attempting to ſell any of his father's poſſeſſions? And if no ſuch probability exiſted, where was the neceſſity for the reſtriction?

The Lord Chancellor ſaid, he could not conſider the reſtrictions as reflections on the Prince of Wales. If he conſidered them on the ground of the neceſſity of providing againſt the Princeſs of Wales, he ſhould give his vote againſt them all, for he was ſo convinced of the goodneſs of her heart, that were ſhe to be entruſted with the moſt unlimited power, no degree of danger of an ill uſe of it might be expected.

Lord Loughborough was ſtill of opinion that it was unneceſſary, that it tended to caſt on but a reflection upon the Prince, inaſmuch that unleſs he was reſtricted he would diſpoſe of his father's property

The Lord Chancellor ſaid the Reſolution was not to be admitted as a perſonal reſtriction, but as a general proviſion

The queſtion was then put upon the Reſolution, and carried without a diviſion.

The 5th and laſt Reſolution was next put, giving her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, giving her the power over the Houſehold, and for providing her with a Council

Lord Rawdon remarked, that the two firſt propoſitions contained in the Reſolution, ought in diſcuſſion to be ſeparately conſidered He would therefore move, to have them ſeparately taken into conſideration; but the mode propoſed was combated by the Chancellor, as not being either formal or proper.

Lord Loughborough, on the contrary, contended, that a Reſolution ſent from the Commons in a complex form, ought, for the ſake of perſpicuity of diſcuſſion, to be divided

The Lord Chancellor reprobated the attempt made to ſeparate the propoſitions, which ought on every point of view to be united Could it be ſuppoſed that their Lordſhips, who conſented to the Q. having the cuſtody of the K.'s perſon, would wiſh that her M. ſhould not have command of his houſehold? Was it the wiſh, that his Majeſty in his preſent calamitous ſituation, ſhould be completely abandoned, and bereaved of thoſe comforts which the dignity of his ſtation entitled him to enjoy? If her Majeſty

jesty was not authorized to controul the Household, what provision was to be made for her superintendance of the King's person? Was the Monarch to be put upon board wages? Was he to be consigned to obscurity? or placed in an asylum where those unfortunately afflicted with a similar malady were to be found?

Lord Rawdon declared great veneration for the King, as well as extreme regret at his Majesty's present situation, and positively denied that he intended, by dividing the Resolution, that the Sovereign should be left without proper support and dignity.

The Lord Chancellor maintained what he would never retract, that the Second Proposition was a consequitur to the First, and that they could not be distinctly considered, without leaving the King in that *helpless, abandoned*, and *wretched state*, in which no loyal subject of the realm would suffer him for a moment to remain.

Lord Stormont argued the question at great length; and contended the establishment of the household, under the direction of the Queen, was a dangerous and unprecedented attempt to divide the executive authority.

The Lord Chancellor contended for the necessity of this establishment remaining with the Queen, and said the powers with which the Regent was to be invested, were adequate to every purpose of the Executive Government.

After Lord Ashburnham had spoke a few words against the Resolution, the House divided,

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The following Protest was afterwards entered on the Journals

Dissentient,

1st. Because we firmly adhere to the principles and arguments on which we disapproved the Resolutions formerly passed by this House, especially when the legislative power of the two Houses of Parliament, unconstitutionally assumed by those Resolutions, is meant to be employed to restrict or suspend many important and essential branches of the Royal power, at the moment of the declared incapacity of the King.

2dly, Because we think the power of conferring the rank and privileges of the Peerage, as a reward to merit, is necessary to the Royal authority, in order to afford an incitement to vigorous exertions in the service of the State, and is more peculiarly necessary (like all other parts of the prerogative) when the Regal power is to be exercised by a substitute, with an authority uncertain and precarious in its duration: but especially on the present occasion, when it is the only branch of the prerogative sufficiently powerful to afford a remedy against such a combination in this House, as other part of this system of restriction and mutilation have a natural and obvious tendency to produce.

And because we conceive that this restriction may create an interest in the Members of this House, to withhold their assent to restore the ancient power of the Crown in this respect.

3dly Because we conceive, that by the subsisting law of the land his Majesty's property is sufficiently secured from any undue disposition and alienation, and the resolution on that subject can have no other effect but to convey to the public injurious suspicions and unjust imputation on the character and intentions of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

4thly Because we are of opinion, that in order to maintain the proper dignity of the crown, and preserve the due influence and respect which arises from the Great Officers of State, it is necessary that the person exercising the Royal authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, should be attended by those distinguished servants whose functions have been established for the purpose of adding weight and splendour to the regal office. We cannot agree to a division of the Royal power to the creation of a fourth estate, unknown to the constitution of the country.

FREDERICK, HENRY, Derby,
Lothian, Douglas, Hertford,
Devonshire, Rawdon, Cadogan,
Audley, St Asaph, Loyte,
Craven, Llandaff, Clayton,
Radnor, Cholmondeley, Ilchester,
Carlisle, Hereford, Sandys,
Portchester, Peterborough, Kinnoul,
Pelham, Lawell, Aberdeen,
Bradalbane, Cardiff, Chichester,
Cassis, Southampton, Howe,
Abergavenny, Shaftsbury, Ashley,
Loughborough, Coventry, Hopetoun,
Scarborough, Portland, Walsingham,
Foley, Huntingdon, Buckingham,
Portsmouth, Egremont, Manchester
Sondes, Montford,

DISS For the 2d, 3d and 4th Reasons,

St Albans

DISS For the 1st, 2d, and 4th Reasons only,

Clifton, Suffolk, Berkeley,
Spencer, Hawke

DISS For all the reasons given in the Protest, except those in the latter parts of the 2d Reason, viz beginning at these words, "but especially on, &c" from thence to the end of that 2d Reason,

Sandwich

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC 29

PRAYERS were read at the uſual time; but, as no buſineſs was expected to be done in the Houſe before the Lords had agreed to the report of the three Reſolutions*, very few Members came down At four o clock the Speaker could reckon only twenty-two Members preſent; in conſequence of which he adjourned the Houſe till

TUESDAY, DEC 30

As ſoon as forty Members had aſſembled (which was about four o'clock) Mr Hatſell, the Clerk, gave them notice, that he had juſt received a letter from the Speaker, intimating, that he was ſo much indiſpoſed as to be unable to come down to the Houſe this day, but hoped that he ſhould be ſufficiently recovered by to-morrow, as to be capable of attending in his place.

Mr Steele then roſe, and adverting to the Speaker's indiſpoſition, remarked, that it was hardly probable, from what he had heard of the matter, that he would be able to attend, with convenience to himſelf or regard to his health, before Thurſday He would therefore move, that the Houſe do now adjourn to Thurſday next, which was inſtantly agreed to

THURSDAY, JAN. 1

The Speaker's indiſpoſition ſtill continuing, a ſufficient number of Members did not come down to form a Houſe The laſt adjournment, therefore, ſtand over to the day following.

FRIDAY, JAN 2.

At four o'clock, upwards of 150 members had taken their places

Mr. Hatſell, the Clerk, then addreſſed the Houſe in theſe words, viz "It is with extreme concern that I inform you of a melancholy event which happened this morning—I mean the death of Mr Speaker"

He then deſired the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace

Mr Roſe expreſſed his hopes, that after the unpleaſing intelligence which they had juſt received, no gentleman would object to an adjournment till Monday next

Mr Vyner wiſhed that precedents might be conſulted, as he doubted whether the Clerk had power to adjourn the Houſe for more than one day

Mr Hatſell immediately read an extract from the Journals, ſpecifying that, on the 15th of December, 1783, the Clerk, in the abſence of the Speaker, had adjourned the Houſe for two days

Mr Roſe was again on his legs, to ſuggeſt the propriety of taking into conſideration, on Monday next, the appointment of a new Speaker

The queſtion was then put by the Clerk, on the motion of Mr Roſe, that this Houſe do now adjourn till Monday; which was readily agreed to.

MONDAY, JAN. 5

The Miniſter having made his appearance in the Houſe about four o'clock, Mr. Hatſell, the Clerk, directed the Serjeant at Arms to bring in the mace, and place it under the table, as is the cuſtom when there is no Speaker in the chair

The Earl of Euſton immediately roſe, and expreſſed his regret for the unexpected death of Mr Cornwall, the late Speaker He ſaid he ſhould not detain the Houſe long with the remarks he ſhould make in recommendation of an Hon Gentleman whom he would now propoſe to fill the vacant chair The gentleman he alluded to was Mr William W. Grenville, who, he ſaid, was poſſeſſed of ſuch ſhining abilities, ſuch ſtrength of mind and conſtitution, ſuch a fund of legal as well as parliamentary knowledge, ſo great a degree of aſſiduity and attention to buſineſs, and in particular, of ſuch an acquaintance with, and attachment to, the principles of our excellent conſtitution, that there could be no doubt of his being fully competent to the diſcharge of all the duties of the high office which was now to be filled; an office always weighty and arduous, but which was now rendered particularly ſo by the very intereſting predicament in which public affairs now ſtood He would therefore preſume to offer this gentleman to the Houſe as a proper object of their choice, not only on account of his public character, but alſo of his private one, which was of ſuch a deſcription as to add more merit to his general reputation He concluded with moving, "That the Right Hon W Wyndham Grenville be appointed to fill the Speaker's chair"

Mr Pultney had great ſatisfaction in ſeconding the noble Lord's motion for the nomination of Mr Grenville He had long regarded that gentleman with eſteem—he had remarked his good ſenſe and abilities, his accuracy of argumentation, his conſiderable knowledge of the laws of the kingdom, his hereditary attachment to thoſe conſtitutional principles which ought to influence every member of the Houſe, his great candour and moderation and his converſance with the uſages and forms of Parliament. His amendments to the bill brought in by his father (the

* For which the Reader is referred to VOL. XIV Page 462

late Mr. George Grenville) for the determination of controverted elections, formed an auspicious and early proof of great talents, and application. For those reasons, he hoped the House would concur in the appointment of Mr Grenville.

Mr Welbore Ellis was disposed to lament the peculiar situation of the House, arising from two events, the deficiency of a regular opening, and the death of their late worthy Speaker: he lamented the time that had been lost in unnecessary debates, instead of proceeding with the dispatch necessary to fill up the government. Under the present circumstances he agreed that the usual forms in electing a Speaker, could not be adopted: they were, therefore, justified in proceeding immediately to a choice.—He joined in every tribute of applause offered to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Grenville), and was ready to pay him every respect, he meant, therefore, no offence to that gentleman, by the amendment he meant to propose to the motion, by offering his friend Sir Gilbert Elliot to the House, as a proper person to fill the important office of Speaker: to his abilities and eloquence the whole House could bear testimony, he had known him from his boyish days; he knew his zeal for the constitution, and for the privileges of that House; he knew his great legal knowledge, his eloquence, his ability, his modesty, and his general merit; and considering him in every degree qualified for the office of Speaker, he moved, by way of amendment, that the words "the Right Hon William Wyndham Grenville" be omitted, and the words "Sir Gilbert Elliot" inserted.

Mr Frederic Montagu seconded the amendment proposed by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last. He entered into a panegyric very flattering to the merit and qualifications of Sir Gilbert Elliot, of whose talents, learning, eloquence, and acquaintance with the customs of Parliament, and the laws of the realm, he spoke in high terms.

Mr Grenville next rose, and remarked, that, whatever might be the decision of the House, he should ever consider himself as having been highly honoured by having been thought fit to fill the chair by persons of such high character as the noble Lord and the Hon. Gentleman who seconded the motion.—He considered the importance of the office, which was greatly increased in the present moment, when business of such delicacy and great weight was to be discussed. He trembled for his inexperience, and his inability to discharge the duties of that high office: he hoped therefore the House would turn their eyes to the Hon. Baronet opposite him, (Sir Gilbert Elliot) or to some other gentleman more qualified to fill the chair than he felt himself to be, by which, he assured them, they would relieve his mind from much anxiety and embarrassment.

Sir Gilbert Elliot felt himself highly honoured by the flattering marks of respect he had received from his two honourable friends (Messrs Ellis and Montagu). He felt the great importance of the office to which he had been nominated, the duty of the person filling the chair, was not merely to preserve decency and order, and to observe the proceedings of the House, there was a much higher duty, the duty of asserting the privileges of that House there and elsewhere, as necessity might serve, privileges of the greatest importance to Parliament, and to the liberties and happiness of the people.—He felt his inadequacy to the office, when he considered its duties, and important trusts, and turned his eyes upon himself, he was convinced of the great disproportion of his abilities to the discharge of the office: while there were men of such great legal knowledge, and superior abilities in the House, he could not think of taking the office; if none of those to whom he alluded, should be named, he begged to assure the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Grenville) that he should have his most hearty suffrage.

The House then divided, when there appeared for Mr Grenville,

Ayes	—	215
Noes	—	144
Majority		71

Mr Grenville was accordingly seated in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now moved, that the House should to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the state of the nation. If that motion should be agreed to, he would in that Committee propose measures for providing for the exercise of the executive Government. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

New writs were ordered to be issued for the county of Surry, in the room of the Hon. William Norton, now Lord Grantley, for Dover, vacated by the death of the Hon. James Luttrell, for Rye, vacated by the Rt Hon Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq the Speaker, deceased, and for the county of Banff, vacated by Sir James Duff, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

TUESDAY, JAN 6.

The new Speaker took the chair about four o'clock.

The question being put, that the order of the day, for a Committee on the state of the nation, be read,

Mr Loveden rose, and, after prefacing his speech with declarations of his perfect independence, observed, that he was not perfectly satisfied with the idea of proceeding to the establishment of the Regency, without a previous inquiry into the present state of his Majesty's health. The report of the Physicians had been delivered about a month ago; and it was possible, that from what had occurred in the time which had since elapsed, a better decision might be formed respecting the probability of the King's recovery. He would therefore propose, that the Royal Physicians be again examined, before any further steps should be taken in the restoration of the government. With regard to the limitation of the Regent's authority, it was not improbable that the plan which might be proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman for that purpose would greatly depend on the alternative, whether it was, in his opinion, likely that the King would shortly recover, or might not be restored to sanity of intellect for a long time. This circumstance gave additional force to the motion he would now make, for another examination of the Physicians.

The Speaker intimated to him, that the motion for reading the order of the day must first be put.

Mr Hussey asked, whether any gentleman had moved the order of the day, to which the Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was very unwilling that any further delay should be made in the settlement of the Regency, unless there were strong and evident grounds for it. For his part, he did not see any necessity for making any further enquiry into the state of his Majesty's health. It had been sufficiently proved, that the King was incapable of attending to public business, and that *datum* alone was an adequate ground for the two Houses to proceed without delay in taking measures for restoring energy and effect to the government. He felt the pressure of the present exigency in its full force, and was sensible of the misfortune of being in an official situation at this moment. He therefore wished that no time might be lost, in supplying the deficiency in the government, till his Majesty, of whose recovery he was now more fully confirmed in his hopes, should be restored to the prayers of his people. For these reasons, he was not inclined to agree to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Loveden).

Mr Fox was equally desirous with the Right Hon. Gentleman, of avoiding all unnecessary delay. He was, however, of opinion, that there was good reason for another examination of the physicians. Otherwise, he said, the House, in their future deliberations, must ground their conclusions solely on the report of the physicians given four weeks ago, and must shut their ears to every rumour, whether true or false, respecting the variations which had taken place in his Majesty's health, either for the better or worse, since that period. While that report was to form the ground-work of their proceedings, they must consider the King's health as if it had been wholly unaltered from that time to the present moment; and in this case, they were not to trust to sanguine prophecies of his speedy recovery, even if delivered by persons of high authority (alluding to the flattering prospects of the King's convalescence, mentioned a few days ago in the upper House by the Lord Chancellor). The restrictions intended to be proposed would take their colour, in some measure, from the greater or less probability of the restoration of his Majesty's health; for which reason, it was proper to institute another enquiry before they should take into consideration the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan of limitation. The motion for a further examination was consequently entitled to his support, which he would heartily give to it.

Mr Edwards gave his assent to Mr Loveden's motion, on account of the variations which must have been observed in his Majesty's disorder since the examination of the physicians by a Committee of the House.

Mr Burke hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would be as speedy as possible in restoring to the government that energy and effect which he so feelingly talked of. He proceeded to observe, that it had been stated by Dr Warren in his examination before a Committee of the House of Lords, that the probability of his Majesty's cure diminished in proportion to the longer continuance of the disorder. According to his opinion, the probability of such an event was now less than it was at the time of examination. The question now was, whether the probability was really greater or less, as the plan of limitation would depend on that circumstance. Another enquiry would facilitate conclusions on this point.

Mr Vansittart wished to know, whether the other physicians agreed with Dr Warren in the opinion above stated.

Mr Burke, imagining that some doubts were entertained of Dr Warren's skill, or integrity, from the manner in which this question was asked, as well as from the cry of *hear! hear!* from the Treasury-bench, rose in great warmth, and reprobated the idea of disputing the abilities or honesty of so very able and respectable a physician as Dr Warren. What it to be supposed, said he, that

this gentleman would, upon oath, ſtate a falſehood, or attempt to delude and impoſe upon his examiners? He was now more ready than before to forward the propoſed additional enquiry, that all doubts might be removed on the ſubject.

Sir James Johnſtone ſaid, that there ought to be no interruption given to ſo glorious a taſk, as that of a free people ſupplying the vacancy of the executive government.

Lord North roſe to obviate any doubts which might be raiſed relative to Dr Warren's medical talents or integrity of character He paid that phyſician ſome high compliments

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not diſpute the aſſertions in favour of Dr Warren, but that gentleman had himſelf acknowledged, that his experience in caſes of inſanity had been comparatively ſmall He then adverted to what Mr Burke had ſaid of the King's illneſs; and inſinuated, that the wiſhes of that gentleman, perhaps, prompted him to ſupport the opinion of the ſmaller probability of his Majeſty's recovery He made ſeveral other obſervations, in the courſe of which he mentioned, that from what had fallen in the debate, his ſentiments were altered with regard to the propoſition for examining the Phyſicians another time It now became adviſeable to take that ſtep, in conſequence of doubts which had been ſuggeſted, and wiſhes that had been ſtated for being better informed of the probability of cure He was now deſirous that the motion for going into the order of the day ſhould be withdrawn, and that a ſelect Committee ſhould be appointed to examine the Phyſicians

Mr Burke replied to the Miniſter, and vindicated himſelf from the malignant inſinuations he had thrown out againſt him, as if he wiſhed that the King might be long before he recovered

Mr Rolle ſaid a few words reſpecting the introduction of Dr. Warren's name

Mr Pultney was very averſe to any further delay, and oppoſed the withdrawing the order of the day

Mr Fox vindicated Dr Warren from any unfriendly ſuſpicions, and repreſented him as the moſt able phyſician that this kingdom could at preſent boaſt He then cautioned the Houſe againſt being deluded by any ſanguine declarations of the Miniſter, with regard to the likelihood of the King's ſpeedy recovery, into a form of government ruinous to the country, and which could only originate in the miſchievous deſigns of a party.

Mr Sheridan agreed in the expediency of a further enquiry

Mr Vyner hoped that the examination of the phyſicians might be at the bar of the Houſe, and not in a private Committee.

Sir Peter Burrell oppoſed the propoſition for carrying on the examination *in a corner*, and recommended public evidence at the bar.

Mr Sumner alſo ſpoke; after which the gallery was cleared, but no diviſion took place for ſome time

Mr. Pultney having relinquiſhed his oppoſition to the withdrawing of the order of the day, it was poſtponed till Thurſday next

A diviſion then enſued on the mode of examining the phyſicians, whether by a ſpecial Committee, or at the bar of the Houſe. The numbers were,

For a ſpecial Committee	221
Againſt it	141

The ſame Committee were named that examined the phyſicians before

At half paſt eight, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 7

The Speaker not having been able at four o'clock to get forty Members within the walls of the Houſe, the Speaker and thoſe preſent retired

The Committee appointed to examine the phyſicians, touching his Majeſty's health, met at a little paſt ten o'clock in one of the Committee-rooms adjoining to the Houſe of Commons, and continued ſitting until ſix o'clock, at which time they adjourned for two hours, having examined Sir Lucas Pepys and Dr. Willis in part only

The Committee met again at eight o'clock, and continued to ſit till twelve

THURSDAY, Jan. 8

Gabriel Steward, Eſq. took the oaths and his ſeat for Weymouth.

The queſtion being put, that the order of the day be read, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the ſtate of the nation,

Mr. Dundas roſe, and intimated that the Committee appointed to re-examine the phyſicians would not be able to make their report to the Houſe before to morrow, and then it would not be adviſeable to proceed to buſineſs without a due conſideration of the circumſtances ſtated in the report He would therefore move, that the order of the day be deferred to Monday next

To this motion the Houſe agreed without heſitation, and immediately afterwards adjourned,

FRIDAY, Jan 9.

A Houſe having been with ſome difficulty formed,

The Maſter of the Rolls moved for an adjournment till to-morrow, the report of their Committee not being yet finiſhed.

Upon that intimation, the Houſe immediately agreed to the motion.

Sa-

SATURDAY, Jan 10.

Mr Dundas rose and said, that the Committee not being ready to report, it was necessary that the order of the day should be discharged; and as he believed the Committee would be enabled to report on Monday, and the report be printed by Wednesday, he should move that the order of the day be discharged, and that the House should on Wednesday resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation

This being agreed to, the House adjourned

MONDAY, Jan 12

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Citizen to serve in Parliament for the city of Gloucester, in the stead of Sir Charles Barrow, deceased

Sir Robert Smith had a petition from Colchester to present to the House in favour of Mr. Tierney; but seeing the House thin, and wishing it to be brought forward upon a fuller attendance, as it contained matter that he conceived would occasion much discussion, he waived bringing it forward at that time, and gave notice that he would present it on Wednesday

Mr Dempster declared himself to be one of those who did not consider the House, in its present situation, capable even of issuing a writ, the majority of the House had however thought otherwise, he hoped, however, that no petitions, nor any other business, would be entered upon until the Legislature should be rendered complete he sincerely wished that the Hon Baronet would postpone presenting the petition until the Regency should be settled.

Mr Vyner said, it was with much concern he had to acquaint the House, that notwithstanding the Committee above stairs had proceeded with every possible dispatch, and with every desire to expedite the report, it was found impossible to make their report, from more matter of great importance having come before the Committee than had been expected He considered making part of a report to be irregular, and hoped therefore that there would be no objection to the House adjourning until to-morrow, when he hoped and believed the Committee would be enabled to put the House in possession of the complete report

The question of adjournment was immediately put and carried, but previous to the Members leaving the House,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that as the report could not be made until to-morrow, he should to-morrow move that the Order of the Day for Wednesday, for this House going into a Committee on the state of the Nation, should be discharged, and that the House should on Thursday resolve itself into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

The Speaker took the chair between three and four o'clock, and at half past five the Minister appeared at the bar with the report of the select Committee.

This report being brought up, and the question put, that it be now read, Mr Burke rose, and objected to the reading of it. He was of opinion that the Committee had not perfectly done their duty in the examination with which they had been entrusted. They had narrowed their enquiries too much, and had conducted the business, as he thought, in a manner which could not be satisfactory to the House. With regard to the exclusion of his Majesty's Surgeons and Apothecaries, though he did not think it very proper that they should have been examined as well as the Physicians, the Committee, he knew, were not empowered by the House to examine them. But, in other respects, they had not performed all that might have been expected from them. His principal ground of complaint was, that, in the examination of two of the Physicians (Doctors Willis and Warren), though great pains had been taken to discover their opinions, no endeavours had been used to find out the sentiments of the other Physicians concerning the respective merits of the systems adopted by those two Gentlemen. This was a point that ought to have been taken into consideration These two Physicians had been equalized, as it were, and left upon a par, without any attempt having been made to ascertain a superiority in either. Thus contradictory opinions and litigated facts, which might have been in some measure settled if a proper line of enquiry had been pursued, were left wholly undecided: He proceeded to remark, that his Majesty's life was not safe, while such difference of opinion prevailed among his Physicians As the settlement of the government depended greatly on the supposed probability or improbability of the King's recovery, the presumptions of either of those contingencies ought to be fully enquired into, before any decisive steps were taked for the establishment of a Regency. For these reasons, he would, in the proper stage, move for the recommitment of the report. At present he would oppose its being read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the conduct of the select Committee. Even from *prima facie* evidence, the House would not be inclined to think that they had narrowed their enquiries, as the length of time employed in the Committee, and the size of the report, gave reasons for a contrary

ſtary ſuppoſition They had gone as fully into every particular as they had power to do It was not to be ſuppoſed that they were to appreciate the merits of the ſyſtems purſued by the different Phyſicians, that was certainly beyond the line of their duty Even in this point, however, ſomething had collaterally come out, which would contribute towards forming an opinion upon the ſubject As to the Right Hon Gentleman's aſſertion, that the King's life was not ſafe, he believed he alluded to the circumſtance of Dr Willis having truſted his Majeſty with a razor about a month ago. But this fact had been ſufficiently juſtified by the Doctor himſelf,

Mr Wyndham ſupported the objections of Mr Burke. There were good grounds, he ſaid, for an approbation of the ſyſtem followed by the Phyſicians in their treatment of the King's diſorder, as ſuch a mode of procedure would ultimately be of ſervice, in forming an eſtimate of the greater or leſs probability of cure

Mr Burke replied to the Miniſter He alſo defended his own conduct in the Committee

The Solicitor-General juſtified the report of the Committee, as containing an exact account of the preſent ſtate of the King's health. They had proceeded, he ſaid, as far in their enquiries as they were authoriſed to do by the Houſe

The queſtion being now put for reading the report, it was decided in the affirmative, and the Clerk having read the title of it, it was ordered to be printed

Mr Burke then moved, that this report be recommitted, but his motion was rejected without a diviſion, and the report was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the ſtate of the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion, that, as the report could not conveniently be delivered in print before Thurſday, the Houſe would not be prepared for taking it into conſideration till the day following. He therefore moved, that the Committee on the ſtate of the nation be deferred till Friday next which was agreed to, and the Houſe then adjourned till that day.

FRIDAY, JAN 16

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes after four

Sir Robert Smith read the Colcheſter petition in favour of Mr Tierney, which was received, and the diſcuſſion referred to Monday next.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, That the Houſe do now reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the ſtate of the nation; which being agreed to, the Speaker then left the chair, and Mr. Brook Watſon was called to it

The Chancellor of the Exchequer got up, and after taking a ſlight view of the great importance of the preſent queſtion, began with the Report of the Phyſicians The firſt Report ſufficiently ſtated, that his Majeſty was not in a capacity to attend public buſineſs, that his recovery was probable, but that the time of that recovery could not be preciſely ſtated that the majority of thoſe afflicted with the malady under which his Majeſty at preſent labours, had recovered; that the longeſt time did not exceed two years and that many had regained the poſſeſſion of their faculties in ſix weeks and two months The preſent Report did not contradict theſe aſſertions; and notwithſtanding the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Fox) had grounded the principal part of his argument on one poſition, viz that an interval of a month had taken place betwixt the firſt examination and the motion for the ſecond—yet in that ſpace of time the probability of his Majeſty's recovery was not the leſs favourable. In this all the Phyſicians had agreed, however they might have differed in points of leſs importance; notwithſtanding the aſſertion of one of thoſe Phyſicians, that the probability of recovery grew leſs in proportion to the continuance of the diſeaſe To confirm this aſſertion he referred to certain paſſages in the Report As this point was agreed to by the Phyſicians, on which he congratulated the Houſe, he entered into a ſhort account of the diſpoſition which prevailed in the Committee, ſome of whom, from the complexion of the queſtions which they had propoſed, were anxious for a favourable Report; others ſeemed anxious to propoſe ſuch queſtions as might entrap Dr. Willis, ſo as to ſubject him to a contradiction, but in which they were diſappointed On this he paſſed a very high encomium on Dr Willis, with reſpect to his private and profeſſional character as a Phyſician in the line he adopted, to which many families in the neighbourhood in which he lived had borne, and could bear teſtimony; declaring, that from the conſiſtency and rationality of his anſwers to the Committee and his experience in general, he was firmly of opinion, that he might rely on him beyond any of the reſt of the Phyſicians; and that in the preſent caſe, in conſequence of his conſtant attendance on his Majeſty, he ought to be relied on, in preference to the reſt, particularly Sir George Baker and Dr Warren, whoſe viſits were not above an hour each every other day The three other Phyſicians, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr Reynolds, and Dr. Gisborne, who daily attended

him

his Majesty from four o'clock in the afternoon to the hour of eleven the next day, concurred in one material point with Dr Willis, viz that notwithstanding the time which had elapsed since the first examination took place, the hopes and probability of recovery were not the less favourable He then adverted to that passage in the Report which tended to represent that undue influence had been exercised in representing a favourable change in his Majesty's health If Gentlemen intended to ground any argument on this point, he hoped that they would be explicit, and rise superior to any insinuation with respect to a great character, who had resided near thirty years amongst us, and on whose character not even [illegible] dared attempt to fix a stain On this last Mr Pitt entered into a defence of that exalted personage, and insisted that Dr Warren's objection to the favourable report of that day was not entitled to all the weight that it apparently carried In fine, the tenor of Mr. Pitt's arguments was, that from the Report on the table * there were sanguine hopes of his Majesty's speedy recovery; that his Majesty's indisposition therefore should be only looked on as temporary, and that it became the House

* The following is an ABSTRACT of the SECOND REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed to examine the PHYSICIANS who have attended His MAJESTY during his Illness, touching the present State of his Health.

Sir Lucas Pepys was first examined, and after having declared his Majesty's incapacity of coming to Parliament, and of attending to public business, proceeded to state, that his hopes of his Majesty's recovery were the same as he had before founded his opinion upon;—that he could form no probable conjecture of the time that his Majesty's disease was likely to last,—that on the 27th of December he saw his Majesty in such a calm, and approaching to a rational state, that he had hopes, had it continued, signs of convalescence would soon have appeared, those good symptoms appeared only for an hour, since which he had seen no signs of approaching convalescence,—his Majesty was more easily controuled, and therefore he hoped he was advancing to a recovery, though no actual symptoms appeared,—he considered those persons who had made his Majesty's situation their study, to be better judges of the disorder than Physicians who had not made it their particular study,—there were two Surgeons and two Apothecaries who attended upon his Majesty, besides the Physicians,—they gave no regular account, but were frequently asked,—he could trust to their judgement and integrity in relating facts,—they had not the same opportunity of observing his Majesty as Dr Willis, but the same as the other Physicians;—Dr Willis was frequently for a long time with his Majesty, when no other person was present;—when Dr Willis took rest, one of his men, and a Page, attended on the King, and at such time there was a positive order written up in the outer-room, that nobody should go into his Majesty's room without Dr Willis's leave,—it was his opinion that a majority of persons in his Majesty's situation recover,—from the circumstances which he saw on the 27th of December, he thought he could speak with more certainty when he said that he concluded his Majesty would recover, than he did when he was last examined,—on that day his Majesty spoke of his having been delirious at Windsor, but was surprized on being told his delirium had continued for three weeks,—no attempt had ever been made directly or indirectly to influence his account of his Majesty,—his Majesty's irritation had subsided more since the last examination than previous to it, and he thought he could speak with greater certainty of his Majesty's recovery than when last examined

The Rev Dr F Willis was next examined;—he stated that he had such hopes of his Majesty's recovery, that if a patient under the same indisposition was in his house he should not have the least doubt,—he could hazard no opinion on the time his Majesty's indisposition was likely to last —Upon the question being asked whether he saw any present signs of convalescence? he answered, '*about a fortnight ago his Majesty would take up books and* '*could not read a line of them, he now will read several pages together, and make, in my* '*opinion, very good remarks upon the subject. I think in the main, his Majesty does every thing* '*in a more rational way than he did, and some things extremely rational*'—He had once or twice refused to sign the certificate of his Majesty's health, thinking him better than it implied, and had refused to sign it till altered, but latterly he had scarcely read it over, not minding whether it was exactly agreeable to his opinion or not, rather than have any words,—he never used any other means to persuade the Physicians to alter their accounts, than mere argument, he would not be sure whether, on the 2d of January, he had not told that the alteration sent down by a certain Great Personage was not worth while disputing, and at the same time that he thought it never the truth,—the alterations were not suggested by him—they were brought down by two Lords;—he believed they were not adopted,—

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to adopt ſuch meaſures as ſhould ſupply that indiſpoſition, on which he grounded the propoſitions which he ſhould afterwards ſubmit to the Houſe. He ſaid, that it was the duty of that Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures only as neceſſity required, and which might bear with the neceſſity, without any danger or inconvenience to the reſumption of executive power in all its plenitude by the King, as ſoon as the wiſhed for period of his recovery ſhould arrive In order to prepare the Houſe for the reception of his Propoſitions,

His Majeſty was yeſterday [Jan 7,] better than he had ever ſeen him; there was a greater appearance of rational interval than at any other time; there was a great deal leſs irritation; his Majeſty read, and attended to reading for an hour together;—he conſidered the ſubſiding of the irritability as a prelude to ſymptoms of convaleſcence, his Majeſty was not ſo irritable as he had been, nor did the conſequences continue a tenth part ſo long.

Dr. Warren was next examined.—He ſaw no ſigns of convaleſcence, nor, as far as he could judge, any ceſſation of the King's diſorder at any time ſince its commencement,—there was one evening, leſs than a fortnight ſince, that Sir Lucas Pepys had ſaid, that he had obſerved his Majeſty to talk more like a reaſonable man, but ſuch appearance was ſo totally gone a few hours afterwards, that he had no doubt of its being a miſapprehenſion of Sir Lucas's, ariſing from his zeal;—he ſaid Dr. Willis had written letters to the Prince of Wales, expreſſing his Majeſty to be much better than he apprehended his Majeſty to be, declaring progreſs in cure that he could not diſcover;—he ſaid he had been informed, that Dr. Willis had written a letter of the ſame deſcription to Mr Pitt, at twelve o'clock at night, the day of the debate in the Houſe of Commons; he ſpoke to Dr Willis on the ſubject the next morning, and told him that he did wrong to write ſuch an account, when it was not true, he afterwards enquired, and could not find that the Doctor had written ſuch a letter, and told Dr. Willis that he had done him an injury in charging him with it, as he could not prove it,—he could not recollect from whom he heard it;—when he ſpoke to Dr Willis on the ſubject, he told him that he conſidered it as a political letter, and wrong for a phyſician to ſend; he had an opportunity of ſeeing the original letters written to Mr. Pitt on the day of the debate, and the following day,—there was one from Dr Willis's ſon, dated at half an hour after five o'clock of the ſame day of the debate, containing a favourable account;—he could not tell whether it contained a juſt account or no, not knowing how his Majeſty was at that time,—he had thought it neceſſary to acknowledge to Dr Willis that he had done him an injury, becauſe the Doctor had complained that he had charged him with a fact that was not true;—he had made every enquiry, but could not find that any letter had been written at twelve o'clock, and conſequently concluded there had been an error,—the Lord Chancellor had ſent to Mr Pitt for all the letters he had received from Dr Willis on that day, which were ſent, and which, with Mr Pitt's anſwer, he had ſeen;—he could not ſay of whom he had the information, that ſuch letter had been written,—he could not recollect ever having ſeen a paper purporting to be a copy of ſuch letter, nor had he ever heard any perſon, whoſe name he could mention, ſay, he had a copy of any ſuch ſuppoſed letter.—On the queſtion being put to Dr Warren, whether any attempt had ever been made directly or indirectly to influence his account of the King's ſituation? he ſaid, 'Dr 'Willis on Friday laſt made a very unwarrantable uſe of the name of a Great Perſon, I call 'it unwarrantable, becauſe I cannot believe he could have the authority to uſe it to influence 'me while the Report to be ſent to St. James's was compoſing—The Report propoſed to 'be ſent was written thus "His Majeſty paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a very good 'night, and is calm this morning" Dr. Willis deſired that ſome expreſſion might be 'made uſe of, indicating that his Majeſty was advanced ſince the day before in his cure, I 'objected to this, becauſe I had ample reaſon from my converſation with his Majeſty, to 'think the contrary true Dr Willis then ſaid, "A certain Great Perſon will not ſuffer it to 'go ſo, and it will fall upon you."—Dr Reynolds was preſent when the words were ſpoken 'I made no obſervation to Dr Willis on thoſe words, but after talking with him a little 'more on the ſubject of his Majeſty, compoſed, together with Dr Reynolds, the following 'Report, "His Majeſty paſſed yeſterday much in the ſame manner as he did the day be-'fore, has had a very good night, and is this morning as he was yeſterday" Dr Reynolds, 'Dr. Willis, and Dr. Warren ſigned this Report; it was ſent up ſtairs, and was returned 'with an order to change the words, "as he was yeſterday," into "continues to mend" 'Dr. Warren deſired the honour of an audience, and upon ſtating his reaſons why no 'amendment had taken place, the words, "continues to mend," were given up, and 'the ſentence, "is this morning in a comfortable way," was ſubſtituted in their place'

[Here Dr Warren's examination cloſed the firſt day of the Committee's examination]

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propositions, he took a review of the [illegible] preparatory steps which had been already taken in this business. He insisted that the delegate ought not to possess the full powers of the principal, and in order to support this law, he entered into a short history of the [illegible]

The SECOND DAY, Jan. 8, was begun by the [illegible]

Sir Lucas Pepys, which were principally to the subject of the [illegible] and to the general endeavours of the Physicians to represent his Majesty's situation as favourable as possible, consistent with truth.

Sir George Baker was next examined;—he saw no signs of convalescence;—he believed that a majority of persons afflicted with his Majesty's malady, at the time of life, did not recover;—he considered his Majesty's remaining nearly the same as at the last examination, to make no difference in the hopes of a recovery;—he stated, that when his Majesty had slept one night but four or five hours, Dr. Willis said himself, that unless it was reported that he had "passed a very good night," he would not sign the report, and that he refused to sign [illegible] the words a "good night," and did not sign till his request was complied with;—he knew not by whose authority the order was issued, excluding [illegible] entering, as they were used to do, the King's apartment, unless with the permission of Dr. Willis or his son, but was told by Dr Willis that he had written the order;—he knew of no probable cause for such order,—no attempt had ever been made to influence him [illegible] report of the King's situation.

Dr Henry Revell Reynolds was next examined; he stated his Majesty to be more quiet, more observant of the admonitions of his medical attendants, and in perhaps a still better state of general health, which were favourable circumstances, and which he hoped led to amendment, but he could not say that there was any actual amendment at present in his Majesty's principal complaint,—his Majesty's recovery was not ultimately [illegible] by the present duration of his complaint, few recovering so soon from such maladies;—his Majesty was more easily controuled than he was a fortnight since;—he considered it a favourable circumstance towards a recovery,—his Majesty's bodily health had not declined, he appears to be alert and active;—his Majesty's general health has improved within the last month;—he considered the improvement of bodily health, without any proportionate improvement of mental sanity, a probable symptom of mental convalescence;—he was present, he said, when the discussion took place between Dr Warren and Dr Willis, on the 2d of January, respecting the account to be sent to St. James's that day, and related what passed in a similar manner as related before by Dr Warren;—he had heard of the prohibition to enter the King's apartment without the permission of Dr. Willis, but knew of nothing that had rendered such a prohibition necessary;—he knew not by whose authority the order had been put up, but had heard Dr. Willis say it was by order of the Lord Chancellor.

On the THIRD DAY, Jan. [illegible]

Dr Thomas Gisborne was examined,—he considered his Majesty's bodily state of health to be better than it had been three weeks ago, that he was more quiet, and that it might be hoped these signs were a prelude to further amendment;—he knew of the order, but saw no necessity for it;—he understood [illegible] Dr. Willis, on the advice of the Lord Chancellor, who had been [illegible] that no person went into the King's apartments;—he knew not of any person [illegible] in former times, or that his Majesty had ever been prevented from [illegible] this room;—he knew of no difference having happened between Dr. Willis and Dr. Warren;—he knew of no medicines administered to the King by the direction of Dr. Willis unknown to the Physicians;—none of the medicines administered by his Majesty's Physicians had been withheld;—he considered his Majesty's chance of recovery as good at present as when he was examined before the last Committee.

Dr. F. Willis being again called in and [illegible] his Majesty's situation, a recovery to be much greater than when he last appeared before the former Committee,—he considered his Majesty being able to take up books, and enjoy [illegible] upon the subject, as a reasonable ground of hope of a recovery, than any that had occurred previous to the last Committee;—he founded his hope upon the effect of [illegible] years experience;—Dr. Willis here spontaneously [illegible]

ſaid, that in caſe of thoſe Regencies the whole of the executive power was delegated This was a point he was not diſpoſed to deny; but in return, he was determined that whatever powers ſhould be delegated on the preſent occaſion, ſhould be put into the hands of one alone, and not divided amongſt a Council, as was the caſe in the Regencies he alluded to But though this might be done for the wiſeſt purpoſe, yet as he had already ſaid, he ſhould not follow it He meant to purſue a more eligible alternative; which was, to give the whole

adminiſtered to his Majeſty, which were the bark, ſaline medicines, and alterative pills, with a very trifling part of calomel,—he very rarely miſſed radically curing any who came under his care within three months of their being attacked,—*he had hopes of a more ſpeedy recovery than when he was before the laſt Committee, becauſe every bad ſymptom was abated, and his Majeſty would attend to any ſubject in a much better manner than he had ever hoped he would have done within ſo ſhort a period of time*,—his Majeſty's progreſs towards convaleſcence was greater than what was generally made within the ſame time in ſimilar caſes,—he was confirmed in his former opinion that his Majeſty's diſorder was occaſioned by the weight of buſineſs, by ſevere exerciſe, by too great abſtemiouſneſs, and by little reſt

Dr. Warren was again examined, and ſpoke more particularly to the letter ſuppoſed to have been written by Dr Willis to Mr Pitt, the firſt account of which he had learnt from rumour, the ſecond by a meſſage delivered by Sir Lucas Pepys from the Prince of Wales, deſiring him to enquire into the ſtate of his Majeſty's health at a particular time, becauſe the Prince had been informed that a letter had been written by Dr Willis, ſtating that the King was in a very good way at that time, when the Prince underſtood he really was not ſo,—he had ſeen his Majeſty reading two or three times, but not more than a line or two at a time, and always in a manner giving ſtrong proof of his malady,—he had ſeen his Majeſty yeſterday (January 8), and he was no better than ſince the commencement of his diſorder —no difference of opinion had exiſted with reſpect to his Majeſty's medicines and diet.

On the FOURTH DAY, Jan 10,

Dr F Willis was again examined, the firſt part of his examination went to ſtrengthen what he had before ſaid of the favourable proſpect of a recovery, the latter to ſhew that his Majeſty had been diſturbed by perſons going improperly into his apartment, once in particular he was prevented from going to ſleep by Dr Warren's entering,—he told Dr Warren at that time, that it was improper to go in, becauſe his Majeſty had had a bad night, that he had juſt had half an hour's ſleep, and that the Pages thought he was falling to ſleep again,—he ſaw no particular neceſſity for Dr. Warren's going in,—when Dr Warren went into the Pages' room, Mr Braund or Mr Compton, the Pages, deſired Dr Warren would not go in, in his preſence, he ſaid to them, as he had before ſaid to him (Dr Willis) that he muſt go in, for he was a *ſpy* upon them all,—he had, ſince that time, ſigned a paper, at the deſire of Sir Lucas Pepys and Dr Warren that Dr Warren had not by going into the room *waked* his Majeſty, but had not ſigned any paper intimating that Dr. Warren had not gone in when it was thought he might have *prevented his Majeſty from ſleeping*,—his making uſe of the mention of a certain Great Perſon not ſuffering a particular report to go, was becauſe he preſumed the Perſonage knew from the Pages that his Majeſty had paſſed a better night, and was in a better way than the report ſignified,—the order for prohibiting perſons entering into his Majeſty's apartment, without his or his ſon's leave, he wrote and got up by order of the Lord Chancellor;—his Majeſty had frequently been diſturbed by the ſurgeons and apothecaries entering at improper times.—Speaking again of his Majeſty's reading, he ſaid the books were of the King's ſelection, and that he had read many times in a day, more than one day in the laſt ſix;—his Majeſty was better yeſterday, and continued to ſhew ſigns of attention and power of reflection to the time of his going to bed;—his Majeſty frequently converſes on what he has read ſeveral hours afterwards, and gives as good an account of any book he has read, either ſince or before his illneſs, as moſt people can,—he conſidered his Majeſty's ſo attending to reading to be more deſirable at the time, and a certain ſign of his recovery;—he ſincerely entertained a doubt of recovery

On the FIFTH DAY, Jan 12,

Dr Willis's examination was continued,—his Majeſty had a report of the King's health every hour, which report muſt neceſſarily frequently be more favourable than the St James's account, which is taken in a morning, when his Majeſty's ſymptoms appear always the worſt;—he conſidered the St. James's account to be leſs favourable than ſtrictly true.

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whole of the power to One under certain limitations and reſtrictions, and in doing this he conceived that he conſulted the dignity of the Regent As to the diſſolution of Parliament, he was not diſpoſed to lay any reſtriction on that he thought it but reaſonable, if it was deemed neceſſary, that the people ſhould be recurred to. He declared that he did not intend to impoſe any reſtrictions that ſhould trench on the exerciſe of executive government in any one thing that could tend to the ſafety and welfare of the kingdom;

Dr Giſborne was again called in;—he ſaid he had ſeen his Majeſty on Friday evening, between eight and ten o'clock; that he played at piquet with the King;—that there were material changes in his Majeſty for the better

Dr Warren was again called in and examined, and after having declared his Majeſty's being that morning in a very irritated ſtate, proceeded to lay before the Committee an account of the conſultation the Phyſicians had had with Dr. Willis, and of the Doctor's ſubſequent conduct —Dr Warren ſaid, "The day that I introduced Dr Willis to the King, I ſummoned the reſt of his Majeſty's Phyſicians to a conſultation at my houſe —It was there firſt ſettled as a principle, that quiet of body and mind were to be endeavoured to be obtained by every means poſſible, and that every thing ſhould be carefully kept from his Majeſty that might tend to prevent this deſirable acquiſition It was ſettled that a regular coercion ſhould be made uſe of—that every thing ſhould be kept from his Majeſty that was likely to excite any emotion—that though his Majeſty had not ſhewn any ſigns of an intention to injure himſelf, yet that it was abſolutely neceſſary, conſidering the ſudden impulſes to which his diſtemper ſubjects people, to put every thing out of the way that could do any miſchief —To all this Dr Willis aſſented— yet the very next day he put a razor into his Majeſty's hand, and a penknife —When I ſaw the Doctor next, I aſked him how he could venture to do ſuch a thing—he ſaid, he ſhuddered at what he had done. As he made uſe of this expreſſion, I did not think it neceſſary to ſay much to him upon the ſubject.—On the 12th of December, as I apprehend, the King took a walk in the garden, and ſome of the Royal Children were ſhewn to him—this produced a conſiderable emotion, which was accompanied with acts demonſtrating that emotion, I was informed, to the beſt of my memory, by Mr Keate —Notwithſtanding this effect of ſeeing the children, Dr Willis, the next day, introduced that perſon whoſe great and amiable qualities we all know muſt neceſſarily make her the deareſt and tendereſt object of his Majeſty's thoughts —the interview was ſhort His Majeſty was ſoon afterwards in a great ſtate of irritation, and the ſtrait coercion was, I believe, for the firſt time, actually applied that night—the bliſters were put on that night likewiſe The next time that I ſaw Dr Willis, I ſpoke to him upon this ſubject with ſome degree of Impatience, becauſe it was contrary to my opinion and contrary to what had been ſettled in conſultation, for it had been ſettled, that whatever could be done by deliberation ſhould be referred to conſultation; that the counſel of his Majeſty, in the interior room, ſhould be left to Dr Willis's diſcretion, becauſe it did not admit of deliberation —I do not know that I convinced the Doctor that his opinion was wrong, but that the act was contrary to what was laid down in conſultation could not be denied —I was always conſidered by the higheſt authority as the firſt Phyſician, and therefore thought myſelf particularly reſponſible I thought myſelf obliged to look into it, and to enquire after every thing that related to his Majeſty I did not ſuppoſe myſelf in a different ſituation upon the arrival of Dr Willis, and therefore took the liberty of ſpeaking to him with ſome degree of authority —I remember, when his three aſſiſtants arrived, I ſent for them into the Phyſicians room, examined them very carefully, particularly as to the temper with which they conducted themſelves towards thoſe whom they attended, and ſpoke to them, as they were ſtrangers to me, in ſuch a manner as to let them know that their conduct would be ſtrictly obſerved. My being firſt Phyſician made me talk to Dr Willis about every thing that I heard of, that did not appear to be quite accurate, and ſometimes led to diſputes. I informed the Doctor, that he was there in a double capacity, as Phyſician, and attendant on his Majeſty in the interior room—that I muſt take my ſhare in directing whatever related to him in the capacity of Phyſician, though I ſhould not interfere with reſpect to the conduct of his Majeſty in the interior room Not many days after this tranſaction, I obſerved a book in his Majeſty's hand, which affected the touch, and I immediately determined me to bring a charge againſt Dr Willis, for what I thought bad practice I do not mean to bring the ſtory of the book as a fault, becauſe I believe there was no intention to convey ſuch a book to his Majeſty, it was the play of King Lear, not in a volume of Shakeſpeare, but it was a corrected Lear, by Colman, and mixed with his plays I can have no reaſon to think that Dr Willis had ſuggeſted that ſuch a play was in that volume as his Majeſty told me

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dom, which he had conſulted in every ſtep he had taken in this momentous proceeding; hoping that gentlemen would keep it in their minds, that the propoſitions he was about to ſubmit were only intended to ſupply the temporary incapacity of the King; and if it ſhould be found that that incapacity was protracted, he did not doubt but the wiſdom of the two Houſes would provide a proper remedy, but until that period arrived, he did not think himſelf authoriſed to anticipate it.—Thoſe reſtrictions might be then taken off, or qualified

'that Dr Willis brought him the book, and Dr Willis did not deny it when I ſpoke to 'him on the ſubject. I do not bring this as a fault, but it was the circumſtance that deter-'mined me to put in execution what I had been thinking of before, with reſpect to Dr 'Willis; for his Majeſty's obſervations on the book affected me ſtrangely. I carried in 'account of this to the Prince of Wales, and he deſired me, as he had done in every caſe 'of difficulty that had happened, from the beginning of the illneſs, to lay the affair before 'the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor went to Kew, I believe, and the reſult was, 'when I ſaw the Lord Chancellor, that the rules of the conſultation ſhould be ſtrictly obeyed. 'Dr Willis has, a ſecond time, introduced the ſame great and amiable perſon. I was in-'formed, that ſome degree of agitation came on in the night, but having collected, as I 'thought, from ſeveral circumſtances, that the power of introducing perſons to his Majeſty 'was to be left entirely to Dr Willis, I did not make any complaint about it.' He remembered the converſation on his calling himſelf a *ſpy upon them all*. 'I went upon a cer-'tain morning, immediately after my arrival at Kew, into the anti chamber, and aſked the 'Page how his Majeſty did? He replied that he had had a very bad night, was juſt then fallen 'aſleep and you muſt not go in. *You know, ſaid I, that I am a ſpy, and muſt ſee the King*; '—I did not mean then; and went immediately to the Phyſicians room. This was ſpoken 'in a very good-natured manner, and meant no more than that I, from my ſituation, was 'an inſpector.—Will the Committee pleaſe to conſider, whether any man, who ever meant 'to be a ſpy, ever told it of himſelf.'—The concluding part of his evidence went merely to Doctor Willis's acquieſcence in the uſe of bliſters, and that there was not leſs probability of his Majeſty's recovery at preſent than when he was examined before the laſt Committee.

Sir George Baker was again called in, and examined, he never obſerved his Majeſty ſince his indiſpoſition, capable of reading with any attention and obſervation, for any length of time together,—he obſerved ſymptoms of his Majeſty's diſorder on the 22d of October, and then communicated his apprehenſions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by note,—he had not mentioned his apprehenſions to any other perſon near his Majeſty from that time to the time of his next attack,—he ſaw at preſent no ſigns of convaleſcence,—as far as he knew by experience, and from the experience of Dr Batty, the calculation of nine out of ten recovering, was incredible;—he conſidered his Majeſty's chance of a recovery to be equally good as at the time when he was examined before the laſt Committee.

Sir Lucas Pepys was again examined, he knew of no inſtance of his Majeſty's being prevented from going to ſleep by any improper interruption,—he produced a paper written by himſelf, and ſigned by Dr Willis on the 25th of December, certifying that Dr Warren had never diſturbed his Majeſty out of his ſleep.

On the SIXTH DAY, Jan. 13.

Dr Willis was again examined; he remembered the conſultation, which was concerning medicines in particular,—he remembered his having put a razor and penknife into the hands of his Majeſty the day after the conſultation, for which he aſſigned the following reaſons, —'His Majeſty had not been ſhaved for a long while, perhaps a fortnight or three weeks, 'and the perſon that had been uſed to ſhave him, could not complete the pairs of his upper 'and under lips; and being confident, from the profeſſions and demeanour of his Majeſty at 'that moment, I ſhaved his Majeſty to ſhave his lips himſelf, and then he deſired that he 'might have his whole face lathered, that he might juſt run it over with a razor, and he 'did ſo in a very calm manner. His nails alſo wanted cutting very much; and upon his 'aſſurance, and upon my confidence in his looks, I ſuffered him to cut his own nails with 'a penknife, while I ſtood by him.—It is neceſſary for a Phyſician, eſpecially in ſuch caſes, 'to be able to judge at the moment whether he can confide in the profeſſions of his patient; 'and I was never diſappointed in my opinion, whether the profeſſions of the patient were 'to be relied on or no.'—He remembered ſaying, in a converſation with Dr. Warren on the ſubject, no ſuch thing as his having ſhuddered at what he had done, he ſaid he was ſure thoſe inſtruments were ſafe in his Majeſty's hands.—Speaking upon the charge of having improperly

lified in proportion to the neceſſity preſcribed. He next ſubmitted his Reſolutions, after having dwelt for a ſhort time on the neceſſity and propriety of each—the heads of which are to follow

"That in the perſonal exerciſe of the Crown is regarded by the illneſs of his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales be requeſted to take upon himſelf, during the continuance of his Majeſty's illneſs, and in his name, (as Regent) the execution of all the royalties, functions, and conſtitutional authorities of the King, under ſuch reſtrictions as ſhall be hereafter mentioned"

The firſt of theſe was, "That the Regent ſhall be prevented from conferring any honours or additional marks of Royal favour by grants of Peerage to any perſon, except to thoſe of his Majeſty's iſſue who ſhall obtain the age of 21

"That he ſhall be prevented from granting any patent place for life, or any reverſionary grant of any patent place, other than ſuch as required by law to be for life, and not during pleaſure

"That the care of his Majeſty being to be repoſed in her Majeſty, the officers of his Majeſty's houſehold are to be under the direction of her Majeſty, and not ſubject to the controul of the Regent.

"That the care of his Majeſty be repoſed in the Queen, to be aſſiſted with a Council"

As ſoon as the Reſolutions were ſubmitted, he begged to be heard in ſupport of each. Having ſtated the arguments which he conceived might be urged againſt the firſt—the deprivation of the power of the creation of peers—he was ready to acknowledge, that this was one of the cleareſt prerogatives of the Crown—that it had been laudably exerciſed in the reward of merit; but as it might be ſaid to be one of the perſonal prerogatives of Majeſty, he wiſhed on that very account to preſerve it, ſo as to be found entire on the reſtoration of his Majeſty. The reſtriction might be imputed to motives leſs pure; as tending to nouriſh a cabal in the Lords, who had hitherto ſupported the conſtitutional meaſures which he had the honour of bringing forward, and who, from that diſpoſition,

improperly ſuffered his Majeſty to have ſeveral interviews with ſome of the Royal Family, he ſaid, 'I am very ſure that ſuch occurrences can ſcarce be too frequent, as it comforts 'the patient to think he is with his family, and that they are affectionate to him, and upon 'enquiries of patients who have been cured of the ſame diſpoſition, they have always 'mentioned thoſe occurrences having given them the greateſt comfort, and, as they thought, 'helped very much towards a recovery ——The meeting of his Majeſty with the Queen, and the youngeſt Princeſs, was moving and affectionate, he ſhewed the greateſt marks of parental affection for the Princeſs, and of attention to the Queen, with whom he converſed for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour,—he was preſent, but was not a judge whether his Majeſty's converſation was diſordered at the end or not, as his Majeſty ſpoke ſeveral ſentences in German, but at the concluſion of the interview, the King took leave of the Queen and Princeſs very properly—Upon what had been ſaid by Dr Warren relative to his Majeſty's having the play of King Lear put into his hands, he declared as follows: 'His Ma'jeſty aſked me to give him the tragedy of King Lear I told him it was improper He 'then deſired to have Foote's play, and Colman's I did not know that Colman had put 'out an edition of King Lear; indeed I had never read Colman's works; and when I told 'it to the Chancellor, he told me he was as ignorant of it as I was; and when I was 'charged by Dr Warren for giving his Majeſty it, I thought I had not done it, and poſi'tively ſaid I had not, and it being the ſame day that Dr. Warren had charged me, in a 'moſt extraordinary manner, for writing what I had not, and doing with a political view 'what I did not, I really thought the Doctor had charged me as falſely with the one as 'the other, and was very much ſurpriſed, when I went into the Pages room, to ſee that 'King Lear was, I think, in the third volume of Colman's works.—But be it as it may, 'it was of no conſequence, for at that time his Majeſty could not read three words in any 'book'—The concluding part of this examination went to ſhew that his Majeſty being at times ſenſible of his being King, and of his being confined in a room, was ſubject to ſudden guſts of paſſion, upon any trifling contradiction, and required a more delicate behaviour than he had for ſome time required

The laſt part of the Report is a ſhort examination of Dr. Willis, ſen and Dr John Willis, relative to the latter being a Phyſician, and by whoſe authority he had been called in, and whether he was to be conſidered as a Phyſician, or as an aſſiſtant to his father. The examination relative to this ſubject was taken on the third day (Jan 9.) but the Committee conſidering Dr Willis, ſen fully informed of every particular neceſſary to the ſucceſs of their enquiry, which could have been ſtated by Dr J Willis, they forbore to examine the latter to his Majeſty's ſituation, conceiving that it was of the utmoſt importance that their Report ſhould not be any longer deferred

might

might not be thought to look favourable on those who were to succeed him.—This he denied, declaring that he was certain it would not oppugn any measures that were brought forward for the benefit of the nation.—let the Minister be whom he might as to the real estate of his Majesty, that was rendered unalienable, by an act in the reign of Queen Anne; and as to his personal estate, he believed it was expressly on the statute books by the title of *Jura Coronæ*.—This latter article he believed would bear no contest As to the household, and those who had the care of his Majesty's person, a difficulty arose which he was at a loss to get over—as the chief of the former had the nomination of the rest.

Mr. Watson then read the Resolutions

Mr. Powys next got up He said he neither liked the Resolutions, nor the ground on which they were raised From the beginning, the entire system on which that monstrous superstructure was to be raised, had met with his disapprobation The Hon Gentleman then adduced many arguments to shew that the Regency should be entire—that the powers and prerogatives of each of the estates were in the beginning granted for the wisest and the best purposes—and that the experience of ages had confirmed this beyond contradiction The powers of the King especially were coeval with the constitution, created by the people, from whom the three estates derived their power The interest of the three were different the one from the others In order that one might be a check upon the other, a separate interest was annexed to each, that each might preserve itself entire, for the mutual benefit of the whole Judge Blackstone supported those sentiments—our Parliaments bear testimony to the propriety of them—and our statute books confirmed them, particularly in the preambles, where the rights and privileges of the crown were always regarded as the very corner stone of the Constitution He then shewed, from the spirit of the constitution, and several acts of parliament, that the crown was hereditary, and that the Prince of Wales had a right to all the powers of executive government; which was tacitly acknowledged even by those who asserted that he had no right to the Regency beyond any other subject; for those very gentlemen had acknowledged that he had a preferable and irresistible claim, which could not be disputed, except on the grounds of a total exclusion. What had the Prince done? Had he raised himself above the laws? Had he attempted to wrest the sceptre from his father? Had he acted as a disobedient son? After all, he could not be persuaded that the object of these Resolutions was intended to counteract the inconvenience which might arise on the recovery of his Majesty. With respect to the resumption of the Government, specious as this appeared, it could not but be seen through But if it really was the object, it certainly defeated itself for, provided such a thing should happen, did any man in his senses imagine that any restriction with respect to the House of Peers, or by dividing the House of Commons, in case any violent measures should take place, would be of any avail, as long as the Regent had the command of the navy and the army? He thought the business calculated to create party feuds, not only amongst the people, but in a family but too much already afflicted—to set the mother against the son, and the son against the mother. He observed, that Mr Pitt said that the Regent should have the choice of his political servants What was meant by this? It was notorious, that several members of that and the Upper House composed that household, and of course it must have great influence in the political scale The influence of one of these officers, he believed, was recent in the mind of every gentleman present

Mr Powys then proposed an amendment, the purport of which was,

"That the Prince of Wales should be invested with all the executive authority of the Sovereign, without any limitations"

This amendment being read by the chairman,

Lord North reprobated the Resolutions, and the entire system which gave birth to them—His Lordship insisted that they tended in every part to a violation of the constitution, and that it was the interest of the House to guard the rights of the Crown, which the Resolution in question evidently went to diminish in the article which restricted the creation of Peers He observed, that in the reign of George I a bill was brought into the House for limiting the Peerage.—That bill was brought in by the Ministry on seeing that Monarch sink into years, and conceiving that the Prince of Wales was not disposed to favour them very much Even those Lords who were in opposition to that Ministry supported it, because they conceived that it would contribute to their importance. But the Commons perceiving that it would have that effect, and that it would preclude such of their body as might be entitled to that dignity, spurned it with becoming indignation; this was evinced in the majority, for it was thrown out by 269 His Lordship then warned the House of the danger that might accrue, in sending this Resolution up to the House of Peers without any limitation in point of time, for most certain it was, that their Lordships would not consent to the repeal of a bill, which was plainly calculated to increase their importance.

His

His Lordſhip conjured the Houſe to weigh the ſubject well before they came to a determination which might involve themſelves and their poſterity in the worſt of evils The maxims of the conſtitution ſhould not be changed on every ſlight occaſion His Lordſhip then ſhewed that this deſire to alter the fixed principles of the conſtitution had operated to the deſtruction of the Spaniſh *Cortes*, and the grandeur and ſtability of the Roman Empire, which he proved from the example of Sertorius, Julius Cæſar, and others He therefore hoped, that the apprehenſion of a change of Miniſters would not influence them to change the conſtitution

Mr Vyner followed Lord North. His arguments were particularly pointed againſt the limitations, they tended, he ſaid, to annihilate the executive branch of the Government

Colonel Fullarton ſpoke in favour of Mr Powys's amendment, and introduced a very pertinent as well as ſtriking precedent from the hiſtory of France in the time of Charles the Victorious, in ſupport of his opinion

Lord Belgrave congratulated the Houſe on the manner in which this buſineſs had been conducted His Lordſhip made a number of obſervations on the laſt report of the phyſicians He did not mean to criminate Dr Warren as an improper or unfit perſon to attend his Majeſty, nor to approve of Dr Willis as a fit and proper perſon He did not take upon him to decide the comparative merits of the different phyſicians, but conceived from the whole report, that there was a very high probability of his Majeſty's recovery He paid many compliments to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr Pitt) He conceived that this buſineſs would make an important æra in the hiſtory of this country, and that immortal honour would redound to the Miniſter, for preſerving the rights and liberties of the nation, upon this important criſis

Mr Grenville proceeded to obſerve, that the propoſed reſtrictions he conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary for the interſtine tranquility of the country In arguing the point, he thought it proper that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's name ſhould be made uſe of as little as poſſible; whatever was done by Parliament could not ſpring from any diſguſt to the Prince, but as a barrier againſt thoſe who might adviſe him ill Reſpecting the King's perſonal property, it ſurely could not be decent to deprive him of it on the very firſt moment of his malady The nation ſhould be given to underſtand, that Parliament was not going to depoſe the King on the throne, but only to fill up thoſe functions neceſſary for the conduct of Government On all theſe conſiderations, he ſhould give his vote for the reſtrictions

Mr Sheridan ſupported him in a brilliant defence of the party Mr Pitt had adopted likely to form a gaſh, and retorted on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe.—He made ſeveral remarks upon the Report, and upon the random ſpeaking of Dr Willis. He conſidered the reſtrictions to ſpring from the ſuppoſition of the Prince being likely to give his confidence to thoſe perſons who were not at preſent in office, and that they were meant as a chaſtiſement to the Prince for his choice. —He deprecated the Reſolutions as very dangerous, as unconſtitutional, and as tending to create jealouſy between the Repreſentatives of the People, and the Repreſentative of the King, as forming a weak and crippled Government, and as arming a mother againſt a ſon

Mr Fox oppoſed the ſyſtem of the Right Hon Gentleman in warm terms. He particularly ſpoke againſt that part of the limitations which prevented the Regent from giving away patent places The reſtriction of Peerage he alſo condemned as very impolitic and unconſtitutional.

Mr Drake, Mr Martin, Mr. Edwards, and ſeveral other gentlemen, alſo ſpoke

On a diviſion, the numbers were,

For Mr Powys's amendment	154
Againſt it — —	227
Majority for the Miniſter ——	73

Another amendment was afterwards made, purporting that, in the Reſolution reſpecting the Peerage, there be inſerted theſe words, viz "for a time to be limited"

This amendment produced a diviſion, when there appeared,

For it — — —	159
Againſt it — —	216
Majority — — ——	57

All the Reſolutions were then put and agreed to, and they were ordered to be reported on *Monday*, to which day the Houſe adjourned.

Monday, Jan 19

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called the attention of the Committee to that Reſolution which he had ſubmitted to them on Friday laſt, reſpecting the care of his Majeſty's Perſon, and the nomination of the officers of the Royal Houſehold. It was one conſideration, amidſt the univerſal regret for the King's indiſpoſition, that there was a great perſonage in whoſe hands the care of the Sovereign could be truſted with peculiar ſafety. If this charge ſhould be committed to her Majeſty, it was proper to grant ſuch powers as were incident to the charge, that the Royal dignity might not be in the ſmalleſt degree impaired during the illneſs of the Sovereign They ought not to forget that his

his Majesty was still a King, and that it would argue a great want of loyalty and respect to deprive him while he remained in so helpless a state, of any share of his accustomed pomp or external dignity. For this reason, all the officers of the Household ought still to continue in the immediate service of his Majesty, without any one of them being transferred to the Regent. It had been said, that the conferring of the patronage of the Household on the Queen would create a degree of influence, which might in no inconsiderable degree retard and counteract the government of the future Regent. But he did not foresee any such disagreeable prospect. Patronage in general, he was ready to acknowledge, was a political evil, and to separate any considerable portion of it from the executive power was also to be considered as an evil But in this case there was nothing to apprehend, as his Majesty could not be suspected of any wish to make a factious opposition against the political measures of her own Son He would not, he said, enter minutely into the discussion of the objection raised against the conferring any degree of patronage on the Queen, till he should have heard a more exact statement of arguments adduced against it

The Chairman then read the Resolution above referred to, which was to the following purport, viz That the care of the person of the King, during his misfortune, shall be vested in the Queen, that her Majesty shall also have power to remove from, and appoint to, any of the offices of the Royal Household; and that to enable her Majesty the better to discharge such trust, a Council shall be nominated to advise her in all matters relating thereto, and that this Council shall be empowered to examine the King's physicians from time to time, as they may see occasion, with regard to the state of his Majesty's health, and shall make a report to Parliament of the result of such examination

Lord Maitland, after reprobating the Rt. Hon. Gentleman's whole system as an outrage on loyalty and violation of all constitutional principles, more particularly combated the present Resolution. He would say, and he dared to say it, that the care of his Majesty's person ought not to be committed to the Queen. As a subject and a man he would say, that he entertained the highest opinion of her Majesty's virtues; but the wisdom, prudence and fortitude of her Majesty for the recovery of the King, was one objection that would weigh with him against committing the care of his Majesty's person to the Queen. In the next place, the continuance of his Majesty in his present situation might be to the interest of the Queen He did not say that this would be the case, nor did he expect that gentlemen would do so much injustice to his feelings, as to place an illiberal construction on his expressions, but he would say, that novelty was fascinating, and in this instance he believed it could not be denied, that the Resolution, if adopted, would place a power in the hands of the Queen beyond that which the constitution was acquainted with power was fascinating His Lordship, in order to bring the situation of the Prince and the Queen into a clearer point of view than that in which Mr Fox had placed it, alluded to a case what him had happened Let us, said he, for a moment, suppose that a noble Lord had disposed of his affairs in this manner; My son shall possess my estate, clear the mortgages, furnish the most laborious and the most arduous business of the family, but my wife shall enjoy the luxuries of it, she shall have power of nominating all the servants, the disposition and elegancies of the table In this moment, he presumed, it would be thought that the father had not imposed a very pleasing task on the son this Lordship enlarged on this point But we are told, continued he, that this establishment is to be but for a short time, and on this ground we are directed to go But anxious as he was for the recovery of his Majesty, he was candid enough to confess that his hopes were not to sanguine. In an hospital, built in the vicinity of this metropolis, for the reception of unhappy people afflicted in the manner of his Majesty it was found on enquiry that in the course of the last ten years not more than one out of four had been restored to the perfect possession of their faculties.

Mr Pulteney said, if it could be made out that by the Resolution of giving the powers to the Queen, there was any reason that could be advanced of the probability of her concealing the recovery of the King, he should consider such reason a good objection to the Resolution. Objection had been made to the patronage of the power proposed to be given to her Majesty. He wished to ask, whether the throne was so weak, that any person with the power of distributing eighty or an hundred thousand pounds could shake it? The throne stood on no such grounds, it was far more established, he was old enough to remember the days when it had

been

been resolved that the power of the Crown was too great, and ought to be diminished. He wished to ask, Whether any one would contend, that in the present situation of Europe Government could not go on without the Household influence? If the Ministers of the Regent, whoever they might be, would act with uprightness and honour, they would find influence enough to govern, the people were easily governed when upright and virtuous men bore sway, of which there had been a strong instance for some time, the people were always ready to give every just tribute of applause. Those gentlemen who were likely to come into office on the Regency, he conceived to reflect upon themselves when they said that they could not govern without the patronage of the Household. The patronage of every baker and butcher, if duly acted uprightly they would find indeed of no such patronage. The Hon. Gentleman, after a few other observations, concluded by saying, that he saw no objection either to the Queen's having the care of the King's person, or to the full exercise of such powers as should enable her to discharge such trust.

Mr Bouverie agreed to the care of the King's person being entrusted with the Queen, and to the latter part of the Resolution, proposing to appoint her a Council, but objected to the powers proposed to be granted, and moved a amendment, that the words "granting the powers," be omitted.

Lord North observed, that the Resolutions contained three propositions, the first appointing the care of the King's person to the Queen, the second, granting her the power of the Household, and the third, appointing her a Council. The proposition appeared to him to be totally separate, and he hoped that the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr Pitt] would agree to their separation, that they might be fairly and freely discussed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not, he said, consent to the separation of the motion, as he could not agree to the giving in name, and in words, to her Majesty, the care of the King's person, without at the same time giving her the necessary powers to execute such trust. The not dividing the question, he said, could not be productive of any embarrassment, as those who could not approve the whole of it, might propose what amendment they thought necessary.

Mr Bouverie again spoke, and the question on his amendment being put,

Mr Grey rose to support it. He considered the Queen competent to the care of his Majesty without the powers proposed, but with them totally unqualified. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman [Mr Pitt], that it was the duty of the Committee to look to the duty they owed to themselves, and to the duty they owed to their Sovereign, and in looking to themselves they would reject such an attack upon the constitution with becoming indignation.——In taking care of their Sovereign, they were not to neglect the duty to their country, for whom all power was granted. The Resolution before the Committee was ridiculous, as tending to preserve the right of the King; it would be weak and ineffectual against an unfortunate Prince, who, by possessing the power of the army and navy, might, if he chose to adopt so monstrous a measure, dethrone the Sovereign, in spite of all the restrictions that had been proposed; it was known, however, that the Prince of Wales possessed no arbitrary, nor ambitious spirit, and that the restrictions proposed would operate upon him as checks; checks of such a nature as to render it impossible for any Administration the Regent might think proper to adopt, to carry on the Government. He wished to ask what power there was necessary for a King, that was not also necessary for a Regent, to carry on the Government. The Government would not be shaken, as mentioned by an Hon. Gentleman [Mr Pulteney] by a butcher or a baker, but it might be by a faction that might be created in the Lords, to support measures of the Right Hon. Gentleman, *who must always be virtuous*. He fully agreed with every panegyric on her Majesty, he loved her virtues, and what he loved her for particularly, and what the country loved her for, was that she had never joined any party, any cabal, or interfered in politics, and in that character he did not think her Majesty would be very ready to lose. He agreed to provide against what might happen, and in providing, provision must be made without respect to persons.——the Prince was virtuous, but he might have bad advisers.——the Queen was virtuous, but she might have her evil advisers.——He wished to know the intended Councillors of her Majesty named, he wished Gentlemen to consider the patronage they would be possessed of, not less than one fourth of the Civil List. The question he said was against any power being vested without responsibility, the Resolution went to give such power without responsibility, a power

peared to him to be prejudicial to ſound policy, to good government, and the conſtitution, and as ſuch he ſhould give it his negative

Mr Fox, in a maſterly ſpeech of conſiderable length, oppoſed the reſtrictions He ſaid, in the diſcuſſion of ſuch a queſtion, gentlemen were not to act from any perſonal conſiderations, and to introduce perſonal praiſe they were to ſpeak of *a* King, and not *the* King, of *a* Prince, and not *the* Prince; of *a* Queen, and not *the* Queen This was the only method of enabling them to diſcuſs the ſubject impartially Eighteen months were the limits of the term in which it was probable that his Majeſty's cure would be effected, but caſting our eye to that period, the reſtrictions were more likely to be dangerous than uſeful The creation of Peers, the Right Hon Gentleman had ſaid, would be uſed to make a confederacy in the Houſe of Lords againſt the intereſt of the Regent, becauſe they were too much attached to the Crown Why ill effect then could ariſe from the Prince's making Peers? Who, it had been aſked, will conceive that a mother was likely to combine againſt her ſon? But the gentleman who put the queſtion had at the ſame time remarked, that the Heir-apparent had oppoſed the crown If ſuch facts occur in political hiſtory, why may not a mother be ſuppoſed to combine againſt her ſon? Is our Queen leſs likely to be influenced by bad adviſers than mothers, and does not a competition for power diſſolve the tendereſt ties of human kindneſs? The Right Hon Gentleman [Mr. Pitt] had ſaid, could it be ſuppoſed, that he would join in a factious Oppoſition? That he was not obliged to determine An Oppoſition might be earneſt, but not factious Let the Right Hon Gentleman join in Oppoſition, but let him not uſe any inſtruments againſt the new Miniſtry If this country ſhould be afflicted with the loſs of the King, not an atom of power beyond what was neceſſary for the public good ought to be granted to the Regent.

Mr Fox ſaid, that he had been accuſed of wiſhing for the government of the country in order to have the patronage of places and emoluments To this accuſation he would fairly anſwer, that he would not accept of office in government, without at the ſame time enjoying thoſe powers which the conſtitution granted. Mr. Pitt had done ſome ſervices to his country, but had he done them without the uſe of that patronage and thoſe emoluments? It had been ſaid, Will you ſuſpect giving away a few places to influence the Queen? He ſuſpected it certainly would influence a Queen. He allowed that it was right to give the Queen the care of his Majeſty's perſon, but not the diſpoſal of the Houſehold France was in a ſtate of debility in its form of government, and the Right Hon Gentleman had generally attempted to level us with France in misery It had been ſaid, that a proviſion was to be made for the Prince of Wales It might, perhaps, be a matter of delicacy, to ſtate the opinion of his Royal Highneſs, but he knew it to be the ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs, that it would be highly irkſome to him, to add any burthen to the country, in its preſent melancholy and calamitous ſtate, for the purpoſe of increaſing the ſtate and dignity of his rank as Regent

Mr Drake expreſſed a wiſh that the two great political characters [Mr Pitt and Mr Fox] ſhould act in concert, and thought that the Houſehold ſervants of the crown might be retrenched, as his Majeſty in his preſent ſituation did not want them

Mr. Pitt declared, that the eſtabliſhment of the Houſehold ought not to be new modelled He commended the Prince's magnanimity with regard to his intention of not ſuffering the people to bear any burthen on his account, and declared that he would be the firſt to propoſe ſuch a burthen, from a conviction of its neceſſity, however odious the meaſure, and however favoured he had been by the Public

Mr Montague roſe to ſpeak, but the call for the queſtion being loud he ſat down, when the Houſe divided on the queſtion that the words objected to ſtand part of the queſtion, in order to let in Mr Bouverie's amendment

Ayes 229
Noes 165

Majority 64 for the Reſolution

Lord North then moved his amendment, to add the words 'for a time to be limited,' on which the Houſe divided again,

Noes 220
Ayes 164

Majority 56 againſt the amendment.

The Report was ordered to be brought up immediately, which was agreed to The houſe being reſumed, the Report

was read, and the Reſolutions received the aſſent of the Houſe.

A very intereſting converſation now took place, which we only give from the communication of a very intelligent Member, as all ſtrangers were excluded the gallery after the firſt diviſion. It was in ſubſtance as follows —

Mr Rolle ſaid, that not having an opportunity of declaring his ſentiments on a former occaſion, he had given his ſilent vote for the Prince of Wales being appointed Regent. He had done it, however, under the aſſurance of a Right Hon. Gentleman (alluding to what Mr Fox declared laſt year) that his Highneſs was not married to Mrs Fitzherbert, as had been aſſerted in a pamphlet which he had read. He ſhould, however, move for a clauſe relating to this ſubject whenever the Regency Bill was regularly brought before the Houſe.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

Mr. Wilberforce, attended by the Miniſter and ſeveral other Members, repaired to the Upper Houſe, with a meſſage from the Commons, deſiring a conference.

They ſoon returned, and Mr Wilberforce reported, at the bar, that the Lords had agreed to a conference in the Painted Chamber.

At the concluſion of this conference, Mr Wilberforce reported, that the conference on the Reſolutions paſſed by the Houſe had terminated in the conſent of their Lordſhips to debate the ſubject of them. The Houſe then adjourned till Monday the 26th.

STATE PAPERS.

To His ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES.

SIR,

THE proceedings in Parliament being now brought to a point, which will render it neceſſary to propoſe to the Houſe of Commons the particular meaſures to be taken for ſupplying the defect of the Perſonal Exerciſe of the Royal Authority during the preſent interval, and your Royal Highneſs having ſome time ſince ſignified your pleaſure, that any communication on this ſubject ſhould be in writing, I take the liberty of reſpectfully entreating your Royal Highneſs's permiſſion to ſubmit to your conſideration the outline of the plan which his Majeſty's Confidential Servants humbly conceive (according to the beſt judgment which they are able to form) to be proper to be propoſed in the preſent circumſtances.

It is their humble opinion, that your Royal Highneſs ſhould be empowered to exerciſe the Royal Authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, during his Majeſty's illneſs, and to do all Acts which might legally be done by his Majeſty, with proviſions, nevertheleſs, that the *care* of his Majeſty's Royal perſon, and the management of his Majeſty's Houſehold, and the *direction and appointment of the Officers and Servants thereto*, ſhould be in *the Queen*, under ſuch regulations as may be thought neceſſary. That the power to be exerciſed by your Royal Highneſs ſhould not extend to the granting the real or perſonal property of the King (except as far as relates to the Renewal of Leaſes), to the granting any Office in reverſion, or to the granting, for any other term than during his Majeſty's pleaſure, any Penſion, or any Office whatever, *except ſuch as muſt by Law be granted for Life, or during good behaviour*, nor to the granting any rank or dignity of the Peerage of this realm, to any perſon, except his Majeſty's iſſue who ſhall have attained the age of 21 years.

Theſe are the principal points which have occurred to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

I beg leave to add, that their ideas are formed on the ſuppoſition that his Majeſty's illneſs is only *temporary*, and may be of no *long duration*. It may be difficult to fix before-hand the preciſe period for which theſe proviſions ought to laſt, but if unfortunately his Majeſty's recovery ſhould be protracted to a more diſtant period, then there is reaſon at preſent to imagine, it will be open hereafter to the wiſdom of Parliament, to re-conſider theſe proviſions, whenever the circumſtances appear to call for it.

If your Royal Highneſs ſhould be pleaſed to require any further explanation on the ſubject, and ſhould condeſcend to ſignify your orders, that I ſhould have the honour of attending your Royal Highneſs for that purpoſe, or to intimate any other mode in which your Royal Highneſs may wiſh to receive ſuch explanation, I ſhall reſpectfully wait your Royal Highneſs's commands. I have the honour to be,

With the moſt profound reſpect and ſubmiſſion,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt dutiful

And devoted ſervant,

W. PITT.

Downing-Street,
Tueſday Night, Dec. 30, 1788.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES's ANSWER,

To the Right Honble. John [illegible]

"The Prince of Wales learns from Mr. Pitt, that the proceedings in Parliament are now in a train which enables Mr. Pitt, according to the intimation in his former letter, to communicate to the Prince, the outlines of the plan which his Majesty's confidential servants conceive proper to be proposed in the present circumstances.

"Concerning the steps already taken by Mr Pitt, the Prince is silent—Nothing *done* by the two Houses of Parliament can be a proper subject of his animadversion, but when previously to any discussion in Parliament, the outlines of a scheme of government are sent for his consideration, in which it is proposed that he shall be personally and principally concerned, and by which the Royal authority, and the public welfare, may be deeply affected, the Prince would be unjustifiable were he to withhold an explicit declaration of his sentiments. This silence might be construed into a previous approbation of a plan, the accomplishment of which every motive of duty to his Father and to the crown, as well as of regard for the public interest, obliges him to consider as injurious to both. In the state of deep distress, in which the Prince and the whole Royal family were involved, by the heavy calamity which has fallen upon the King, and at a moment when government, deprived of its chief energy and support, seemed peculiarly to need the cordial and united aid of all descriptions of good subjects, it was not expected by the Prince, that a plan should be offered to his consideration, by which government was to be rendered difficult, if not impracticable, in the hands of any person who intends to represent the King's authority,—much less in the hands of his eldest son, the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms, and the person most bound to the maintenance of his Majesty's just prerogative and authority, as well as most interested in the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of the people. [illegible]

"The Prince forbears to remark on the several parts of the draft of the plan [illegible] by Mr. Pitt, [illegible] have been formed without sufficient deliberation to preclude the probability of [illegible] argument of his friendship, attachment, or sentiment in the projectors of it. But he trusts, with confidence, to the wisdom and justice of Parliament, when the whole of the subject, and the circumstances connected with it, shall come under their deliberation.

"He observes therefore only generally on the heads communicated by Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret the Prince makes the observation that he sees, in the contents of that paper, a project for producing weakness, disorder, and insecurity in every branch of the Administration of affairs, a project for dividing the Royal Family from each other, for separating the Court from the State, and thereby disjointing Government from its natural and accustomed supports: a scheme disconnecting the authority to command service from the power of animating it by reward, and for allotting to the Prince all the invidious duties of Government, without the means of softening them to the public, by any one act of grace, favour or benignity.

"The Prince's feelings on contemplating this plan, are also rendered still more painful to him, by observing that it is not founded on any general principle, but is calculated to infuse jealousies and distrust (wholly groundless he trusts) in that quarter, whose confidence it will ever be the first pride of his life to merit and obtain. With regard to the motive and object of the limitations and restrictions proposed, the Prince can have but little to observe. No light or information is afforded him by his Majesty's Ministers on those points. They have informed him *what* the powers are, which they mean to *refuse* him, not *why* they are *withheld*!

"The Prince, however, holding as he does, that position undoubted and fundamental principle of this constitution, that the powers and prerogatives of the Crown are veiled there, as a trust for the benefit of the people, and that they are lodged only as they are necessary to the preservation of that power and balance of the constitution, which experience has proved to be the true security of the liberty of the subject, must be allowed to observe, that the plea of public utility ought to be strong, manifest, and urgent, which calls for the extinction or suspension of any one of those essential rights in the supreme power or its representative, or which can justify the Prince in consenting, that in his person, an experiment shall be made to ascertain with how small a portion of the Kingly power, the executive government of this country may be carried on

"The

"The Prince has only to add, that if any plan for his Majesty's re-possessing his royal government, whenever it shall please Providence [illegible] this country to remove the [illegible] with which he is afflicted, [illegible] this plan [illegible] to be advanced, [illegible] even conducive [illegible] to urge it as [illegible] consideration [illegible] any settlement in which he could [illegible].

"If [illegible] what [illegible] his Majesty's feelings [illegible] happy day of his recovery [illegible] the Prince [illegible] that no event would be more repugnant to the feelings of his Royal Father, than the knowledge that the government of his son and representative had exhibited the Sovereign power of the realm in a state of degradation, of curtailed authority and diminished energy—a state, hurtful in practice to the prosperity and good government of his people, and injurious in its precedent to the security of the Monarch, and the rights of his family.

"Upon that part of the plan which regards the King's real and personal property, the Prince feels himself compelled to remark, that it was not necessary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet proper, to suggest to the Prince the restraint he proposes against the Prince's granting away the King's real or personal property.

"The Prince does not conceive, that during the King's life he is, by law, entitled to make any such grant; and he [illegible] in others.

"The [illegible] bensibl[e] [illegible] upon the [illegible] consideration.

"His [illegible] which may arise to the King's interests, to the peace and happiness of the Royal Family, and to the safety and welfare of the nation, from the government of the country remaining longer in its present maimed and debilitated state, outweighs, in the Prince's mind, every other consideration, and will determine him to undertake the painful trust imposed upon him by the present melancholy necessity (which of all the King's subjects he deplores the most), in full confidence, that the affection and loyalty to the King, the experienced attachment to the House of Brunswick, and the generosity which has always distinguished this nation, will carry him through the many difficulties inseparable from this most critical situation, with comfort to himself, with honour to the King, and with advantage to the public."

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

[With a View of It.]

IT is situated three miles North-West of Leeds, and was built by Henry Lacey, who placed an abbot and [illegible] monks, with ten lay brethren, who had been removed by him from Fountain's Abbey to Bernoldswick, now removed hither. This abbey afterwards found many benefactors, and became richly endowed. However, through mismanagement they at length became indebted for the sum of 5048l. an immense sum at that time, and this obliged them to beg the protection of several princes, and to retrench their expences, by which means they in the year 1301, reduced their debt to 160l. At the time of the dissolution, the revenue of this abbey was valued by Dugdale at [illegible] a year, and by Speed at [illegible]. A part of the walls are standing, from which it appears to have been a very spacious and beautiful structure. There are or were the remains of six chapels on the side of the great altar at the east end of the church, and the tower built of free-stone was lately sound and good. The roof has been taken down ever since the dissolution, but the dormitory and some other parts remaining in tolerable repair. Here are mills for grinding corn and fulling cloth, an iron forge, with a fulling mill, and a stone bridge over the river [illegible], and a well [illegible] the abbey was supplied with water.

POETRY

POETRY.

LIFE.

In Imitation of Doctor HAWKESWORTH's ODE, *but written in somewhat a better humour with the subject.*

LIFE! thou dear delicious gift!
Fraught with joy, but oh! too swift;
Well I know thy charms are such,
Never art thou prized too much.
What is there the soul pursues,
Which it would not gladly lose,
So to *thee* it still might cling,
As its best and dearest thing?
Let me trace *thy* fleeting scene —
See, the first, of artless mien,
A lovely gentle nymph appear,
With blooming features, soft and clear.
Her hair with simple flowrets dress'd,
Wantons o'er a snowy vest,
Emblem of her spotless mind,
From all impurity refin'd
With placid steps she moves along,
Serene, and ignorant of wrong.
By the hand I see her bring
A cherub fair as balmy spring
Mark its smiling, sparkling eyes,
Playful tricks, and lisping voice,
Ruddy cheeks, where dimples play,
Ever beauteous, ever gay
Well I know the blooming pair
INNOCENCE *and* CHILDHOOD *are.*
Next a glowing boy comes nigh,
With panting breast and wanton eye,
Round whose polish'd brow divine
Fragrant roses careless twine
Over his shoulders graceful flung,
Is a golden quiver hung,
And his sure unerring hand
Doth a fatal bow command
Yet his shafts, tho' keen and bright,
Are steep'd in pleasure and delight,
And the warmest bliss is found
In their deepest, deadliest wound,
With him link'd in close embrace,
Comes a youth replete with grace,
In whose hand a glass I spy,
Where he views with eager eye
Scenes of near accomplish'd joy,
Rapture thron'd upon his cheek,
All his words and looks bespeak
Captive YOUTH, *by* LOVE *possess'd*,
LOVE, *the tyrant of the blest.*
Who art thou I next demand,
With sober pace, and serious eye;
In whose steady form I trace
Majesty, and heavenly grace?
Tell me also who is he
So like thyself that follows thee?
His form expressive looks appear
The index of a judgement clear,
In all its various powers mature,
United to a mind as pure.
Sure thou art REASON, *heavenly guest,*
And this is MANHOOD *by thy side.*
Last, a venerable sage
Doth my anxious view engage:
Time hath chang'd his locks to snow,
And planted wrinkles on his brow;
Hath chas'd each gay and youthful charm,
And bent his venerable form:
Yet tho' of youth and grace bereft,
All that claims *respect* is left.
Content, calm, pious, and resign'd,
Religion fills his holy mind,
Bids him uncomplaining bear
Pain disease, or grief, or care,
Bids him view without a sigh,
Life's last closing hour draw nigh
What spectre now, alas! appears?
Spare my heart its boding fears!
See! it lifts a deadly dart,
While I gaze it chills my heart —
Canst thou view with [illegible] eye?
Fly! oh hapless victim fly!
See! a smile adorns his cheek —
From his lips loud praises break —
See! he bares his willing breast,
And meekly sinks to endless rest
If my fancy tell me true,
This is VIRTUOUS AGE *I view*
And to such, unstain'd by error,
DEATH *approaches, void of terror*
Let me here the prospect close;
Aught beyond no mortal knows
Yet the fair tho' fleeting scene,
Which my anxious eye hath seen,
Bids me hope, when life is o'er,
For joy and bliss unknown before

G C

TO A VERY YOUNG LADY

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

[*See the* II *Vol of this Magazine*]

Ne I lle a deja l'un de ces plus —

PHILLIS to my fond idea
Every pleasing grace has shown;
But, sweet rose of Cytherea!
Thou art yet a bud unblown.
Thy soft youth my hopes abating,
Me to fruitless ardour dooms,
Since to gain thee, is by waiting
Till the bud a flower becomes

HER ANSWER

SINCE I please thy fond idea,
Why is this strange language shown?
Know, that in fair Cytherea,
The rose is gathered yet unblown
My soft youth thy hopes abating,
This to fruitless ardour dooms,
Many for the whole by waiting
Till the bud a flower becomes.

G. C.

THE HORSE,

A PARAPHRASE ON JOB XXXIX. 19, &c.

HAST thou, vain Man! array'd the generous Horſe
With all his terror, and with all his force?
Haſt thou inform'd his warrior head to ſhake,
Or hurl'd the thunder from his brawny neck?
Could'ſt thou e'er make his ſteadfaſt ſoul afraid,
Or ſtart at winds, or tremble at a ſhade?
See rage and valour unappall'd ariſe,
Leap in his breaſt, and roll within his eyes!
See him, provok'd, collect his ſtore of fire,
And from his noſtrils ſnort terrifick fire!
By fear untouch'd, he mocks his boundleſs ſway,
Tyrant to him who rules from ſea to ſea
Amidſt War's horrid front he nobly bears,
Thro' iron harveſt and thro' woods of ſpears,
Where all the battle ſtorms, with looſen'd rage,
Helms cloſh with helms, and ſhields with ſhields engage,
With hoarſe-ſhrill fragment the ſolid ray,
Blaze blend with blaze, and triumph o'er the day
Whilſt drum and trumpets join the various ſound,
Cars, chariots, horſes rattle o'er the ground;
Whilſt darts, ſtones, arrows, mingle as they fly,
And with hoarſe hiſſings whiz along the ſky,
Whilſt ſhouts triumphant, and lamenting cries,
And all the terror of the battle riſe,
See him thro' clouds of deaths undaunted dare,
And break thro' all the whirlwind of the war
Lo! falling ſpumes now whiten o'er his cheſt,
Now horrors nod along his haughty creſt,
Now as he treads, then ſpurns the wounded mead,
And the Earth groans beneath the furious ſteed
If, yet the fight but diſtant tubes declare,
And to faint murmurs form th' uncertain air,
Mad with ſuſpence, he chides the dubious ſound,
And paws the winds, and ſwallows up the ground,
High he curvets, and o'er the champain flies,
As ſhoots a Rainbow thro' the *Eaſtern* ſkies.
Each *wiſh*, a *truth* he forms within his mind,
Sees hoſts in clouds, hears trumpets in the wind,
Spear, flags, and javelins, ſtream before his ſight,
And all the fancied ſcenery of fight.
But when ſhrill clangors rend th' affrighted ſky,
And certain ſhouts proclaim the battle nigh;
The thick'ning ſounds he drinks into his ears,
Or in his noſtrils ſnuffs the curling wars;
Now champs the bit, and now he neighs aloud,
Now digs the ſand, now ſpurns the yellow cloud;
Fierce by reſtraint, demands the long'ning fight,
Spreads all his ſoul, and glories in the might;
Approach'd, exults to meet the ſhrilling ſhout,
The roar of cannons, and the vulgar rout;
Above the ſpheres promiſcuous tumults hurl'd,
And thunders rolling to a diſtant world.

I. W A.

December 10th, 1788.

SONG

Tune — GILDEROY.

I.

I TOLD my charmer, that of wealth
Tho' little was my ſtore,
I ſtill would ſtrive, while bleſt with health,
To make that little more
Content ſhould thro' my labour ſmile,
And every care remove,
If ſhe, the ſolace of my toil,
Would bleſs me with her love.

II

Her lilly hand I ſoftly preſt,
And kiſs'd the flowing tear
A ſigh of pity heav'd her breaſt,
Which ſpoke the ſoul ſincere.
That ſpotleſs ſhrine where virtue lies,
May pity ever move!
But in her luſtre-ſtreaming eyes
I found expreſſive love.

R

ELEGY

On the DEATH of JOSEPH, PRINCE of BRAZIL, who died of the Small-Pox on the 11th of September, 1788, aged 27 years and 22 days.

Written on board a VESSEL in the RIVER TAGUS

I

COME, Elegy, with all thy ſable train,
Sad Goddeſs, in funereal pomp appear;
Let diſtant nations hear the loſs with pain,
And Pity drop her ſympathetic tear.

II

No venal muſe the ſolemn dirge inſpires,
Thy virtues, Joſeph, animate the theme;
True worth, not titles, all my boſom fires;
Say, Death, why crop'ſt ſweet Hope's deluſive dream?

III. Who

III

Who can unfold the dark decrees of fate,
The mystic will of Jove, to us unknown?
Let contemplation dwell on life's short date,
But grant that Heaven may resume her own!

IV

No mad ambition rankled in his breast,
Through purple tides of blood he fought not fame;
Blest peace he courted, saw the people blest,
And future times shall venerate his name

V

In regal mansions Truth is seldom found,
There Flattery hovers with her painted wings,
And like a syren sends the pleasing sound
To charm, but yet delude, the ear of Kings

VI

Illustrious Prince! thy candour gained a friend;
The greatest blessing monarchs can enjoy
Keen anguish now his noble breast will rend,
Thy loss his future peace of mind destroy

VII

A cypress wreath now shades the royal brow,
Not diadem with studded gems is seen,
Tiaras nodding, on her deep sorrows grow
The best of mothers, and a matchless Queen!

VIII

See Melpomene, with her downcast eye,
From whence no tears to calm the passions spring,
Her sable mourning, bosom scarce emits a sigh,
In silent woe she bears the latent sting

IX

Ill-fated Princess, what can charms avail!
Thy dimpled cheeks were once the seat of love,
The bluish of beauty fades, and lilies pale
Succeed, thy truth and constancy to prove

X

Admetus, when his vital thread was spun,
Just took ransom for protracted life
A willing victim claim'd, that he might shun
The fruit of death, none offer'd but his wife

XI

Thy love, Alcestes, triumph'd over death,
Again let Heaven reverse her sad decree,
Another Princess would resign her breath
And seek the tomb, great Prince, for love and thee.

XII

A mournful silence reigns throughout the land,
And every face the cloud of sorrow wears,
The sons of Albion form a drooping band,
And with the nymphs mingle British tears

XIII

If glancing sighs departed spirits please,
Thy lingering shade shall hear the world complain,
Catch the soft murmurs floating on each breeze,
And from ethereal mansions long remain

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE inclosed Epitaph among a variety of poetical trifles in the possession of one ABRAHAM HARE, late an Excise Officer at Bridgnorth, in Shropshire, an untutored votary of Apollo, whose harmony of numbers and strength of imagination far excels that of most of the disciples of the polished muse. The person whom is the subject of this little poetical effusion, was the daughter of Hare, a young woman, who died a few years ago, and lies buried in Tonge Church yard, in Shropshire. If you should deem the inclosed worthy a place in your entertaining Miscellany, I shall follow it with some other of this poor man's productions

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Innes Tenant, Dec 13, 1783 Z.

EPITAPH

In TONGE CHURCH-YARD, SHROPSHIRE.

HERE lies the body of LUCY HARE,
Who departed this life 1783, aged 9 years.

IN solemn silence sweet repose,
Virtue and youth these stones inclose
The sacred path of truth she trod,
Death snatch'd her hence to meet her God;
Eternal joys, through Christ, to share,
Prepar'd for all as Lucy Hare

* The fable of Admetus

When Apollo was expelled from Heaven he became the shepherd of Admetus, and in return for the hospitable reception he met with, the god obtained from Fate a prolongation of life to his favourite King but on this condition that some self-devoted victim should die in his stead; all his subjects refused, and then his wife, Alcestes, died to save the life which was dearer to her than her own. For Hercules, the invincible son of Jupiter, conquered Death, and compelled him to give up the lovers pledge — Admetus again possessed his wife

Vide Euripides

CHRONO

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT of REMARKABLE EVENTS in 1788.

JANUARY

1 HOSTILITIES commenced by the Emperor against the Turks, and Belgrade invested by a large army.

4 New arrangement of the Horse and Horse Grenadier Guards finally settled

8 Intelligence received of the demolition of the famous Conca at Cherbourg

— Died the Right Rev John Harley, Bishop of Hereford

— Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York arrived at Plymouth, on a visit to Prince William Henry

9 Accounts received of a most violent hurricane at Honduras, and other parts of the West Indies, which had happened on the first of September, 1787

— Battle between Humphries and Mendoza at Odiham in Hampshire, which terminated in favour of Humphries

12 Mr Gregg tried at Paris in favour of Protestants

31 Died at Rome, Charles Edward Lewis Caimir Stuart, commonly called the Pretender

FEBRUARY

20 Formal declaration of war made at Vienna against the Turks

13 Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq for high crimes and misdemeanors commenced before the High Court of Parliament in Westminster Hall

28 Lord George Gordon received sentence from the Court of King's Bench to be imprisoned five years in Newgate, pay a fine of £500 and find sureties for good behaviour for fourteen years, under the penalty of £10,000

MARCH

1 Their Majesties attended the Parliament House to open the exhibition of the records, which is Granted

21 Died, the celebrated Lady Countess Vane

APRIL

14 Account received of the destruction of Coringa, in the East Indies

— Treaty of Alliance ratified between the King of Prussia and the States of Holland

25 Treaty of Defensive Alliance ratified between His Britannic Majesty and the States-General

31 Several capital houses in the cotton branch stopped payment, to the amount of nearly one million

MAY

12 Died, Duke Lewis of Brunswick, in the 70th year of his age

13 The Emperor of Morocco's declaration of war announced

18 Alarming storm of lightning, which did considerable damage in Berkeley

19 Grand installation of Knights of the Order of the Bath

23 Mr Crespigny, in passing along the Strand, attacked and wounded by the Bank-Guard

29 The St Eustatius cause of Linde against Rodney confirmed in favor of Linde

31 Spang a hair dresser got stealthily into the Queen's Palace with a design of making love to the Princess Elizabeth, for which he was confined in Bedlam

JUNE

3 Lord Mansfield resigned the station of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, after holding it thirty two years

5 Sir Lloyd Kenyon resigned the Mastership of the Rolls and was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the room of Lord Mansfield

10 The fleet of the Empress of Russia gained a complete victory over the Capitan Pacha (the Turkish commander), whole fleet was either burnt, taken or fled — two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and 4 or 5000 prisoners

14 Powell, the famous walker, returned from performing his journey to York

16 A smart rencontre between the Prussians and Austrians, in which the former were successful

19 Final determination of the cause between Stratmore and Bowes

23 Account of hostilities having been commenced between the Swedes and Russians

— The King of Sweden's account from his capital town of the attempted assault on Russia

A violent storm of wind, &c by which part of the Tower wall was destroyed and much other damage sustained in various parts of the town

— Waterspout seen at Bere Regis in Dorsetshire which burst down many trees

Lewis, an Antimasonic impostor, pretended to be possessed with seven devils

JULY

Advices of a battle between the Austrians and Turks near Bender, in which the latter were routed

1 The citizens of Philadelphia celebrated the establishment of their new Constitution in a most splendid manner

6 Thomas Craddock, a baker, threw himself from the top of the Monument

11 About 4 in the morning, their Majesties, accompanied by the Princesses, set off on their journey to Cheltenham, where they arrived about five in the afternoon

— Te Deum sung at Petersburgh on account of the victory obtained over the Turks

14 Act of guaranty for preserving the Stadtholderian form of government in Holland, entered into by the States of Holland

— Definitive Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Pruſſia

15 Robbery of Devonſhire-houſe, of a conſiderable quantity of diamonds, medals, his Grace's George &c

17 Action between the armies in Tranſylvania, in which the Turks were defeated with much loſs.

18 The Weſtminſter election commenced

21 Admiral Gower returned to Cauſand, after a cruiſe of three weeks, with Prince William Henry; immediately after which his Highneſs ſailed for Halifax, on board the Andromache

22 The Imperial and Ruſſian troops made a bold but unſucceſsful attack upon Choczim

24 His Majeſty viſited the city of Glouceſter

28 The Baron de Breteuil reſigned, and a general change took place in the French Miniſtry

AUGUST

3 Died, Mr. Gainſborough, the painter

4 Inſurrection at Brabant, in conſequence of the Emperor's ſeverity

— The election for Weſtminſter ended, when Lord John Townſhend was declared duly elected by a majority of 823

5 Declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt the Swedes

10 The Royal Family quitted Cheltenham, and arived at Windſor the ſame evening

18 The Turkiſh army marched into the Banat of Temeſwar

21 Firſt Court-day after their Majeſties return

22 An inhuman maſſacre committed by the Pacha of Scutari

25 The fortreſs of Dubicza taken by the Auſtrians

29 A change in the French Miniſtry; the Archbiſhop of Sens diſgraced, and Mr Necker appointed Miniſter and Director General of the Finances

SEPTEMBER

1 Intelligence from Sweden of great diſcontent prevailing in the army

— A large encampment formed at St Omer's

2 Died his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter

Reformation in the Iriſh Ordnance

16 A ceſſation of arms between Ruſſia and Sweden

19 The Turkiſh garriſon of Choczim ſurrendered to the Imperial arms.

20 The Emperor retreated from Ilova, but was purſued and ſeverely harraſſed by the Turks

23 Foundation-ſtone laid of a new bridge at Leith

26 Died, Sir Robert Taylor, architect

OCTOBER

1 Brodie executed at Edinburgh

2 Definitive treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Pruſſia ratified.

11 The Archbiſhop of Canterbury's palace robbed of a conſiderable quantity of plate

24 Died, the Right Honourable Lord Dudley and Ward.

30 Mitton, the ſoldier, tried for aſſaulting and ſtabbing Mr Creſpigny, found guilty of the aſſault, and ſentenced to twelve months impriſonment

NOVEMBER

4 Being the centenary of King William's landing at Torbay, was celebrated through moſt parts of Great Britain, and particularly by the WHIG CLUB in London, with every demonſtration of joy

6 His Majeſty, who had been indiſpoſed for ſome time, was attacked by a change in his diſorder, attended with the moſt unfavourable ſymptoms

13 A Form of Prayer ordered for his Majeſty's recovery

20 The Court Martial on Captain Dawſon ended at Portſmouth,—ſentenced to be diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice

— A general ſcarcity of water throughout England, from the uncommon long drought

DECEMBER

2 The Houſe of Lords met purſuant to adjournment, and a Committee was appointed to examine his Majeſty's Phyſicians reſpecting his diſorder

5 &c. ſtrong debates in both Houſes of Parliament on the ſubject of the Regency

23 The Will of old Ruſſel of Bermondſey eſtabliſhed in Chancery

18 The firſt ſtone of St James's church, Clerkenwell, laid

26 The eaſt terrace of Somerſet houſe fell in, with a conſiderable damage to the buildings.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE]

St Peterſburgh, Dec 9.

A Courier from Prince Potemkin has brought the news of the capture of the Iſland of Berazan, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Oczakow, in which was a garriſon of between three and four hundred men, twenty pieces of cannon, and a quantity of flour. A very heavy fall of ſnow has prevented the operations againſt Oczakow from being continued

Stockholm,

Stockholm, Dec. 16. The Aſſembly for the Diet is fixed for the 25th of next month.

Berlin, Jan 3 An expreſs arrived this morning from Warſaw, with the intelligence, that Oczakow was taken by ſtorm on the 17th of laſt month. The aſſault was given in conſequence of the powder magazines of the fortreſs having been blown up by a ſhell. Six thouſand Turks are ſaid to have been killed, and three thouſand made priſoners. The loſs of the Ruſſians is eſtimated at four thouſand.

Madrid, Dec 22 His Catholick Majeſty has, at the expence of his Treaſury, ordered a conſiderable reduction for ſix months in the price of that ſpecies of bread which is purchaſed chiefly by the poorer ranks in this city, and it is alſo underſtood that there will be a ſuſpenſion, during the enſuing year, of ſome general duties which affect the price of that neceſſary article of life

Stockholm, Dec 30 His Swediſh Majeſty returned to this capital on the 19th inſtant

Vienna, Jan 3 The Emperor, who has been much indiſpoſed ſince his return to this capital, is now perfectly recovered

The Elector of Mentz has appointed Prince Coliredo, eldeſt ſon of the late Prince deceaſed, to ſucceed his father in the poſt of Vice Chancellor of the Empire.

The Gazette of January 21ſt contains an account of the ceremony obſerved at the funeral of the late King of Spain, which concluded at Madrid on Wedneſday the 19th of December laſt, about half paſt twelve o'clock

Madrid, December 29 His Catholick Majeſty has iſſued two decrees, by one of which it is declared, that all debts contracted by the late King are to be conſidered as debts of the Crown, and diſcharged as ſpeedily as the urgencies of government, the ſtate of the revenues, and the quality of the debts will allow; and by the ſecond, his Majeſty extends his beneficence to the debts of his royal predeceſſors Ferdinand VI. and Philip V. under certain modifications and reſtrictions

The Gazette of January 24, alſo contains a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the Parliament of that kingdom, which ſtood prorogued to Tueſday the 20th inſtant, to be further prorogued to Thurſday the 5th of February next, and then to be held at Dublin, and ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

DEC 27, 1788

YESTERDAY evening at half paſt ten o clock, about half the Eaſtern Terrace at Somerſet Place fell to the ground, it had given way ſome days before, and in conſequence, carriages have been prevented driving over it ever ſince Thurſday morning

Laſt week at Guildhall was tried before Mr Juſtice Heath, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe of great conſequence to trade in general, and manufacturers in particular The action was brought by Meſſrs Quintins, of London, glaſs manufacturers, againſt Meſſrs V and Co for inticing away three of their apprentices and a journeyman, when a verdict was given for the plaintiffs for 300l damages —It was agreed and admitted, that the hiring of a journeyman, whilſt in the ſervice of another maſter without the latter's conſent, though only engaged from week to week, was an inticing away, and therefore actionable, and that the ſame law extended to ſervants of all denominations

The Prince of Wales has already diſtributed above 500 guineas, in relief of induſtrious poor, during the hard weather

The weather in Holland is the moſt ſevere and intenſe ever known travellers have been found frozen to death on horſeback; cattle alſo died in great numbers, and many perſons who ſhut themſelves up in their bakehouſes have not eſcaped

Three carriages full of company have been loſt, by the breaking of the ice on the Meuſe, near Rotterdam, they all periſhed, and neither carriages, horſes, nor people, have been found

31 The year 1788 has produced no leſs than ſeven hundred and nine bankrupts The year 1778 comes neareſt to this, but the difference is *one hundred and forty two*—the difference in value, we are aſſured, is many millions In 19 years, from 1740 to 1758, the number was four thouſand two hundred and fifty—from 1759 to 1777, the number was five thouſand three hundred and thirty—and from that time to this day, leſs than *eleven* years, the number is 5489!!

JAN 1, 1789

Seaſonable thoughts —Thouſands who have beheld the dawn of this year, will never ſee another If even, with the ordinary comforts of life, we are pierced with the preſent ſeverity of *cold*, ſhould it not *draw* our feelings with quick compaſſion for the *miſerable* and *deſtitute*?

General deaſt for 1789.—People will eat, drink, and ſleep in the uſual way, unleſs (what no one expects) ſome genius will invent a *better* Many ſuppoſe that a *comet*

will *appear*, and there are thoſe who are bold enough to affirm, that *quarter-day* will. Many who *love* matrimony *firſt* year, will *hate* it *this*. Will the alteration of the year make any alteration in the conſumption of tea, porter, gin, and tobacco?

3 This morning at two o'clock, a poor woman, with her throat cut, was found by the watchmen at the gate of General Conway's. Though her windpipe was nearly divided, and ſhe had loſt much blood, yet ſhe appeared deprived of life more from the bitter ſharpneſs of the night, than from the effects of her wound, for by the time ſhe was ten minutes in the houſe, her languid pulſe and breathing returned. She afterwards declared, that from poverty ſhe herſelf did the deed with a razor, which was found near the place, but that ſhe was ſorry for what ſhe had done. The wound was ſewed up, and ſome warm wine given her, when ſhe was taken to St George's hoſpital, where ſhe has ſince recovered.

Letters from Oxford of this date ſay, "Tueſday laſt the mercury in a thermometer expoſed to the North eaſt aſpect in the open air, in this city, was obſerved to be ſo low as 13° of Fahrenheit's ſcale, at ſeven in the morning, which is the loweſt degree it has been ſeen here at this ſeaſon, and is exactly the ſame as the greateſt cold obſerved in the hard froſt of 1739, 40, but the thermometer has been noticed lower than in this in England at different periods ſince that time.

"Laſt Sunday quickſilver was reduced here to the ſtate of a perfect ſolid metal, by the uſual mean for generating artificial cold, which is preſumed to be the firſt inſtance of this kind upon record in Britain.—And on Tueſday following ſome quickſilver was again completely frozen (which is ſtill more extraordinary) in a frigorific mixture compoſed of *powdered ſnow* (inſtead of the ſtead of ſnow) diſſolved in a diluted mixture of mineral acids."

A ſmall graſs farm, on the banks of the Leven, about four miles from Dumbarton, Scotland, was ſold, a few days ago, by public auction at *twenty-ſeven years purchaſe of the preſent rent!!*

Copy of a letter from his Royal Highneſs PRINCE of WALES *preſented to the* CHAMBERLAIN *of* LONDON.

Golden ſquare, June 6, 1789.

SIR,

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, apprehending that the poor of the city of London may ſuſtain ſome hardſhip and inconvenience in this inclement ſeaſon, from the delay of the King's Annual Bounty, (ariſing from the preſent unfortunate ſtate of his Majeſty's health) has commanded me to pay 1000l into the Chamber of London, to be applied to the relief of the poor, in the ſame manner that his Majeſty's bounty has uſually been. I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To the Chamberlain of the City of London H. LYTE, *Lord Gage.*

9 Judgment has been pronounced by the Provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Weſt Friesland, againſt the Rhingrave of Salm. He is broke, and declared incapable of ever ſerving the Republic in any capacity, and he is alſo for ever baniſhed from their territories.

Nuhey, the bookſeller at Amſterdam, and another have been condemned by the States to work ſome years in the Houſe of Correction, and afterwards to be baniſhed from the Province of Holland, for iſſuing ſome inflammatory publications during the laſt troubles.

The Hillſborough Indiaman, Captain William Hardcaſtle, arrived ſafe off Plymouth from Bencoolen. She is the laſt ſhip from India this ſeaſon.

Jacob Canter, alias Richter, alias Rhode, alias Benjamin, the perſon advertiſed for paſſing forged notes to a great amount on Biddulph and Co. and Meſſ. Lanefords, was apprehended at Wippingon Wedneſday, and is committed for trial.

A grey horſe died laſt week at Mancheſter, at the uncommon age of 43 years. He was brought from Scotland in 1745.

10 The Thames at Iſlington to the oppoſite ſhore is frozen over, numbers of perſons having walked acroſs yeſterday. At Shadwell, the Thames is likewiſe frozen quite over, ſeveral booths are fixed on the ice, and yeſterday an ox was roaſted whole, and ſold to the people who were ſkating and ſliding.

The ice extends at Graveſend from ſhore to ſhore, from one end of the Reach to the other, ſo that no boat can move, the navigation being entirely ſtopped.

The ſcene on the Thames is really entertaining. From Putney-bridge upwards the river is completely frozen over, and people walk to and from the different villages on the face of the deep. Oppoſite to Windſor-ſtreet, booths have been erected, and a fair is kept on the river. Multitudes of people are conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing. A ſheep was roaſted whole on Friday, and ſold for 8d. a pound to the populace.

Tueſday

Tuesday last a fore quarter of mutton was roasted on the ice, on Shepperton Deep, where about 100 people attended to eat it; after which they drank and smoked, and were very merry.

No sooner had the Thames acquired a sufficient consistency, than booths, turnabouts, &c. &c. were erected, the puppet-shows, wild beasts, &c. were transported from every adjacent village, while the watermen, that they might draw their usual resources from the water, broke the ice close to the shore, and erected bridges, with toll bars, to make every passenger pay a halfpenny for getting to the ice. One of the tottling booths had for its sign, "Beer, wine, and spirituous liquors, *all out a licence*." A man who sells hot gingerbread had a board, on which was written, "No short but nine penny duty." All the adventure consisted in these short attractive sentences for the preference of the company.

A curious gentleman at Turnham-Green made the following experiment with a twelve pounder, viz. The piece was during the severity of the frost filled with water, the mouth was then securely screwed up, and in the middle of the night it burst asunder with a prodigious explosion.

13 Among the many circumstances recorded during the present frost, the following is worth attention. Four men belonging to Whitstable went out yesterday fortnight, to collect some scattered pieces of wreck that were floating on the surface of the sea, on their return they were completely hemmed in by a prodigious body of ice, of near two miles in length, and were so circumstanced that they could neither extricate themselves, nor could any person lend them assistance. In this situation they remained till Friday afternoon, when the wind having carried the ice towards the shore, they with great difficulty landed, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue.

In the hard frost 1739 40, the Thermometer never fell [illegible] degrees below the freezing point; and the greater part of the time the wind was W. and W. by S. but seldom in the E. or N. In the present season the quicksilver has been concentrated entirely, and the Wind generally at E. N. E. by W. and but seldom from thence for seven weeks past.

17 Perhaps the breaking up of the fog upon the Thames last Tuesday night below the bridge, exceeded every idea that could be formed of it, as it was not till after the dusk of the evening, that the busy crowd were persuaded of the approach of a thaw. This however with the cracking of some ice about eight o clock, made the whole a scene of the most perfect confusion, as men, beasts, booths, turnabouts, puppet-shows, &c. &c. were all in motion, and pouring towards the shore on each side. The confluence here was so sudden and impetuous, that the watermen who had formed the toll bars over the sides of the river, where they had broken the ice for that purpose, not being able to maintain their stand from the crowd, &c. pulled up the boards, by which a number of persons who could not leap, or were borne down by the press, were souzed up to the middle, happily, very little damage besides was sustained, except the loss of a few hats, handkerchiefs, &c. by the light-fingered gentry, who availed themselves of the confusion. The difficulty of landing at the stairs about Tower-hill, however, was in the extreme till near ten o clock, occasioned by the crowding of people from the shore, who were attracted by the confusion on the water.

Tuesday about three o clock as some people were drinking in a tent on the ice, a little below London bridge, that part of the ice the tent was upon broke from the main body, and floated with the tide almost to one of the arches of London bridge, where the people were taken out in boats.

MARRIAGES.

MR Charles Pellet, of Middle street, to Miss Sarah Oliver, only daughter of Joseph Oliver, esq of Winkfield, Berks.

Mr Wm Nicol, son of St Paul's Church yard, bookseller, to Mrs. Newton, of Hoxton.

W. Tankin, esq (late Governor of the New Jerseys) to Mrs De Evelin, a widow lady of Norton-street, Marylebone.

At Edinburgh Lewis Hay, esq banker in that city, to Miss Margaret Chalmers, of Edmond.

At Hatfield, William Church, esq of the Woodside, to Miss Bellis, of the same place.

At Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire, Dr. Aldrich, of Cockermouth, in his 74th year, to Miss Benson, in her 21st year.

The Rev Christopher Robinson, of Herrington, in the county of Durham to Miss Wilkes, daughter of the Rev Mr Wilkes, of Durham.

Jacob Astley, esq eldest son of Sir Edward Astley, bart to Miss Browne, daughter of Samuel Browne, esq of Lynn Regis.

— Bowles,

Rowley, esq. of Cold Bath-square, to Miss Selfick, of Bristol.

Sir John Green, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Croft, second daughter of Mr Croft, upholder, of Bath.

At Antigua, Capt Bickerton, of the Sybil frigate, to Miss Attul.

John Tyndal, of Lincoln's Inn, esq Barrister at Law, to Miss Farrell, daughter of the late Joseph Farrell, esq. of Bristol

Dr. Laycock, of Morncastle, to Miss Field, of Lincoln.

William Deverell, esq of Northampton, to Mrs Susannah Warwick, a widow lady

John Newman, of Banbury, esq. to Miss Dorothea Cofens, of Teddington

Captain Harding, to Miss Lander, of Warwick

George Talbot, esq eldest son of the late Hon and Rev Dr Talbot, to Miss Charlotte Drake, youngest daughter of the late Rev Dr Drake, of Amersham.

Charles Blois, esq eldest son of Sir John Blois, bart. of Cockfield hall, Suffolk, to Miss Clara Price, daughter of Jocelyn Price, esq of Castlesforth, in Yorkshire

Nicolson Calvert, esq eldest son of F Calvert, esq of Portland place, to the Hon Miss Francis Pery, younger daughter of Lord Viscount Pery, of Ireland

Mark Currie, esq of Duke-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Eliza Close, daughter of the late John Close, esq of Esby-house, Yorkshire.

The Rev Dr Allen, rector of Littleton in Middlesex, to Miss Davies, of Brecon.

Thomas Daniel jun esq merchant, to Miss Cave, of Bristol

The Rev Sackville Bale, rector of Withyham, Sussex, to Miss Alicia Otway

John Henley, esq of Southampton row, to Miss Anna Maria Stanton, of John-street, Tottenham-court road

At Paris, Thomas Welsh, esq to Miss Anna Maling

Captain Marshal, of Pontefract, to Mrs Law, widow of the late Rev Mr. Law, of Brotherton

The Rev Wm Sadler, of Great Horkesley, to Miss Sarah Stebbing, second daughter of the late Rev. Titus Stebbing, rector of Woodbridge Hasketo, Essex

The Rev Joseph Parsons, M A. of Elmore court, Gloucestershire, to Miss Patteson, of Smethwick

Major Gage, son to General Gage, and apparent heir to Lord Gage, to Miss Skinner, daughter to the late General Skinner, and niece to the Countess of Abingdon, and Lady Southampton

Francis Henry Christin, esq of Amencorner, to Miss Coombe, of the same place.

The Rev Mr Price, rector of Knebworth, Herts, to Miss Grove, of Leicester-fields

John Wright, jun esq of Kelvedon-Hill, in Essex, to Miss Eliza Lawson, youngest daughter of Sir John Lawson, Bart.

George Gregory, Esq of his Majesty's Regiment of Life Guards, to Miss King, daughter of Mr. Thomas King, of King-street, Covent garden

Major Sroughton, of Ireland, to Mrs Hanbury, widow of the late John Hanbury, esq member for the county of Monmouth

William John Lenthal, esq of Besselsleigh, Berks, to Miss Kyffin, eldest daughter of the late Sir Tho Kyffin

Major General Sir Henry Calder, Bart of Park house in Kent, to Miss Osborn, daughter of the late Admiral Osborn

John Bradbury, esq of the Secretary of State's Office, to Miss Selby, of Barming, in Kent

Edward Hales, esq only son of Sir Edw Hales, of Hale's place, Kent, bart to Miss Lucy Darell, daughter of Henry Darell, of Cale-hill, in the same county, esq

John Josiah Holford, esq of Lisbon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Charles Jackson, esq Comptroller of the Foreign Post Office

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JANUARY 1789.

Dec 17, 1788

THE Rev Mr Wilkinson, at Cottingham, Yorkshire

18. At Nice, James Warren, esq of Walcot House, Bath

23 Oliver Tilson, esq Hill-street, Berkley-square

Richard Fenton, esq Clerk of the Peace of the West-Riding Yorkshire

24. Capt James Kerr, many years in the Levent Trade

The Rev Dr John M'Farlane, one of the ministers of the Canongate, Edinburgh.

25 Mr John Brickle, attorney, at Shaftesbury

At Preston, Edward Gore, jun esq Senior Cornet of the first regiment of dragoons

At Dublin, Sir Wm Montgomery, bart

Lately, James Russel Madan, esq He was a Major in the 2d regiment of dragoons, and Yeoman of the Robes to King George 1st, 2d, and 3d, for 60 years

26 The Rev Hugh Fitzherbert, Rector of Oxted, Surry

Thomas

Thomas Fonnereau, esq at Topsham, Devonshire

Samuel Brett, esq of Coxsid, near Plymouth

Lately, Capt John Scudder

27 Mrs Wilberforce, relict of William Wilberforce esq of Wimbledon aunt to Mr Wilberforce, Member for Yorkshire, and to Messrs Thorntons Members for Hull, Bridgwater, and Southwark

Thomas Smith, esq of Evesham, Worcestershire

Mr Timothy Mortimer, Attorney at Law, at York

William Walford, esq at Bocking, Essex

Richard Tidy, esq of Brighthelmston, Sussex

Lately, at Stradly, in Carmarthenshire, Sir Edward Mansel Bart

28 The Rev Richard Elliot A B He dropped down in the pulpit at the Meeting-house Glasshouse-yard Colwell street, and expired soon after He was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Bennet College, Cambridge and entered into the Ministry of the Church of England The only church preferment he ever received was the chaplainship of St George's Hospital, from whence however he was ejected 1750, on the charge of Methodism And about 1770, having embraced Unitarianism he formally seceded from the Church, and officiated as a Dissenting Minister He was a man of considerable learning, eminent piety, and consummate integrity He published many single sermons and polemical tracts, one in particular against Dr Priestley was reviewed in our Magazine for Nov 1783

At Lambeth, aged 94, Capt Nelson, formerly in the Leghorn trade

Mr Thomas Clark, Attorney, Newington Butts

The Rev Mr Wood, of Tiverton

The Rev Mr Logan, late Minister of South Leith author of Runnymede, a tragedy, Elements of History, and other pieces,

29 Mr Gabriel Powell, Attorney, at Swansea

Lately, at Wing Rutlandshire, George Oliver, esq Captain and Adjutant in the Lincolnshire militia

30 Cann Wilkins esq at Weston, in Somersetshire, in his 87th year

Mr Capel Bagnall, in Castle street, late Surgeon at Worcester

Lately, Reginal Lygon, esq. father of Wm Lygon, esq Member for Worcestershire.

31 In the 82d year of her age Mrs Reed, mother of Mr Reed, of Staple Inn

The Rev Dr Lloyd, Rector of Stow, in Northamptonshire

John Scott esq Commissioner of Bankrupts, brother of Lord Eldon

Mr Heath, formerly a bookseller at Nottingham

Lately, William Fauquier, esq F R S one of the Directors of the South Sea Company

Jan. 1, 1783 The Right Hon. Henley Norton, Lord Grantley. He was born June 23, 1716, and married May 21, 1742, Grace, eldest daughter of Sir Wm. Chapple, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench In 1763 he was appointed Solicitor General, upon the resignation of Charles Yorke, esq and knighted In 1768 he was advanced to be Attorney General. In 1765 he was removed from that office. In 1769 he was constituted Chief Justice in Eyre, south of Trent In the eleventh Parliament of Great Britain he represented the borough of Appleby, in Westmoreland, and at the next General Election was chosen for Wigan, in Lancashire; at those of 1774 and 1780 he was elected for Guildford, in Surry, and upon the resignation of Sir John Cust, in 1769, was elected Speaker of the House of Commons On the 9th of April 1782 he was created Lord Grantley. He was also a Privy Councillor, Recorder of Guildford, and Doctor of Laws. Lord Grantley, in many points of view, deserved much praise He was a good father, a good husband, and a good son On his becoming successful in business he sent his mother a new carriage, with every thing belonging to it, which she returned to him as too magnificent for her use He was remarkable for the pains he took for his clients, whose causes he never deserted as long as there was a chance of success Another excellence he possessed, which was, that he always knew when he had evidence sufficient to establish his case, and went no further; perhaps remembering the well-known maxim, "He who proves too much proves nothing" While in practice he used to be charged with too much attention to fees This, however, was not well founded, as the following anecdote will attest On the prosecution of Justice Gillam, in 1768, he retained Lord Grantley with a 50l. Banknote, but on the trial, being acquitted without the aid of counsel or the examination of a witness, his Lordship, at the next session at Guildford, placed himself next his client, and returned the identical note he had received

Mr Samuel Slade, Hopfactor, Borough.

Samuel Bolton esq of Islington, aged 78.

2 Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq Speaker of the House of Commons He was of Gray's Inn, bred to the bar, which he quitted soon after marrying Lord Hardwicke's sister After the peace of 1763 he was appointed one of the persons to liquidate the German accounts, for which he had a pension allowed him Some time afterwards he joined Lord Shelburne's party and was with the Opposition in all the questions concerning the Middlesex Election, the prosecutions concerning Junius's Letters, &c In 1774 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1780 became Speaker of the House of Commons Soon afterwards he was appointed

general Chief Juſtice in Eyre, North of Trent, and both theſe places he held to his death.

Sir Robert Bernard, Bart at Brampton, near Huntington, formerly repreſentative for Weſtminſter

Lady Betty Archer, widow of the Hon. Henry Archer, and ſiſter to Lord Halifax

Mr John Hall, ſen Riding-maſter, of Hamilton ſtreet, Hyde Park

Mr Charles Dredge, at Baſingſtoke Hants

William Davy, eſq at Woodford Bridge, Eſſex

Ronald Campbell, collector of the cuſtoms at Campbeltown

3 Mr John Fleming, maſter builder, in York

The Rev Digby Smithleworth, Rector of Oborne and Miniſter of Caſtleton

The Rev Philip Holland, at Bolton, Lancaſhire.

Lately, at Bath, John Grove Booth, eſq of Salford, Mancheſter

Lately, at York, William Dawſon, eſq formerly a Captain in the 57th regiment of foot

4 Walter Riding, M D at Warwick, ſenior Fellow of Merton College

Lately, at London, the Rev Thomas Riſton

5 William Maude eſq of Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter

6 The Right Hon Noel Hill Lord Berwick, Lieutenant Colonel of the Shropſhire militia He was created a Peer May 19, 1784

Edward Sarley, eſq formerly Secretary of the Cuſtoms

Mrs Calvert, widow of the late Richard Calvert, eſq

At Chapel Town, near Leeds, Mr Robert Brookes, formerly a Commander in the Eaſt India Company's Service

Charles Ford, eſq of Claremont, near Mancheſter

Lately, Titus Neve, Sacriſt of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton

8 Mr Joſeph Gray, of Great Queen ſtreet, bricklayer

John Baker, eſq Alderman of Saliſbury

Mr Edward Brazier, formerly partner in the houſe of Boldero, Adey, and Co

At Walcot Place, Lambeth, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, Mr John Broughton, the celebrated bruiſer He ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a waterman, and lived at Hungerford Stairs Upon ſome accidental difference with one of his brethren, he fought with him, and by that means diſcovering his ability, he commenced public boxer, held an academy at Tottenham Court, and continued unrivalled until his unfortunate engagement with Slack He afterwards became one of the Yeomen of the Guards (See Vol XIII p 12)

Alexander Orme eſq one of the principal Clerks of Sessions in Scotland

9 Mr John Thomas, formerly a Wine merchant, in Mark lane

Mr John Nodes, at Nottingham, aged eighty

Mrs Hannah Oldmixon, of Newland, Gloucesterſhire, aged eighty three, daughter of John Oldmixon, the Whig Hiſtorian

10 Sir Charles Barrow, Member for Gloucester

11 Mrs Garrow, wife of the Rev Mr. Garrow, of Hadleigh

Captain Fielding, of the Portſmouth diviſion of marines

Godfrey Wentworth, eſq at Hickleton, near Doncaſter

12 William Young, eſq brother to Admiral Young

Captain Mence, of Worceſter

Miſs Campbell daughter of the late Lord William Campbell, and niece of the Duke of Argyle

Mr Thomas Skerrett, upholder, Belford ſtreet, Covent Garden

13 Sir Hedworth Williamſon, Bart High Sheriff of the county of Durham

14 At Gloucester William Adams, D D Prebendary of that Church, and Maſter of Pembroke College, Oxford

William Moore eſq Wootton Under Edge, Gloucesterſhire

15 Owen Owen, eſq of Lyngeved, in Montgomeryſhire

Mr John Leibeck, of Hind Court, Fleet ſtreet

At Hadham, Herts, Mrs Parnell, relict of Hugh Parnell, eſq

Mr Williams Stock broker

16 Mr William Flin, late haberdaſher in Fleet ſtreet

William Snell, eſq Lieutenant of the Dreadnought Prame

18 Mr Richard Crowther, Surgeon of Bridewell at Bethlehem

Waxon Grantham, eſq of Chatham

19 Mr William Randal, of North ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged eighty-five

20 Peter Crafton eſq of Iſlington Road, ſuddenly, at the Semi-circle Houſe

Mrs Jane widow of the late Doctor Robert Jenner, Profeſſor of Civil Law, at Oxford

George Wallace, eſq Clerk of the Houſe of Commons

Mrs Brocklesby, ſiſter of Dr Brocklesby

Lately, John Betteſworth, eſq ſon of the late Dr Betteſworth

23 At Kenſington Palace, Wm Wynyard, eſq Colonel of the 40th regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majeſty's forces.

John Cleland, eſq in Petty France author of a book too well known of moſt permicious tendency, and ſeveral other performances of a like deſcription He was the ſon of Colonel Cleland, whoſe name is to a letter prefixed to the Dunciad

The European Magazine, AND LONDON REVIEW; For FEBRUARY, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1, A Portrait of Dr MESSENGER MONSEY 2 VIEW of AIR BALLOONS And 3 A VIEW of the BLEACH WORKS at LLEWENY]

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

Any information will be acceptable.

The *Pauper* and *Heteroclite* will be returned next Month.

Also the *Life of Lavater*, which the length and importance of the Parliamentary Debates on, with many other favours, obliged us to postpone, tho' we have *again* given EIGHT PAGES *Extraordinary* in this Number

To acknowledge the receipt of such a Letter as *Marcus Brutus's*, is doing it more honour than it deserves

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Feb 9, to Feb. 14, 1789

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d	s	d	s	d	s.	d	s	d
London	5	6	3	5	2	7	2	0	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND										
Middlesex	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1
Surry	6	0	3	3	2	9	2	2	3	1
Hertford	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	5
Bedford	5	9	3	6	2	6	1	10	2	11
Cambridge	5	6	3	0	2	4	1	8	2	4
Huntingdon	5	8	0	0	2	6	1	7	2	7
Northampton	6	0	3	6	2	6	1	7	2	10
Rutland	5	6	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	0
Leicester	5	11	3	5	2	7	1	8	3	1
Nottingham	5	10	3	0	2	5	1	9	2	8
Derby	6	2	0	0	2	8	1	8	2	10
Stafford	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	9
Salop	5	9	3	11	2	5	1	9	3	11
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	8	2	11
Worcester	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	5
Gloucester	5	10	0	0	2	4	1	10	3	3
Wilts	5	6	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	10
Berks	5	10	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	4
Oxford	5	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	3
Bucks	5	10	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	3

COUNTIES upon the COAST	Wheat		Rye		Barl		Oats		Beans	
Essex	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	9
Suffolk	5	3	3	0	2	4	1	9	2	5
Norfolk	5	7	2	9	2	3	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	5	5	2	10	2	4	1	8	2	10
York	5	9	3	5	2	6	1	7	3	1
Durham	5	7	4	0	2	6	1	6	3	3
Northumberl	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	6	3	3
Cumberland	5	10	3	2	2	4	1	6	0	0
Westmorld	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	6	0	0
Lancashire	6	4	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	4
Cheshire	6	1	3	10	2	10	1	9	0	0
Monmouth	6	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	3	7
Somerset	5	10	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	3
Devon	6	1	0	0	2	8	1	6	0	0
Cornwall	5	10	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Dorset	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	10
Hants	5	10	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	4
Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Kent	5	9	0	0	2	8	2	1	2	8
WALES, Feb 2, to Feb 7, 1789										
North Wales	5	8	4	3	2	8	1	6	4	1
South Wales	6	1	3	11	2	10	1	6	4	2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY, 1789

Barometer.	Thermom	Wind
29—30 — 21	45	S S W
30—30 — 33	45	S
31—30 — 15	46	S W.

FEBRUARY.

1—29 — 95	45	S
2—29 — 62	44	W
3—29 — 40	46	W.
4—29 — 58	44	S.
5—29 — 57	37	S. S W.
6—29 — 70	36	W.
7—29 — 45	44	W
8—29 — 74	38	S
9—29 — 60	38	W.
10—29 — 52	35	S. W.
11—29 — 51	36	S. W.
12—30 — 00	35	N
13—30 — 15	39	W.
14—30 — 17	42	W
15—29 — 97	47	W.
16—29 — 98	38	W.
17—30 — 29	37	W.
18—30 — 09	47	W.
19—29 — 96	47	S W
20—30 — 05	39	N. E.
21—29 — 53	41	S S W
22—29 — 15	47	S
23—29 — 70	43	S
24—29 — 37	41	S
25—29 — 09	42	S
26—28 — 64	39	N W

PRICES of STOCKS,

Feb 26, 1789

Bank Stock, 174 1-4th a one-half

New 4 per Cent 1777, 96 1-4th a 1-half a 1-4th

5 per Cent. Ann. 1785, 113 1-half a 3 8ths

3 per Cent red 74 3-4ths a 5-8ths

3 per Cent Conf. 74 a 3/8 3 4ths

3 per Cent. 1726, ——

3 per Cent 1751, ——

3 per Ct. Ind. Ann.

South Sea Stock, ——

Old S S Ann ——

New S S Ann ——

India Bonds, 74s pr

India Stock, 166 1 half

New Navy & Vict Bills

Long Ann 22 7-16ths a 5-16ths a 3-8ths

Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, ——

Exchequer Bills ——

Lot Tick —161 10s. a 8s. morning

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW, For FEBRUARY, 1789.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTES of Dr MESSENGER MONSEY.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM]

IT has been obſerved, that characters of ſingularity, whim, and eccentricity, abound more in this iſland than in any other country, and this has been commonly ſuppoſed to ariſe from the pure and perfect ſtate of liberty which we enjoy in a degree greatly ſuperior to every foreign nation The juſtice of the remark cannot be denied, and from hence foreigners have derived that particular turn for humour which is in vain to be ſought for in other countries. An Engliſhman ſeems to conſider himſelf as exempt from all rules of behaviour Reſtraining himſelf only within the bounds of the municipal laws, he deems himſelf at liberty to indulge, and even to riot in any oddity or extravagance by which he may chuſe to diſtinguiſh himſelf from his neighbours. Theſe deviations (though they frequently violate the laws of good-breeding) are generally harmleſs, often uſeful, and ſometimes laudable, The ſubject of our preſent conſideration had many peculiarities, ſome follies, and ſome virtues The firſt, however, prevailed in a very great degree, though not enough to obſcure or extinguiſh either of the latter

Dr MESSENGER MONSEY was born in the year 1693, at a village in Norfolk, of which his father (who forfeited his preferment at the Revolution on account of the oaths then impoſed) was rector. He received a good education, ſuperintended by his father, and at a proper time was ſent to Cambridge, and was entered of Pembroke College, where he took the degree of Batchelor of Arts in 1714. As no other degree was conferred on him at the univerſity, it is probable he left it early. It is ſaid that he afterwards ſtudied phyſic ſome time under Sir Benjamin Wrench, at Norwich, from whence he removed to Bury, and practiſed there as a phyſician

From this outſet in life it ſeemed probable that his deſtiny would have fixed him within the narrow limits of a country town, and the diſtrict around it, but accident, which frequently determines more important matters than the fate of a country phyſician, ordered it otherwiſe By one of thoſe lucky incidents which chance alone could bring about, he had the good fortune to be introduced to the notice of the late Earl of Godolphin, who took him under his protection, patroniſed him, and provided for him.

The incident which introduced him to that nobleman is ſaid to be as follows. The Earl, being in his way to Newmarket, was ſeized with a fit while by himſelf, but his ſervant hearing him fall, came time enough to prevent the conſequences that might have attended the accident. The neareſt phyſician was ſent for, who happened to be Dr Monſey. The Earl's ſituation requiring much care and attention, the Doctor continued with him until he entirely recovered, and during the term of his attendance rendered himſelf ſo acceptable to his future patron, that when he had completed the cure, he received a propoſal from the Earl to become his domeſtic phyſician, with a ſalary of 500 l a year. After ſome ſhort deliberation the offer was accepted, the Doctor removed to the Earl's houſe in

London, where he was introduced to all thoſe who were eminent for rank, talents, or literature

From this period his character as a man, as a phyſician, and as a humouriſt, became more extenſively known, and the knowledge of it produced the uſual returns which eminence in any way generally occaſions For his ſkill and humanity he was applauded, for his caprices cenſured It has been ſaid by one who was no inattentive obſerver of mankind, that it was at this time much the faſhion for thoſe who affected manners different from the reſt of the world, to copy thoſe of Mr Quin, who, with many excellent qualities, mixed too much auſterity, if not ſavageneſs, in his deportment His eminence as an actor, and a degree of independence which he aſſerted, gave him much weight with the young and thoſe who deſired to depart from the faſhion of the day By his means, it has been ſuggeſted, much artificial brutality was propagated, and in ſome of his old companions it is hardly worn out at preſent Be this conjecture however as it may, certain it is that our Doctor, if he had not naturally, ſoon adopted a rude illbred ſyſtem of manners, which acquired ſtrength by age, and deprived him, as it naturally muſt be expected, of much of the reſpect he would otherwiſe have received Though he was intimate with Lord Cheſterfield, he had none of his politeneſs, and tho' in the daily converſation of wit and beauty, he wore off but little of the moroſeneſs which clouded his deportment by their example As from his extravagancies much of his reputation is derived, we ſhall now proceed to exhibit ſome inſtances of it

[*To be continued*]

*** *The Editors having been favoured with ſome original papers of Dr* MOSELY'S, *from a reſpectable quarter are obliged to poſtpone the remainder of this account until next month.*

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

MODERN MANNERS

——nec
Parcere cultibi dſimulatis
Obſtringo ſervire Meſſio
Liberta cuple —— HOR.

A FOREIGNER of an intelligent and ſpeculative mind arriving in the metropolis of this country, will readily imagine, from that contempt of œconomy ſo viſible in its public buildings, and the ſplendour of equipages whirling paſt him in rapid ſucceſſion, that we are an opulent and luxurious people

Should his introduction to its inhabitants be at the table of a eminent merchant or capital tranſactor in the ſtocks of the ſide-board, the numerous attendants, variety of wines, and delicacy of the viands, ſeen by no means calculated to weaken that opinion But when at this ſumptuous board he finds the converſation turn entirely on hard times, heavy taxes, and ſcarcity of money, he will certainly ſuppoſe himſelf in the houſe of an undone Timon, who had collected the ſhattered remains of his once ſplendid fortune to furniſh forth to his friends a farewell entertainment

I am an elderly man, and by forty years cloſe attention to buſineſs in the line of a broker, have acquired a decent competence, during the latter part of which time I have had leiſure to obſerve (with concern I confeſs) the rapid change in City manners, and as I have ſat at the table of Mr Deputy Sugarcane, neither the *fumet* of the veniſon, nor the fragrance of the deſert, could erase the pleaſing remembrance of the plain joint and marrow pudding once in ſeaſon on the Sunday board of his worthy father, whoſe plum, acquired by unremitting induſtry, was preſerved by decent frugality, although now reduced by the taſte and decline of his ſon to ſomething leſs than twenty thouſand pounds But while I lamented the progreſs of luxury in the capital, I did not conceive its pernicious influences was ſo widely diffuſed over the more provinces, till neceſſity compelling me, for the firſt time, to take a journey into the North of England, I was convinced it loſt little by travel

During my ſtay in the country, I received a *card* of invitation to dine with an old correſpondent, Mr Jeremiah Huckaback, a perſon who from the ſmalleſt beginnings would have ſhortly realized the ſum of ten thouſand pounds in the double capacity of linen draper and grocer, had he not unfortunately been ſeized with a diſorder too prevalent in this country called the *Pelf lunacie*, or, in other words

the ambition of making a genteel appearance

After dreſſing myſelf as well as a traveller could, at three o clock I proceeded to the houſe of my friend, who, after a cordial reception, eſcorted me into a large room he had converted from a warehouſe into what he called a ſaloon, where we joined a numerous aſſemblage of his friends After the uſual compliments and introductory converſation had paſſed, I ventured to caſt my eyes round the apartment, whoſe ſtuccoed walls were covered with portraits at full length, moſt of them in armour Had I not been tolerably well acquainted with my friend's pedigree, I ſhould have venerated them as the warlike forms of his anceſtors, but a portly gentleman called Mr Sago, obſerving my attention, took me aſide, and after ſeveral ſly hints of *fools and their money*, informed me, they were painted by one Vandyke, who lived in the reign of William the Conqueror, that Mr Huckaback had purchaſed them at the extravagant price of half-a-guinea a head at the ſale of Sir John Hazard's effects, a gentleman of ſpirit and family, who, notwithſtanding he had kept the very beſt of company, had lately condeſcended to accept an invitation to ſpend a ſeaſon with the governor of the county gaol I could hardly preſerve my gravity at the ambitious introduction of my friend into this good company Between two whiſkered viſages hung the ſmiling reſemblance of Captain Huckaback, for you muſt know that this town being within forty miles of the ſea, my friend, who had been a fortunate man in raiſing, was complimented with the command of a martial phalanx, bound by the tie of honour alone to defend their wives and property from the depredations of thoſe unprincipled renegadoes Paul Jones and Luke Ryan

His head, tho' not caſed in an helmet, looked very reſpectable in a large white wig in full buckle, his legs, that bore no *ſlender* reſemblance to two upright beer barrels ſupporting an hogſhead in the ſame poſition, were partly enveloped in ſhining gaiters Beneath his double chin depended the glittering gorget a crimſon ſaſh begirt his ample waiſt, and the judicious painter, to avoid all appearance of ſtiffneſs, had placed him in that poſition called by military men *ſtanding eaſy* In about an hour a boy in livery came and announced dinner On our entrance into the dining-room we were received with great ſtate by Madam Huckaback, dreſſed to the very height of the mode She was ſupported by her youngeſt daughter Euphrania (Clementina the eldeſt having run off with her papa's book-keeper), and Maſter Anthony Huckaback, a boy of fifteen years of age, her only ſon. This young gentleman had been named Anthony, with the dignified addition of Marc, in compliment to his paternal grandpapa, an eminent dealer in linen, who ſo religiouſly adhered to the good old maxim of *keep your ſhop and your ſhop will keep you*, that he had borne his goods on his back through every county in England

On the birth of her youngeſt daughter, Mrs Huckaback inſiſted on a ſimilar compliment being paid to her family, but her mamma's name unfortunately happening to be Margery, which name was incapable of a poetical termination, Euphrania was unanimously agreed on, altho not with all the eſſect expected The neighbours, whenever they had occaſion to mention the lady, pickt ſlightly over Miſs Euphrania, but were ſure to compenſate for it by the Prieſt they laid upon Huckaback

The dinner was ſumptuous and well-dreſſed, but ill-cooked, for Madam was too much *du bon ton* to look into her kitchen On the entrance of the deſert, the company began to find balance for converſation, and as moſt of them had been in trade, I fully expected a diſcuſſion on the Stocks, or a diſcuſſion of the Commercial Treaty, in which I flatter'd myſelf I ſhould make ſome figure But to my ſurprize and mortification, I heard a converſation, fairly intelligible, on the price of oats, the exemption of hay quantity, of *out of doors* then inhabiting the Lord Mayor's houſe, and the chagrin Mr Overſeer Addam muſt feel on being obliged to build at the whit club held at the Bull and Plaiſter This converſation was indeed a little relieved by the remarks of the lady of the houſe, and the ſprightly ſallies of her ſon, who ſeemed to have left the *manſion de mere* in his opinion. His father deſigned him for the law, and for that reaſon vaſtly he ſhould be made maſter of Latin, but his mamma, who ſhewed to the nicety, though that a child of his ſpirit ought to employ his *talons* in the ſervice of his country indeed by his front he ſeemed equally qualified to ſhine at the bar, or at the head of a company of militia

This difference of opinion occaſioned a little diſpute, in which Mr Huckaback apprehending a defeat, was obliged to riſe his voice and declare, that no man could be properly noticed by his ſuperiors without underſtanding Latin, but Mr

Knaveſa-

Knaveſmire aſſerting that Jack Sweepſtakes, who was the knowingeſt fellow in the world, underſtood Latin no more than the *Pope of Rome*, the army remained maſters of the field of battle, and Mrs. Huckaback retired with her daughter to tuſſle at whiſt for only half-crown points till evening, when both ladies were engaged to attend Mrs Dripping the tallow-chandler's lady's rout.

The gentlemen, according to indiſpenſible Engliſh cuſtom, were [illegible] ſilver Champaign, Madeira, &c. flowed rapidly round. The company reaſſumed their former topic, except Marc Anthony, who hearing I was from London, choſe to attach himſelf to me, and I ſoon found his mamma had not overrated his ſpirit and accompliſhments. He could ſpeak French ſufficiently to puzzle an Engliſhman who did not underſtand it, played a little on the violin, without ſubmitting to the drudgery of learning the gamut, and informed me that after he and a party of his ſchoolfellows *had done the uſher over* at the alehouſe, he had rode a match with one of them for five guineas. Here he was interrupted in his ſtory by his papa's calling upon him for a ſentiment, but after he had given 'A Friend and a Bottle,' the raſcal aped had the aſſurance to make me his confidant in an intrigue he had with his miſtreſs's maid. By this time, to uſe Mr Marc Anthony's phraſe, I was nearly *done over*, and took the firſt opportunity of leaving this very genteel company and returning to my inn, where being alone, I could not forbear reflecting on the abſurdity of a man in a middle line of life complaining of hard times, and at the ſame time entertaining his friends with all the extravagant luxury of a Lucullus.—Was a common tradeſman content to live as well and no better than an opulent merchant did fifty years ago, [illegible] female in the kingdom, health, competence, and peace of mind would enſue. But what is generally the reſult of an attachment to preſent manners? The father dops payment, his creditors, exaſperated at his prevarication, refuſe to ſign his certificate, and compel him ignominiouſly to repair to the King's-Bench, his wife left dependant on the precarious bounty of her former friends, his ſon either adds to the preſent alarming liſt of forgeries, or, if he is a man of ſpirit, exerciſes his gallantry on the road; the daughter, already infected by the poiſon of modern novels, falls an eaſy prey to the firſt ſeducer that promiſes to maintain her in her former affluence. It is with reluctance I trace her to the fatal day, when being abandoned by her lover, ſhe is left by an unpitying world to ſtarve and deplore the ruinous conſequences of a modern education.

VIATOR.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

SOME ACCOUNT of Mr THOMAS RENNELL,

OF DARTMOUTH, IN DEVONSHIRE.

THOMAS RENNELL was born of a good family near Chudleigh, in the county of Devon, in the year 1718. After remaining a ſufficient time at a grammar-ſchool at Exeter, he was put an apprentice in London to a linnen draper. How long he remained at that place after the expiration of his apprenticeſhip we are not told, and as we are not ſufficiently informed ſhall not enter into a minute narrative of his life. At his return into the country he ſettled at Exeter, with a wife and family, but in proceſs of time he entirely left them and went to Plymouth, where he reſided many years, and drew ſeveral pictures, which were ſo much admired by the gentry of the neighbourhood, that the Duke and Ducheſs of Kingſton, then at that place, were introduced to him, and were ſo much ſtruck with his performances, that they endeavoured to draw him from his obſcurity by a promiſe of their houſe at London, and their intereſt being exerted in his favour, but the offer had no effect on him. From Plymouth he went to Dartmouth, where he lived, or rather exiſted, for near twenty years, the moſt part of which time he ſpent in great poverty, and we are credibly informed, that he has ſometimes lain in bed for a whole week, in very cold weather, without any other ſubſiſtence than a cake and water, being in want of almoſt every neceſſary of life. Although at times he would paint, yet he was generally negligent and improvident. His art had only its turn with his other amuſements, and if a picture was completed in twelve months, it was thought very expeditious. This man, like many other great geniuſes, was an entire ſtranger to frugality. No ſooner was he in poſſeſſion of a few pounds, but every ſtrange object that preſented itſelf within

the

the compaſs of his pocket was immediately bought. Generous at theſe times to extreme, he was very ſoon reduced to his uſual diſtreſs. A man of ſuch diſpoſition, it may be ſuppoſed, got but little eſteem or pity with mankind in general. But what chiefly rendered him unpleaſing to the rich and powerful, were the ſeverity of his ſature, and a bluntneſs which by many will be called a too ſtrict adherence to truth. He never flattered any man, and too freely told them their faults, pointing out at the ſame time the road for improvement. Such a character in the preſent æra of folly and diſſipation met but with few admirers. However, he ended his days much more comfortably than was expected, for near two years before he was taken ill, a decent lodging and ſufficient of the neceſſaries of life were furniſhed him by J. Seale, Eſq. of Dartmouth, where he died, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with aſtoniſhing coolneſs and reſolution, the 19th of Oct. 1788, aged 70. Such was the philoſophic ſerenity of his ſoul, that in the agonies of death being aſked whether his pains were exceeding great, he replied, No, they were ſuch feelings as he could not deſcribe, having never felt any thing that bore the leaſt reſemblance to them; ſaid, it ſeemed a ſtrange infatuation; wiſhed his friend a good night, and expired.

Altho' this man enjoyed few of the bleſſings of this life, yet his mind was perfectly free, and he employed it with diligence, as appeared by his writings, models, plans, &c., but to the unreparable loſs of the community they were all deſtroyed, except the few poetical pieces herewith tranſmitted.* It is ſuppoſed they were thrown away as rubbiſh, or made uſe of to light fires, as they were loſt ſome time before his death, at which he expreſſed a great deal of concern. His knowledge was univerſal, and what ſeems moſt extraordinary, his taſte for the arts and ſciences was nearly alike, and 'if not firſt in all, was in the very firſt line,' as will appear by his works that remain.

As a painter, he is allowed to have had conſiderable excellence. His portraits, where he was not idle, are ſtriking and brilliant. His drapery is at leaſt equal to any artiſt's whatever. His landſcapes are excellent, perhaps not to be excelled. They are few, and rarely to be met with out of the neighbourhood of Dartmouth.

If he had a favourite among the arts it was chemiſtry, in which he employed the greateſt part of his time. Moſt of his powders, which he prepared himſelf, went through that operation. He found the means of making many of the moſt ſtriking to ſtand, and other diſcoveries that might have been of the utmoſt importance to mankind, had his papers been handed down to us.

Of muſic he was paſſionately fond: he was no very conſiderable performer, but a fine compoſer, in proof of which, a few pieces by him remain. As a laſting monument of his ſkill in muſic as a ſcience, he has left an inſtrument which is in the poſſeſſion of Mr Tolcher, of Plymouth. We have enquired of thoſe who have heard him perform on it, who all allow it to be a moſt complete and ſweet-toned inſtrument; in fact, all who have heard it ſpeak of it with rapture. As we have not had a particular account, we cannot deſcribe it, but have been informed it is pretty large, and has a fine appearance—contains ſixty ſtrings, which are ſtruck with a bow moved by the foot, and is moderated by keys.

We come now to ſpeak of him as a poet; but here we will leave the reader to form his own judgment of him. He had once enough to make one large volume. The incloſed are the only entire pieces that are left. There were a few fragments, among which were a number of unconnected lines, which we found to be corrections of the defective parts of a long poem, in blank verſe. The ſubject ſeemed to be on death. The lines that were intelligible were highly poetical.

He had alſo invented many curious mechanical machines, and had an excellent taſte for architecture. He had penetrated into the deepeſt philoſophy, on which he would converſe with the greateſt perſpicuity and clearneſs. Such was his memory, that by once reading an author, he would for many years after repeat the principal paſſages, which, with his other accompliſhments, made him an agreeable and inſtructive companion.

Had we not thus far given the world the particulars of this extraordinary perſonage who died amongſt us, we ſhould have thought ourſelves deficient in reſpect to him, and to the community in general.

Dartmouth,
Jan. 10, 1789.

S. M. E.

To

* Theſe will appear in our future Magazines.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following curious Extracts were published in a Newspaper, I think the St James' Chronicle, near Thirty Years ago As several Gentlemen have sought for them lately without success, perhaps you may think them worth preserving in your Repository I am, &c

C D

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON to Lord HARVEY, communicated by his Lordship's Brother to the Rev Mr WILLIAM TALBOT, of HANLOW, WARWICKSHIRE

July 1, 1733

IT is my misfortune to have had so early a taste of Pagan Sense, as to make me very squeamish in my Christian studies

Aug 25, 1733 I had pleased myself with the thoughts of spending one day philosophically with Chubb

Sept 15, 1733 The orthodox think to tame me, as they would do wild beasts, by suffering them to take no rest, but I shall have the grace still to follow my own reason, in spite of all their nonsense and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe, than for what I do In the one I may possibly be biassed by custom, authority, and interest, but the other is the triumph of my reason over prejudices that involve the greatest part of mankind If I am so happy as to please by my actions, &c. I can only say, *Ecce opus manuum tuarum*

An inviolable attachment to her Majesty and her family, is the only merit and virtue I pretend to

Oct 21, 1733 Dr Berriman's Preface, void of all candour and good sense

Dr. Waterland's importance of the Trinity, a surprizing piece of nonsense and religion

Aug 10, 1734 Sunday is my only day of rest, but not of liberty, for I am bound to a double attendance at church, to wipe off the stain of infidelity When I have recovered my credit, in which I make daily progress, I may use more freedom, but at present, the subjection I am under of keeping all forms, obliges me to put an end to your Lordship's trouble

July 27, 1735 [Speaking of the bishop of Winchester's Plain Account] I like both the design and the doctrine, as I do every design of reconciling religion with reason, or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near together as possible His enemies will insult him with the charge of lessening Christian piety; but the candid will see, that he seeks only to destroy a superstitious devotion, by establishing a rational one in its place But as, by throwing down the shrines and altars of the church, he will raise no gain from the men of craft, so I rejoice much with your Lordship, that he has secured the good Castle of Farnham for his retreat

Feb 5, 1736 You would advise him [the author of the Plain Account] to waste no more of his time in controversy, which, generally speaking, means no more at the best than to make plausible to weak men what is contemptible to men of sense

March 30, 1736 [On Mr Fox's (now Lord Holland) marriage to a great heiress]—This happy event will convince him, that, whatever else is transacted there, matches, at least, are made in heaven

Sept 13, 1736 These slumberers in stalls suspect me very unjustly of ill designs against their peace; for tho there are many things in the church that I wholly dislike, yet, whilst I am content to acquiesce in the ill, I should be glad to taste a little of the good, and to have some amends for that *ugly assent* and *consent*, which no man of sense can approve of We read of some of the earliest disciples of Christ, who followed him, not for his works, but for his loaves These are certainly blameable, because they saw his miracles, but to us, who had not the happiness to see the *one*, it may be allowed to have some inclination to the *other* Your Lordship knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's most sacred bread, has a very high relish for, and a very large share of, the temporal My appetite to each is equally moderate, and would be satisfied almost with any thing but mere emptiness I have no pretensions to not in the feast of the elect, but, with the sinner in the gospel, to gather up the crumbs that fall from the table.

ORIGINAL

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c to Dr. [illegible]

(*Continued from page* 12.)

LETTER VII.

SIR, *Paris, 9° Aug* 77.

WHEN I doe not heare from my freinds in a long time, I presently conclude that either their is of my letter hath miscarried, and soe betake my self to the known remedy of writeing again I have been now here above these two months, and though you that could doe all your markets here your self for two or three crowns, will not, 'tis likely, much need a factor, and soe I can hope for noe imployment from you, yet you must consider that I need to heare from you and having lost lately two very considerable freinds in England, Sir John King and Dr Barrow, you will not blame me if I enquire a little carefully what is become of the rest The place you have given me in your freindship, and the great concernment it is to me to preserve that advantage, allow me to be inquisitive You must therefor excuse my importunity I who love my ease, even to a great degree of lasynesse, cannot take it amisse that you should be indulgent to yours But since you have charity enough sometimes to have your rest broken for the releife of others, permit me also to apply my self to you for a paine which you only can remedy, and let me know by the first that you are well, and preserve me in your memory I understand, both from him self and others, that our good friend Dr Sydenham hath of late been very ill of more then one malady I hope he is by this time well recovered, and returned again to his old thoughts and practice of physique I am very much concerned for it, both for the publique and my owne particular interest Pray remember me very kindely to him, and in your next doe me the favour to let me know how he also does

I am,
Deare Sir,
Your most affectionate
Humble servant,
JOHN LOCKE

Your letters will still finde me, chez Mr Charas, apothecaire, rue de Boucherie, Fauxbourg St Germaine

DEAR SIR,

I HAD noe sooner don my letter on the other side but I found it answerd by yours of Jul. 25 And though it hath satisfied me that you are very well, and given me new proofs that you are very much my freind, yet it hath put new doubts into me, and methinks I see you going to loose your self I will say noe worse of it, not knowing how far the matter is gon, else I would aske you whether she were young, old, or middle-aged, each of which is sure to meet you with the hornes of a dilemma I see you are, what ever you think, hot upon the scent, and if you have nothing else to defend you but those maxims you build on, I feare the close will lead you where you your self will be caught for be as grave and steady as you please, resolve as much as you will never to goe out of your way nor pace for never a hey nony nony whatsoever, you are not one jott the safer for all this sturdyness For believe it, Sir, this sort of game haveing a designe to be caught, will hunt just at the pursuers rate, and will goe noe farther before then will just serve to make you follow and let me assure you upon good authority as honest Tom Bignall's, that *arare videnfq pares*, is the lamentable duty of many an honest gent But if you or the fates have determined (for the faces are still to be accused in the case) if your mettle be up and as bold as Sir Fr Drake you will shoote the desperate gulph yet consider that though the riches of Peru lie that way, how well you can endure the watrie navigation of the Mare de Zur, which all travellers assure us is nick-named Pacificum. But hold, I goe to far *Ille* this perhaps, notwithstanding your ancient good principles, will be heresie to you by that time it comes to England, and therefor I conjure you by our friendship to burne this as soon as you have read it, that it may never rise up in judgment against me I see one is never sure of one's self, and the time may come when I may resigne my self up to the empire of the soft sex, and abominate my self for these miserable errors However, as the matter now stands, I have discharged my conscience, and pray doe not let me suffer for it For I know

you [illegible] are a sort of people that are bought to sacrifice all to your mistrisses But [illegible] if your heart does hang that way I wish you good luck. May Hymen be as kinde to you as ever he was to any body, and then I'm sure you will be much happier then any forlorne batchelor can be If it be like so be, I beg you to continue your care of my interest in the case, and remember it is for one that knows how to value the quiet and retirement you are going to quit You have noe more to doe for me then what lovers use to doe upon their owne accoūt, viz keepe the matter as secret and private as you can, and then, when it is ripe and resolvd, give me but notice, and I shall quickly be with you, for 'tis by your directions I shall better governe my motions then by the flight of thrushes and field-fares Some remains of my cough, and something like a charge is fallen into my hands lately here, will, if nothing else happen, keepe me out probably longer then the time you mention But not knowing whether the aire of France will ever quite remove my old complaint or noe, I shall neglect that uncertainty upon the consideration of soe comfortable an importance, and for the other affaire I have here, if you please to let me heare from you some times how matters are like to go, I shall be able to order that well enough to come at the time you shall thinke seasonable Whatever happens, I wish you all the happinesse of one or tother condition, for I am, very perfectly,

Deare Sir,
Your most humble
And obedient servant,
JOHN LOCKE

I am very glad to heare that Dr Sydenham is getting out of this long fit. Pray remember me kindely to him My service also to Mr Firmin, and the rest of my freinds at your end of the town

I shall take care of your Tully, and be very glad of any other commands from you.

These
For Dr John Mapletoft, at his lodging, in Gresham Colledg, London.

LETTER VIII

Mr LOCKE to Dr MAPLETOFT.

DEARE SIR, (Date torn off)

I AM exceeding glad you have paid me my letter. Not that I think I put you in my debt by mine, but yet I tell you 'tis still a satisfaction to have to doe with people that goe (——) one's reach, nor doe not run their country I am therefore pleased to finde you still at Gresham Colledg ( ) count a much better lodging, not only than the finest church yard in London, but even then the best house in Montpelier, and I should have taken it mighty ill of your lungs to have sent you of an errant thither, especially at a time when I had patched up mine soe well as to hope they would hold your strong London air, and allow me again the happyness of your conversation after another fashion than this nigardly way of letter You obleige me by the promise you give me that I shall finde you plump at my returne I define it may not be interpreted by comparing yourself with me, for I doubt whether all the ortolans in France be able to communicate to me one grain of their fat, and I shall be well enough at my ease if when I returne I can but maintaine this poore tenement of mine in the same repaire it is at present, without hope ever to finde it much better For I expect not that Dr Time should be half soe favourable to my crazy body as it has been to you in your late disease 'Tis a good marke, but may have other dangers in it, for usually those whom that old winged gentleman helps up the hill, are not yet got out of the reach of the winged boy who does such mischief with his bow and arrows You see I conclude you keep your word, and that you are by this time not only well but in good plight I intend very speedily to come and see, so that if you have any more commissions for me here, I beseech you send them by the first opportunity, which I hope to give you a good account of without the convoy of 5000 to guard me home and, to tell you truly, I have such an esteeme for the gent on this side the water, and their country that I would not have them give themselves the trouble to come and see me in our vilanous country of England, but stay at home and enjoy the paradise they have *chez eux* Dr Bugden is very well all but his old maladie, which he has some little but not violent fits of some times He presents you his service, The ——— you have with you, may be, for aught I know, a very able man But this is certaine he is modest too, and does not over-value himself, since he would pass for another, for he is one I never yet saw in my life, and therfore you may believe 'tis not he that was treated with for Dr. Bugden He is here in town, and I saw him

him but yesterday, and here inclosed I have sent you his address which he gave me himself My service to our good friend, when you see him, I writ to him since I came to Paris, but have not heard from him My service also to our friend in Southampton fields I am perfectly,

Sir,

Your most affectionate
Humble servant,
J LOCKE

LETTER III

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT

London, the 3d May, 1684

DEAR SIR,

I COULD not possibly resist so fair an opportunity, as Mr Taylor, the bearer hereof, gives me of writing to you The true friendship I have for you makes me interest myself in all your concerns, and I cannot but rejoyce that you are fixed to your satisfaction, though I suffer for the want of your good company, and I have that concern for the welfare of the public, as patiently to submit when I am sure such sensible advantages will accrue to it Mr Taylor, Sir, desired me to recommend him to your acquaintance, and he being to settle at Ipswich, is not ignorant of the advantages of your friendship I have known him ever since I have had the happiness to be related to my Lord Berkley's family, and have always found him a man of a very good temper, and to have given sufficient proofs of his good conduct, which good qualities being joined with sobriety and learning, as they make him in a great measure fit for the great character he bears of being one of God's immediate servants, so I am sure they will intitle him to your respect, and if I have the vanity to think that your esteem of him will not be lessened by my recommendation, your pardon is due to the presumption of one that sincerely loves you Pray be so kind as to let me know the state of my aunt Applewhite's condition, not as if you enquired from me, but from yourself, one of her sons I have provided, and in the last hard weather sent her 5l. I shall do much as you shall advise me My humble service to Mrs Mapletoft. We are all [illegible] and happiness then,

Your most affectionate friend
and servant,
R NELSON,

To my worthy friend Dr Mapletoft, at Ipswitch

LETTER IV.

Mr. ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT.

THOUGH, Sir, I have not yet answered your letter, yet I took care to satisfy the contents of them, and have paid to Mr. Firmin 15l 10s which pays all the debts and includes the quarteridge besides for the time to come if you will be pleased to give me credit every quarter-day, I will be sure to repay it here to Mr Firmin; which I desire to be put in mind of, not only as it may prove an help to my memory, but also as it may secure me your correspondence four times a year. I am sorry any reason has prevailed with my aunt to neglect her duty to God in the public worship Pray satisfie yourself of her amendment in that particular, or else she will incur my displeasure, and if you please let her know that except I have a good account of her attendance at Church, I shall be discouraged in my kindness to her The character I have had of her makes me think her very unfit for keeping a school, but if she cannot employ herself otherways 'tis better then being idle. The Court is come to be my neighbour at St. James, where 'twill continue till Easter Munday, before which time 'tis expected the Queen-Dowager will be removed to Somerset house Two days ago arrived the Duke of Ormond, and was received by the King with all possible demonstrations of kindness and civility The common topicks of discourse at Court are the business of the Coronation and the Election of Parliament men, neither of which subjects can afford you any news, unless you would be diverted by the ridiculous claims that are made by several that hold lands of the Crown My humble service to Mrs Mapletoft I am, Sir,

Your most affectionate
Humble servant,
R NELSON.

London, 4th April, 1685

To Dr Mapletoft, at Ipswich, in Suffolk.

An ACCOUNT of JESSE RAMSDEN

JESSE RAMSDEN was born at Halifax, in the county of York, the 6th of October 1730. His earlier studies excited in him an extreme desire of dedicating himself to the pursuit of literature, and the favourite objects which first struck his

his youthful mind were history and antiquities. Mathematics and chemistry next engaged his attention, but his father, who was a clothier, pressing him to follow some trade, he continued at home, in an employment not too well suited to him, till he was one-and-twenty.

At this period of young Ramsden came to London in quest of some occupation more worthy his genius. Among other things, he applied himself to engraving, under the tuition of Burton. In this situation a fortunate circumstance led him to the object for which Nature seems to have designed him—the improvement of astronomical instruments, for the invention and construction of which he undoubtedly ranks the first in Europe. In the course of his employment, mathematical instruments were frequently brought to him to be engraved. The more he examined them the more he noticed their defects, and a secret instinct prompted him to wish to remove them. This wish was followed by a resolution to attempt it. He soon made himself master of the file and the lathe, and even of working glasses, and in 1763 made instruments for Sisson, Dollond, Nairne, Adams, and others. About 1768 he opened a shop for himself in the Haymarket *. At this period he formed the design of examining every astronomical instrument in use, in order to correct those which, founded on good principles, were faulty only in their construction, and to proscribe those which were defective in both points.

The reflecting quadrant, or sextant of Hadley, so much used by English seamen, appeared to Mr Ramsden the most useful instrument of its kind, but it was at this time extremely imperfect. The essential parts of it had not a sufficient degree of solidity, the friction at the centre was too great, and in general the alidade might be moved several minutes without any change in the position of the mirror, the divisions were commonly very inaccurate, and Mr Ramsden found that Abbé de la Caille did not exceed the truth in estimating at five minutes the error to which an observer was liable in taking the distance between the moon and a star, an error capable of producing a mistake of fifty [illegible] on land. On this account Mr [illegible] changed the principle of [illegible] and made the [illegible] to give an error of more than half a minute, and he has now brought them to such a degree of perfection as to warrant it not more than six seconds in a sextant of fifteen inches. Since the time of having improved them, Mr Ramsden has already constructed 953, and in several which have been carried to the East Indies and America, the accuracy has been found no greater at their return than it had been determined by examination before their being taken out. His largest has made the arc from sixteen inches to inch and a half, in the latter of which the minutes are easily distinguishable, but he prefers for general use those of ten inches, as being more easily handled than the greater, and at the same time capable of equal accuracy.

The invention of a machine for dividing mathematical instruments was requisite, and to this Mr Ramsden turned his thoughts with success. Those hitherto in use were very inaccurate. Graham used Bird used the dividers. The latter made a secret of his method; but before the Board of Longitude had purchased it, to make it public, Mr Ramsden had invented for himself a method, and surpassed Bird in accuracy. For great works he still uses the dividers, but for common instruments they require too much time. He was ten years in bringing to perfection his engine, which unites the two properties of speed and facility, and is no small proof of the superior talents of its inventor. With it a sextant may be divided in the space of twenty minutes, and for those who may not choose to procure themselves the engine, Mr Ramsden engages to divide any sextant for three shillings. The engine was laid before the Board of Longitude by Dr Shepherd. A premium of six hundred guineas was given to the inventor by the Board, and a description of the engine, with a plate of it, was published in 1777. This edition was burnt by accident, and we are informed that M de la Lande intends to have it reprinted, and a plate of the machine engraved, at Paris. The Board has frequently given greater premiums for inventions of less merit and utility; but the greatest men do not always meet the greatest rewards. Newton indeed was appointed Master of the Mint, but it is said, that he was not indebted for this solely to his merit. Mr Ramsden has

* [illegible] Mr. P[illegible] [illegible] readily

† September 1, 1787.

also

alſo made an inſtrument for dividing right lines, a deſcription of which has been publiſhed

Whilſt Mr Ramſden was employed on this engine for dividing mathematical inſtruments, he alſo turned his attention to the improvement of various inſtruments which were in uſe. The theodolite was formerly nothing but a glaſs turning on a circle, divided into ſpaces of three minutes, but in the hands of Mr Ramſden it is become a new and accurate inſtrument, equally uſeful for meaſuring heights and taking plans. The moſt admirable theodolite that has ever been conſtructed was made by him for Major-General Roy, for the purpoſe of meaſuring the ſeries of triangles in England, which were to form a connection with thoſe meaſured in France. Though this is only of eighteen inches radius, its accuracy is ſo great as not to admit an error of a ſingle ſecond. It has two glaſſes turning on an horizontal axis, with which may conſequently be meaſured the angles between objects of greater or leſs degrees of elevation, being brought to the horizon. The General has juſt meaſured the angle which the polar ſtar forms with the ſides of his triangles, in order to obtain the convergence of the meridians as it actually is on the obſerved ſpheroid of the earth. From theſe operations it is already ſhewn that the difference of meridians between the two obſervatories of Paris and Greenwich is 9 20

Mr Ramſden has brought to remarkable perfection the barometer for meaſuring the heights of mountains. He has ſhewn M. de Luc, that it was the ſummit of the column of mercury, not the part in contact with the tube, the height of which ſhould be obſerved. This in his barometer may be aſcertained to be hundredth part of a line, and the elevation of a mountain determined to a foot nearly. He has engraved a table to accompany his barometers, which gives the height of a place from that of the inſtrument without the trouble of a calculation, and this for all the different degrees of temperature. He has alſo, in a moſt ingenious manner, reduced to the greateſt ſimplicity the apparatus for the conveyance and ſupport of this portable barometer.

Various inſtruments for philoſophical purpoſes have been executed by Mr Ramſden, and all with ſome improvements. For inſtance an electrical machine, a thermometer for meaſuring the denſity of the air, an inſtrument for meaſuring an inacceſſible diſtance, which does not require the meaſuring a baſe; [illegible] which turn with the ten thouſandth part of the weight uſed, levels of extraordinary ſenſibility, the dynameter, with which he meaſures the magnifying power of a lens; and to theſe might be added others, any one of which a common artiſt would think ſufficient to eſtabliſh his reputation, but of ſeveral of which Mr Ramſden thinks ſo little as ſcarcely to ſeem conſcious that they deſerve notice.

The pyrometer for meaſuring the dilatation of bodies by heat has alſo employed the talents of Mr Ramſden, as may be ſeen in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1785, and in the deſcription printed at Paris on account of the baſe meaſured for the triangles of Major General Roy. That gentleman obſerved a grand defect in the pyrometers in uſe, that of the bodies employed in the experiment not being ſufficiently ſeparate. He has diſcovered a method of comparing, by means of his microſcopic pyrometer, a body expoſed to any degree of heat or cold with the ſame body in its natural ſtate, and by a micrometer adapted to the microſcope he meaſures the variations with a degree of accuracy hitherto unknown, and which has given the meaſure of a baſe with ten times as much preciſion as in any one that had before been meaſured. On this occaſion, as on all others, has Mr Ramſden diſplayed that ſingular talent of diſcovering the eſſential defects of an inſtrument, and correcting them by the moſt certain and ſimple means, which nature muſt give, art can never acquire.

The ſcience of optics is not leſs indebted to him. He has acquired a new and accurate method of correcting the aberration of ſphericity and refrangibility in compound eye-glaſſes, applicable to all kinds of aſtronomical inſtruments. Opticians had imagined this purpoſe might be effected by making the image of the object fall between the two eye-glaſſes, but this was attended with great inconvenience, as the eye-glaſs could not be touched without affecting the value of the parts of the micrometer. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr Ramſden ſet out with a very ſimple experiment, namely, that the borders of an image ſeen through a priſm are more faintly colored in proportion as the image is nearer it. This led him to attempt placing the two eye-glaſſes between the eye and the image of the object, without omitting to correct the two aberrations, which he has accompliſhed

glified by placing the glaſſes in a manner altogether different from the common one, and altering the radii of the curves

Mr Ramſden has alſo invented a reflecting objective micrometer, which is deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society for 1779 In this are pointed out the inconveniencies and inaccuracy of that firſt invented by Bouguer in 1748, in which the different poſitions of the eye with reſpect to the pencil of light, cauſe the two images to appear ſometimes to touch, at others to recede from each other, or both alternately by a kind of oſcillatory motion He perceived alſo, that the aberration of the rays, which rendered the objects ill-defined, increaſed the inconvenience of that inſtrument He thought it advitable therefore to ſubſtitute the principle of reflection to that of refraction This inſtrument, not leſs ſimple than ingenious, conſiſts no mirror of glaſs but thoſe neceſſary to the telescope, and the ſeparation of the two images depends ſolely on the inclination of the mirrors, not on the focus.

He has, however, turned his attention to the improvement of the refracting micrometer, and the fortunate idea of placing this micrometer preciſely in the conjugate foeus of the firſt eye-glaſs, inſtead of on the ſide of the object glaſs, ſuggeſted itſelf to his mind By this means the contrary refractions of the two ſemi-lenſes, and of the whole lens, correct the error that takes place in the objective micrometer, in which the image depends only on the focus of the two ſemi-lenſes, and, the image being already contracted by magnified before it falls on the micrometer, the refraction and imperfection of the glaſſes can occaſion no ſenſible error in the meaſure of the angle It is true that the field of the micrometer muſt be leſs in this poſition than if it were in the object glaſs, but Mr Ramſden has contrived to throw an uniform degree of light on the images in every part of the field With this micrometer the diameters of planets may be meaſured in every direction it may be fitted to all kinds of achromatic glaſſes, it may be brought nearer to the object-glaſs, or carried further from it, ſo as to render viſion diſtinct; and it may be withdrawn from the tube containing the eye glaſſes, ſo as to uſe the telescope without the micrometer. All theſe advantages make Mr Ramſden's micrometers highly valued, and the aſtronomer who has one of them may eſteem himſelf fortunate

In 1786, Mr Ramſden was choſen a Fellow of the Royal Society, an honour by no means unmerited, nor has it abated his ardour for his favourite purſuits

The objects hitherto noticed have not been the moſt important of Mr Ramſden's works The tranſit inſtrument and quadrant have received conſiderable improvements in his hands The equatorial, firſt made by Siſſon and a little improved by Short, has been greatly improved by Mr Ramſden In the firſt place, he has rejected the endleſs ſcrew, which preſſing on the centre deſtroyed its accuracy, he has made the centre of the baſe the centre of gravity, he has contrived all the movements to take place in all directions, he has pointed out the means of rectifying the inſtrument in all its parts, and he has added to it a very ingenious little inſtrument for aſcertaining or correcting the effect of refraction This invention was conſiderably prior to that which Mr Dollond has given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions Mr Ramſden has procured a patent for his equatorial but the beſt method of preventing others from imitating it would be to ſupply the demand for them by making a greater number himſelf Mr Mackenzie, brother to the Earl of Bute, a particular friend to Mr Ramſden, has publiſhed a deſcription of this machine, but the inventive genius of Mr Ramſden does not often ſuffer him to execute the ſame inſtrument many times in the ſame manner and very frequently has he broken to pieces inſtruments, which, after having coſt a conſiderable ſum, have not ſucceeded to his wiſh

The greateſt equatorial ever yet attempted is that which he is at preſent making for Sir William Shuckburgh, on which he has been employed theſe nine years The circle of declinations is four feet in diameter, ſo that they may be obſerved nearly to a ſecond. The glaſs is placed between ſix pillars, which form the axis of the machine, and turn round by two pivots placed on two blocks of ſtone

The tranſit inſtrument is uſed in all the great obſervatories of Europe, but Mr. Ramſden has made many improvements in it He has invented a method of throwing light on the threads, by making it paſs along the axis of the inſtrument The reflector is placed interiorly and obliquely in the middle, it takes nothing from the opening of the object-glaſs, and, as the light paſſes through a coloured priſm, which may be moved at will, it may be increaſed or diminiſhed

For the verification of this eſſential inſtrument, Mr Ramſden does not employ the ſpirit-level, which he does not very highly

highly eſteem, as incapable of the accuracy he always aims at. His method is to ſuſpend a plumb line before the glaſs placed vertically. This line paſſes through two points marked on two pieces fixed at the top and bottom of the glaſs, one of which is moveable in a ſmall degree. The line is quite detached from the glaſs, and when it anſwers to the ſame points in the two different ſituations of the glaſs, it is evident, that the axis is horizontal, as has been remarked by Mr de la Lande, in his aſtronomy. But what is moſt new and ingenious in this method is, that the line ſometimes paſſes only through the images of the points, formed in the focus of a ſmall lens, becauſe he is occaſionally obliged to place the ſtar at ſome diſtance from the inſtrument, but its accuracy is not diminiſhed, nor is there any parallax. "It is not the point I ſhall make uſe of," ſaid he once jocularly, "but its *ghoſt*."

The meridian glaſſes of Mr Ramſden, ſuch as he has made for Blenheim, Mannheim and Dublin, and ſuch as he is making for Paris and Gotha, are remarkable for the excellence of their object glaſſes. With that at Dublin, Mr Uſher obſerved ſtars of the fourth magnitude at mid-day, and thoſe of the third very nearly in conjunction with the ſun. Theſe glaſſes are eight feet in length.

The mural quadrant is the moſt important inſtrument uſed in aſtronomy, and in this Mr Ramſden has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the accuracy of his diviſions, and by the manner in which he finiſhes the plates by working them in a vertical poſition. He places the plumb-line behind the inſtrument, that there may be no neceſſity for removing it when we take an obſervation near the zenith. His manner of ſuſpending the glaſs, and that of throwing light on the object-glaſs and on the diviſions at the ſame time, are new, and improvements that deſerve to be noticed. Thoſe of eight feet which he has made for the obſervatories of Padua and Vilna, have been examined by Mr Maſkelyne: the greateſt error does not exceed two ſeconds and a half. That of the ſame ſize for the obſervatory of Milan is in a very advanced ſtate.

The mural quadrant, of ſix feet, at Blenheim is a moſt admirable inſtrument. It is fixed to four pillars, which turn on two pivots, ſo that it may be put to the north and to the ſouth in one minute. No one could be more worthy of poſſeſſing ſo beautiful and perfect an inſtrument than the Duke of Marlborough, whom no aſtronomer by profeſſion excels in zeal, aſſiduity, or accuracy. Reaſons for this inſtrument Mr Ramſden inveſted a method of rectifying the arc of ninety degrees, on which an able Aſtronomer had ſtarted ſome difficulties; but by means of an horizontal line and a plumb-line, forming a kind of croſs, without touching the circle, he ſhewed him, that there was not an error of a ſingle ſecond in the ninety degrees, and that the difference was occaſioned by a mural quadrant of Bird, in which the arc of ninety degrees was too great by ſeveral ſeconds, and which had never been rectified by ſo nice a method as that of Mr Ramſden.

But the quadrant is not the inſtrument which ſtands higheſt in Mr Ramſden's opinion, it is the complete circle: and he has demonſtrated to M de la Lande, that the former muſt be laid aſide, if we would arrive at the utmoſt exactneſs of which an obſervation is capable. His principal reaſons are 1ſt, The leaſt variation in the centre is perceived by the two diametrically oppoſite points: 2dly, The circle being worked on the turn, the ſurface is always of the greateſt accuracy, whichat is impoſſible to obtain in the quadrant: 3dly, We may always have two meaſures of the ſame arc, which will ſerve for the verification of each other: 4thly, The firſt point of the diviſion may be verified every day with the utmoſt facility: 5thly, The dilatation of the metal is uniform, and cannot produce any error: 6thly, This inſtrument is a meridian glaſs at the ſame time: 7thly, It alſo becomes a moveable azimuth circle by adding an horizontal circle beneath its axis, and then gives the refractions independent of the menſuration of time.

Mr Ramſden is juſt finiſhing a circle of five feet for the Obſervatory at Palermo. He then deſigns to execute one for the Obſervatory at Paris, for which he has received the moſt preſſing ſolicitations from M de la Lande. He then hopes to finiſh that for Dublin, which is already very forward, and is of twelve feet. One of ſeven or eight feet, however, is ſufficient to obtain an exactneſs to half a ſecond, as in the zenith ſector uſed for the niceſt obſervations of the figure of the earth.

Every one who has ſeen it muſt have remarked with great ſatisfaction the ingenious manner in which the axis is ſupported, preventing the friction of the pivots, and particularly the new invention of Mr Ramſden for rendering the

axis

axis perfectly horizontal, by means of a plumb-line which is situated without the machine his inventive genius has exercised itself on this new problem, and solved it in the completest manner

That every part of his instruments may be fabricated under his own inspection, Mr Ramsden has in his workshops men of every branch of trade necessary for completing them Each man is constantly employed on the same work, and thus arrives at the greatest nicety in executing it, yet, notwithstanding its perfection, which ought to enhance the profits of the artist, Mr Ramsden sells his instruments at a less price than any other person in London, sometimes even one-third lower. Though he has near sixty men constantly employed in his workshops, it is not possible for him to supply readily the demands he has from all parts of the world It is many foreigners have experienced in the difficulty of procuring his instruments

No one can be more diligent, or less eager in the pursuit of wealth or pleasure, than Mr Ramsden He is extremely frugal, and, unless vexed, civil, complaisant, and affable, in a high degree. Loved and esteemed amongst his intimates at home, his talents have not failed to procure him abroad that reputation which he so justly deserves

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

AIR BALLOONS.

(With a PLATE)

A Correspondent has obliged us with the following quotation from a scarce book, incontrovertibly proving that the subject of BALLOONS had been investigated long before the FRENCH AERONAUTS, and LUNARDI entertained the Public with a practical succession of these useless phænomena

EXTRACTS from a work entitled, "Collegium Experimentale, sive Curiosum, &c &c secundâ vice publicum subjicere volut Johannes Christophorus Sturmius*, &c —Norimbergæ, Sumptibus Wolfgangi Mauritii Endteri Typis Johannis Ernesti Adelbulneri Anno MDCCI."

"TENTAMEN X

"*Inventum P Francisci Lanæ singulare, hoc est, navicula pro aerem vagus, reliquæ agendæ possibilitatem, plurorum ac pro plurione modo communstrans*"

After XII articles, comprehending Experiments, Remarks, &c our author proceeds—

"XIII His ita demonstratis, pro tandem Fr. Lana mens ac totum hoc aeronauticum artificium, in compendio exposita sunt et si minimum naviculæ levioris materia parata suspenderetur è quatuor pluribusve cupreis globis evacuatis *Vid fig.* XLII ; quorum singulæ hominum unius bini deportandis sufficerent, ita necessariò ipsam

1 Anchoris solutam unà cum vectoribus in altum recta elevatum iri

2 Nec tamen, si satis onusta fuerit, ad extrema aeris evehendam (prout eundem nostram naviculam sub aquis suspensam tenebant globi vitrei, ipsum eorum summam totam impregressi, nec infrà eam illibi, ob urgentem aquæ gravitatem consistere valentes) quia aer, quo superior est, eo fit levior, & consequenter, ut ubi levitate in clinæ, ut aequalis, eam intra se, atque multo infra supremam superficiem, pendulum servaret

3 Remis ag velisque ipsum non aliter atque in aquis posse, quia aer, etiamsi facillime cedens, tunc tandem tamen resisteret remis a parte posticâ, quantum ab anteriore navicula cursum obstruet, eadem adeoque ratione, quæ obtinet in aquis proportione

4 Procellarum metum vitæque periculum, hic non fore tanta, saltem haud majora, quam in vulgaribus navigationibus, quia primò, quando et quoties fuberet, intromisso paulatim per epistomia et clavicolas in hunc finem paratas, in ipsas hausta aere, portum petere terrasque legere liceret, secundò alligati naviculæ homines ipsâ, licet valdè commotâ, excidere tamen haud possent, ac tertiò ipsa quoque navi-

* John Christopher Sturm was born at Hippolstein, in 1635, and became Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Altorf, where he died in 1703 He was Author of several mathematical works, such as *Mathesis Enucleata*, 1 vol. 8vo and *Mathesis Juvenilis*, 2 large vols 8vo.

cula

cula ſubverti nunquam valeret, ſphæras quippe levioribus ſemper ſuperpatantibus, &c quæ apud ipſum Authorem videri volebamus' P 65, 66

Again in the ſame Author's "Tentaminum Collegii Curioſi Quædam Appendices ſive Auctaria, &c" at the end of the foregoing work. See p 97.

"Ego verò cui genius ac lubido ſemper fuit inveniendi res difficillimas, perenni ſtudio ad hoc contendens, puto me obtinuiſſe quem intenderam, modum faciendi machinam aere in ſpecie leviorem, ita ut non ipſa tantum propria levitate ſua in aerem ſublevetur, ſed et homines ſupra ſe, aut quodcunque pondus aliud, portare poſſit, neque credo me fallere animum, quandoquidem rem omnem experimentis certis confirmo & demonſtratione quadam infallibili è lib undecimo Euclidis, pro tali habita ab omnibus Mathematicis. Præmittam igitur primum aliquas ſuppoſitiones & ex his poſtea deducam modum practicum fabricandi hanc navem, quæ ſi non merebitur, ut Argo Jaſonis navis, inter ſtellas reponi, verſus ipſas nihilominus ſua ſponte ſubſiliet"

Here our Author proceeds to develope his plan; but as it covers about nine quarto pages very cloſely printed, we muſt refer our curious readers to the book itſelf, when they chance to meet with it

It is remarkable that the term BALLOON is not a new one

In the *Shipwracke of Jonas*, one of the Poems tranſlated from Du Bartas by J Sylveſter, 4to 1592, is the following couplet.

"Againſt one ſhip that ſkips from ſtare to ground,
"From wave to wave (like *windy Balloones* bound), &c"

ORIGINAL LETTER from Mr JAMES HERVEY, AUTHOR OF THE MEDITATIONS.

[NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

DEAR MR T——,

YOUR laſt gave me hopes of the ſpeedy receipt of another letter It was ſhort, and you ſeemed to promiſe a ſupplement, in pleaſing expectation of which I have waited thus long But now my pen refuſes to be reſtrained, it will be denied a very pleaſing employ no longer, and therefore writes to the friend whom its maſter honours and loves from his very ſoul

I preſume this ticket will find you at Brynſworthy, that agreeable ſeat, where, three years ago, I paſſed ſeveral delightful weeks O! when ſhall I ſpend my hours of converſation ſo much to my improvement!—Methinks amidſt kind and edifying converſe we experience what the Poet ſo beautifully expreſſes,

Gratior it dies,
Et ſoles melius nitent

How great, then, will be the bliſs, how divine the enjoyments, when through Jeſus the living way we are introduced into the heavenly Jeruſalem, join the innumerable company of Angels, and take ſome humble place among the ſpirits of juſt men,—*juſt men*, no longer frail and imperfect, but arrived to the conſummation of holineſs, and made perfect even as he which has called them is perfect! My dear friend, I don't doubt, is looking for the bleſſed day with a joyful faith, and labouring to bring many, many ſouls to a participation of that unknown felicity May rich and great ſucceſs attend your endeavours; ſucceſs great as your wiſhes, I had almoſt ſaid great as the prize of your high calling

I very much want to know ſomething relating to the condition and conduct of my old acquaintance When was you at the Abbey*? What face of affairs in that family? When did you favour Bideford with your company? How goes on the good cauſe among the people lately committed to my care? How are your lectures proſpered at your own and Mr. B——'s churches? Have you heard of Mr S——? Where is he ſettled, and how does he proceed? Has he learnt what that ſcripture meaneth, and from what it is intended to deter men, *The wicked borroweth not and payeth not again*? Is Mr W——'s abode in your parts? I hope his manner of life anſwers your expectations of him; I hope your acts of kindneſs and words of exhortation have not been in vain. Have you

* Stoke-Abbey, near Bideford, the ſeat of Paul Orchard, Eſq Member of Parliament for Callington, and Colonel of the North Devon militia, to whom Mr Hervey ſtood godfather, and dedicated the ſecond volume of his Meditations.

you received any tidings of, or from, Mr. Walker *? One more question permit me to ask, and I have done with my interrogatories. Did not a certain Cornish clergyman take a journey to Exeter some time ago on a very particular occasion †? Was he not summoned to appear before the Bishop of the diocese in order to give an account of his behaviour and zeal? If you have my knowledge of this extraordinary affair (and I believe it will be impossible to apply to one who knows it more perfectly) be pleased to favour me with a narrative of its execution, its circumstances, and [illegible] I imagine another letter to this enquiry will furnish materials for a relation, [illegible]

We had the most awful heavy storm of rain, attended with a stupendous darkness, awful thunder and fierce lightning. We celebrated a fast that was held upon account of it, some persons were struck down with the flashes, and one poor man with two horses killed upon the spot. This terrible accident damped the jovial spirit of the place, [illegible] for a little the circulation of conversation, and turned their festivity into fear. I believe, I think, should I ever receive comfort from these alarming phenomena, than be overwhelmed with horror. All such wonderful and portentous appearances of nature may be fitted to preach the Gospel to a believing mind, they tend both to convince him and to comfort him. *Convince* him that he is prodigiously corrupt and excessively guilty, so guilty that nothing less than the humiliation and sufferings of that mighty Being who commandeth the winds, nothing less than the incarnation and death of the Lord our God who maketh the thunder, could expiate his transgressions. *Comfort* him, because they tell of the glories of the Saviour, they declare the majesty of the Redeemer, the thunders are events frequent of his Excellency, and the lightnings display his Sovereignty; consequently they shew in a most emphatical manner how unutterably precious his blood, how infinitely meritorious his righteousness, and how perfectly his people are!

I congratulate you, dear Sir, and my country in general, on the late most important and happy victory obtained by the gallant Duke of Cumberland. We cannot be sufficiently thankful to the God of the armies of Israel for turning the face of war in our favour at that even[illegible] battle engagement. O what a different scene of desolation and bloodshed! What a perfect Aceldama had our country in all probability been, if the Lord, in his mercy, had not been pleased [illegible] our [illegible] we may date the enjoyment of [illegible] from that critical, [illegible] event. O that we may also date [illegible] and the beginning of the reformation, and of an universal [illegible] to our Almighty Deliverer!

Mr. Jackson's Price entitled *Meditations and Prayers, and Reflections on a Future State*, has been published a considerable time. I have taken the number to dedicate it to Miss R——l——, [illegible] I [illegible], or had I opportunity of [illegible], would the Miss C——s——l—— [illegible] to accept of the books. I [illegible] of my entire acquaintance with her Parts, greater indeed than I

* The late Rev Samuel Walker, A B Curate of Truro, author of several pious tracts and sermons, he was a very exemplary character.

† The circumstance of which Mr Hervey here speaks, was briefly this A Clergyman (we believe the Rev Mr Walker) having called on to visit a Gentleman, his parishioner, who lay at the point of death, found him profane, as his life had always proved him to be a practical, [illegible] for could the Minister's pathetic exhortations and earnest remonstrances prevail to the rectifying his perverted mind; but to his grief he saw him breathe his last unconvinced of the truth of religion, the existence of a God, and a future state. Having been a witness to so melancholy a spectacle, when the Clergyman came to read the burial service over the unhappy man's reliques, he omitted those passages which mention the death of the deceased in a happy change, and as an evident mark of the peculiar favor of God. The consequence of this omission was an information against the Minister to the Bishop (Lavington) of Exeter, on the part of the friends of the deceased. But on account of the Clergyman known good character, and his own representation of the case, he suffered no other trouble than that of a journey to Exeter, and the abuse of the evil-minded.

This instance, however, is one, among many, to prove the necessity of a reformation in the established religious formulary.

‡ The Clergyman's daughter to whom this letter was addressed.

dust

dust expect. Mr Richardson, the author of Pamela, is my printer; 750 copies are struck off, the Printer and Writer are joint adventurers with regard to pecuniary advantages, if any such should accrue from the sale. If at some very acute moment you should happen to cast a glance upon the lines, mark dear Sir, their blemishes, correct their impropieties, and improve them into a greater meetness for public use, in case a second edition should be demanded. O may they tend in some small degree to awaken my readers into a serious concern for their eternal state, and bend their mind to the work of ages, the hope of all the ends of the earth, Jesus Christ! May they, under the propitious influences of grace, answer this glorious end, or else let them share the fate of literary rubbish, and be swept away into utter oblivion!

Be pleased to add my most respectful and affectionate compliments acceptable to Mrs T—— I wish Miss T—— may be a living picture of that most pious and virtuous woman, whose price is above rubies. If your worthy friend Mr B—— is with you, pray tell him I love him, because he loves Mr T—— I hope Mrs F—— has a more confirmed state of health, and great joy in God her Saviour. Should you enquire after my state, you will find a description of it Judges viii 4. "Faint, yet pursuing." Cease not, dear Sir, to pray that the hands which hang down may be lifted up, and the feeble knees strengthened, to walk in the way everlasting.

Let it not be long before dear Mr T—— with a letter delights, animates, and comforts his most obliged and affectionate friend,

JAMES HERVEY.

Weston, June 28, 1746.

P. S. In your last you enquired after a very holy woman, whose name is *Mary*. I have asked Dr Doddridge about her; he declined giving me a particular account of her intercourses with Heaven, and only said that she was a very sincere and devout soul, but somewhat addicted to chimerical and extravagant imaginations. The Doctor desired to transmit his cordial good wishes and service to yourself and spouse.

* * *

The author of the aforegoing letter was certainly a very worthy man, exemplary divine, and ingenious writer. If, through bodily infirmities, he was at times tinctured with a little too much melancholy enthusiasm, yet no one can charge extravagance upon his name or writings. Though he was one of the first *Methodists*, as they were called, at Oxford, he never gave into the wild follies of those who afterwards engrossed that appellation. The Doctors Blair and Johnson have, in particular, disapproved of his works, but the Public have not regarded their judgment, and I have generally found the Public, after all, to be the best critics. John Wesley and his followers have virulently attacked him with the charge of Antinomianism on account of his controversial writings, but the shame only rebounded upon themselves, and the name of Hervey is still revered, and his works will continue to be read.

W.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ANECDOTES of Mrs FRANCES BROOKE.

THIS lady, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman, and the wife of the Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Colney, in Norfolk, of St Augustine, in the city of Norwich, and Chaplain to the Garrison of Quebec. She was as remarkable for her gentleness and suavity of manners as for her literary talents. Her husband died on the 21st of January last, and she herself expired on the 26th of the same month, at Sleaford, where she had retired to the house of her son, who has preferment in that country. Her disorder was a spasmodic complaint.

The first literary performance we know of her writing, was, "The Old Maid," a periodical work, begun in November 1, 1755, and continued every Saturday until about the end of July 1756. These papers have since been collected into one volume twelves. In the same year (1756) she published "Virginia," a tragedy, with Odes, Pastorals, and Translations, octavo. In the preface to this publication she assigns as a reason for its appearance, "that she was precluded from all hopes of ever seeing the tragedy brought upon the stage by there having been two * so lately on the same subject." "If her's," she adds, "should be found

* These were Virginia, by Mr Crisp, acted at Drury-Lane February 1754, and Appius, by Mr. Mencrief, acted at Covent garden March 1755.

to have any greater reſemblance to the two repreſented, than the ſameneſs of the ſtory made unavoidable, of which ſhe is not conſcious, it muſt have been accidental on her ſide, as there are many perſons of very diſtinguiſhed rank and unqueſtionable veracity, who ſaw hers in manuſcript before the others appeared, and will witneſs for her that ſhe has taken no advantage of having ſeen them She muſt here do Mr Criſp the juſtice to ſay, that any reſemblance muſt have been equally accidental on his part, as he neither did, nor could ſee her Virginia before his own was played, Mr Garrick having declined reading hers till Mr Criſp's was publiſhed" Prefixed to this publication were propoſals for printing by ſubſcription a poetical tranſlation, with notes, of Il Paſtor Fido, a work which probably was never compleated

In 1763 ſhe publiſhed a novel, intitled, "The Hiſtory of Lady Julia Mandeville" concerning the plan of which there were various opinions, though of the execution there ſeems to have been but one It was read with much avidity and general approbation It has been often, however, wiſhed that the cataſtrophe had been leſs melancholy, and of the propriety of this opinion the authoreſs herſelf is ſaid to have been ſatisfied, but did not chuſe to make the alteration In the ſame year ſhe publiſhed "Letters from Juliet Lady Catesby to her friend Lady Henrietta Campley," tranſlated from the French, 12mo

She ſoon afterwards * went to Canada with her huſband, who was Chaplain to the Garriſon at Quebec, and there ſaw thoſe romantic ſcenes ſo admirably painted in her next work, intitled "The Hiſtory of Emily Montague," 4 vols 12mo. 1769 The next year ſhe publiſhed "Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix," in 4 vols 12mo On her return to England accidents brought her acquainted with Mrs. Yates, and an intimacy was formed between them which laſted as long as that lady lived; and when ſhe died, Mrs Brooke did honour to her memory by a eulogium printed in the Gentleman's Magazine If we are not miſtaken, Mrs Brooke had with Mrs. Yates for a time ſome ſhare in the Opera Houſe She certainly had ſome ſhare of the libellous abuſe which the management of that theatre during the above period gave birth to.

We have already ſeen that her firſt play had been refuſed by Mr Garrick After the laple of ſeveral years ſhe was willing once more to try her fortune at the theatre, and probably relying on the influence of Mrs Yates to obtain its repreſentation, produced a tragedy which had not the good fortune to pleaſe the Manager He therefore rejected it, and by that means excited the reſentment of the authoreſs ſo much that ſhe took a ſevere revenge on him in a novel publiſhed in 1777, intitled "The Excurſion," in 2 vols 12mo It is not certainly known whether this rejected tragedy is or is not the ſame as was afterwards acted at Covent garden If it was, it will furniſh no impeachment of Mr Garrick's judgment it ought, however, to be added, that the authoreſs, as is ſaid, thought her invective too ſevere, lamented and retracted it

In 1771 ſhe tranſlated "Elements of the Hiſtory of England, from the Invaſion of the Romans to the Reign of George II" from the Abbé Millot, in 4 vols 12mo In January 1781, the "Siege of Sinope," a tragedy, was acted at Covent garden This piece added but little to her reputation, though the principal characters were well ſupported by Mr Henderſon and Mrs Yates It went nine nights, but never became popular, it wanted energy, and had not much originality; there was little to diſapprove, but nothing to admire

Her next and moſt popular performance was "Rolina," acted at Covent garden in December 1782 This ſhe preſented to Mr Harris, and few pieces have been equally ſucceſsful The ſimplicity of the ſtory, the elegance of the words, and the excellence of the muſic, promiſe a long duration to this drama Her concluding work was "Marian," acted laſt year at

* The following anecdote has only newſpaper authority for its truth —The evening before her departure to Canada, ſome friends met at her apartments to take their farewell Miſs Hannah Moore, Miſs Seward, Mr Keate, Dr Johnſon, and Mr Boſwell, were amongſt her viſitors As Dr Johnſon was obliged to leave the company early, he roſe, and, wiſhing her health and happineſs, went ſeemingly away. In a few minutes a ſervant came to acquaint Mrs Brooke that a gentleman in the parlour wiſhed to ſpeak with her. She accordingly went down ſtairs, where ſhe found the Doctor, who ſaid to her, "Madam, I ſent for you down ſtairs that I might kiſs you, which I did not chuſe to do before ſo much company."

Covent-

Covent-garden with ſome ſucceſs, but very much inferior to Roſina

Mrs Brooke is thus celebrated in Mr Duncombe's FEMINEAD:

What magic powers in Celia's numbers dwell,
Which thus th' unpractis'd breaſt with ardour ſwell

To emulate her ſtrains, and tune that lyre,
Which yet no hand was able to inſpire!
With tears her ſuffering Virgin we attend,
And ſympathize with father, lover, friend!
What ſacred rapture in our boſoms glows,
When at the ſhrine ſhe offers up her vows!
Mild Majeſty and Virtue's awful power
Adorn her fall and grace her lateſt hour.

CHARACTERS of Dr. LELAND and Dr JORTIN,

SAID TO BE BY DR PARR

[From "Tracts by Dr WARBURTON, and a WARBURTONIAN."]

OF Leland my opinion is not, like the Letter-writer's founded upon hear-ſay evidence, nor is it determined ſolely by the great authority of Dr Johnſon, who always mentioned Dr Leland with cordial regard and with marked reſpect It might, perhaps, be invidious for me to hazard a favourable deciſion upon his Hiſtory of Ireland, becauſe the merits of that work have been diſputed by Critics, ſome of whom are, I think, warped in their judgments by literary, others by national, and more, I have reaſon to believe, by perſonal prejudices But I may with confidence appeal to writings, which have long contributed to public amuſement, and have often been honoured by public approbation—to the Life of Philip, and to the Tranſlation of Demoſthenes, which the Letter-writer profeſſes to have *not* read—to the judicious Diſſertation upon Eloquence, which the Letter-writer *did* vouchſafe to read, before he anſwered it—to the ſpirited Defence of that Diſſertation, which the Letter writer, *probably*, has read, but never *attempted* to anſwer The Life of Philip contains many curious reſearches into the principles of government eſtabliſhed among the leading States of Greece, many ſagacious remarks on their inteſtine diſcords, many exact deſcriptions of their moſt celebrated characters, together with an extenſive and correct view of thoſe ſubtle intrigues, and thoſe ambitious projects, by which Philip, at a favourable criſis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal maſtery over the Grecian Republicks In the Tranſlation of Demoſthenes, Leland unites the man of taſte with the man of learning, and ſhews himſelf to have poſſeſſed, not only a competent knowledge of the Greek language, but that clearneſs in his own conceptions, and that animation in his feelings, which enabled him to catch the real meaning, and to preſerve the genuine ſpirit of the moſt perfect orator that Athens ever produced Through the Diſſertation upon Eloquence, and the Defence of it, we ſee great accuracy of erudition, great perſpicuity and ſtrength of ſtyle, and, above all, a ſtoutneſs of judgment, which, in traverſing the open and ſpacious walks of literature, diſdained to be led captive, either by the ſorceries of a ſelf deluded viſionary, or the decrees of a ſelf-created deſpot

As to Jortin, whether I look back to his verſe, to his proſe, to his critical, or to his theological works, there are few Authors to whom I am ſo much indebted for rational entertainment, or for ſolid inſtruction Learned he was, without pedantry He was ingenious, without the affectation of ſingularity He was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyſs of ſcepticiſm, and a friend to free-enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathleſs wilds of latitudinarianiſm. He had a heart, which never diſgraced the powers of his underſtanding. With a lively imagination, an elegant taſte, and a judgement moſt maſculine and moſt correct, he united the artleſs and amiable negligence of a ſchool-boy Wit without ill-nature, and ſenſe without effort, he could, at will, ſcatter upon every ſubject, and in every book, the writer preſents us with a near and diſtinct view of the real man.

——*ut omnis*
Votiva pateat tanquam deſcripta tabella
Vita Senis ——Hor Sat 1 Lib. 2.

His ſtyle, though inartificial, is ſometimes elevated, though familiar, it is never mean, and though employed upon various topics of theology, ethics, and criticiſm, it is not arrayed in any deluſive reſemblance, either of ſolemnity, from fanatical cant, of profoundneſs, from ſcholaſtic jargon, of preciſion, from the crabbed formalities of cloudy philologiſts,

or

or of refinement, from the technical babble of frivolous Connoiſſeurs

At the ſhadowy and ſtinging reputation which is ſometimes gained by the petty ſtiches of literary vanity, or the miſchievous ſtruggles of controverſial rage, Jortin never graſped Truth, which ſome men are ambitious of ſeizing by ſurprize in the trackleſs and dull receſs, he was content to overtake in the broad and beaten path and in the purſuit of it, if he does not excite our aſtoniſhment by the rapidity of his ſtrides, he, at leaſt, ſecures our confidence by the firmneſs of his ſtep To the examination of portions advanced by other men, he always brought a mind, which neither preſumption had ſeduced, nor malevolence polluted. He impoſed not his own conjectures as infallible and irreſiſtible truths, nor endeavoured to give an air of importance to trifles, by dogmatical vehemence He could ſupport his more ſerious opinions, without the verſatility of a ſophiſt, the ſlipperineſs of a diſputant, or the impertinence of a buffoon —more than this— he could *relinquiſh or correct* them, with the calm and ſteady dignity of a writer, who, while he yielded ſomething to the arguments of his antagonists, was conſcious of retaining enough to command their reſpect He had too much diſcernment to confound difference of opinion with malignity or dullneſs, and too much candour to exult when he could not perſuade Among his ſolubte wiſe reaſoners concerning human affairs, there is ſcarcely to be found a more temperate, more learned, more candid, or better informed writer than Jortin. Though he was provoked, as every man muſt be, which he cheriſhes a ſenſe of truth, which could ſpare no errors, but the moſt inveterate and inſolent, he endure in equal with, or even, the ſacred name of friend For the exerciſe of commendation, as well as cenſure, he beſtows as much of his time as he determined not to waſte upon it, but with diſcretion, and, therefore, he never wantonly withheld it, nor raſhly beſtowed it Bitter invective he neither provoked nor feared, and, as to the ſeverity of contempt, he reſerved them for occaſions when alone they *could* be employed with propriety, and when, by *himſelf*, they always were employed with effect—for the baſtinado of arrogant dunces, of captious ſcholiaſts, of intolerant bigots in every life, and unprincipled impoſtors in every profeſſion Diſtinguiſhed in various form of literary compoſition, engaged in various part of his eccleſiaſtical profeſſion, and loaded with a long and honourable life, he nobly exemplified that rare and laſtingly virtue of which, in his reply to the Letter-writer he ſo juſtly ſpeaks "CHARITY never miſrepreſents, never miſcribs odious motives or miſtaken opinions to an opponent, which he himſelf diſavows, is not ſo earneſt in refuting, is to ſome perſons never offended, and to extend its candour to opinions, which *all parties* be diſpoſed CHARITY utterly averſe to SATIRE, the moſt deſpicable ſpecies of ridicule, that moſt deſpicable ſubterfuge of impotent objects CHARITY never ſuppoſes, that all ſenſe and knowledge are confined to a particular circle, to a diſtrict, or to a COUNTRY CHARITY never confounds and embraces principles in the ſame breath, never *aſſerts* to confute what it *acknowledges* to be juſt, never preſumes to be dogmatical with conſiderate affections CHARITY does not call diſputation, or the want of applauſe, a bad writer common ſenſe"

In the following excluſive praiſe of the writer—"His reaſoning is that of a philoſopher in cool, clear, manly, rational, and ſolid language. Not a word, unneceſſary to the ſenſe"

In the ſame, or another letter, the reverend writer whom I ſelect as my antagoniſt, and to whom I am indebted for the following, addreſſes Dr Jortin, in ſentences only inferior to the praiſe beſtowed upon thoſe who, without a ſtain on their principles, or a ſtain on their character, ſome few ſcholaſtic myſteries, ſome ſcarce underſtood doctrines, or ſome improvement in virtue

of

EULOGIUM on PERCIVAL POTT

"He was a man, take him for all in all, we ne'er ſhall look upon his like again"

If we ſearch through nature, into the vegetable kingdom, as well as into the animal, we ſhall find a plan, a form, or a tree, that diſplays a ſuperior invigoration to any of the reſt The foreſt will contain a tallneſt tree, the gar-

den

den a moſt fragrant roſe; or, as St Paul emphatically expreſſes it, in the planetary ſyſtem, "one ſtar differs from another ſtar in glory."

True genius is not of common growth, nor does true genius avail its poſſeſſor, unleſs it be improved by aſſiduity and perſeverance, ſo that the exalted effect of it ſhall be ſtrongly brought forward in the ſervice of the publick.

For it is publick gratitude alone that has adorned with never-fading wreaths, the names of a Shakſpeare, a Milton, a Newton, and a Locke.

If the preſent humble eſſay of my pen hath aſpired to an eminence in the profeſſion of Surgery unknown to his predeceſſors, it was becauſe to the moſt active mind he joined the moſt unremitting attention. A conjunction of theſe qualities could not fail of producing to the world, ſuch marks of true genius in the writings of Mr Pott, ſuch improved doctrines in the ſyſtem of Surgery, and ſuch ſalutary effects, throughout a moſt extenſive practice, for a ſeries of years, as will make his name live in the heart of his countrymen, when the letters that tell it on marble will be effaced.

Man never approaches ſo near to the image of his Maker, as when he unceaſingly continues to do good, as when, by the precepts of his works, he is uſefully alive to future ages, as when the labours of his mind is delegated to promote ſalutary comfort to poſterity, after the body, which poſſeſſed it, is mouldering in duſt.

Mr Pott arrived to the ſummit of his profeſſion alone by ſuperior excellence, without any particular patronage, without any further notice than that which is attached to active talents. Theſe wheels have now and then been attempted to be clogged by jealous opponents, which in the end ſerved to puſh him forward in his career, inſtead of checking him, for every explanation in ſurgical opinions he has ever engaged in, turned to confirm the new truths which he had adopted and to make them ſeen in a ſtronger point of view.

He was a man of the ſtricteſt profeſſional integrity, and learned to temporize with the miſtakes of mankind when he could not ſerve, he withdrew his attendance, and when he could not convince, he would not flatter.

He was remarkably quick and deciſive in his opinions, inſomuch that he has been thought by ſome to be abrupt. But if he decided with more active judgment, if he poſſeſſed more rapid intuition into the nature of diſeaſes than men in common, it is not to be wondered at that he did not chooſe to ſubmit to be in waiting upon tedious prolixity.

His long experience, and his deep ſtudied knowledge of Surgery made the rareſt caſes familiar to him.

There are ſome whoſe flattery of his fame hath been laviſhly beſtowed, merely to depreciate themſelves, ſince their object of envy is no more. They had better have been ſilent. The praiſes after death always come with more warmth, as they are more ſincere. He who can give deep impreſſions of gratitude, muſt have firſt experienced the ſolid comforts of friendſhip. The *poſt funera virtus* will be but a cold conceit, in compariſon to the former heart-felt emotion.

Since they were niggards in their praiſe of him when he was alive, they might as well have been dumb, now that he muſt be deaf to it. If his ſyſtem of Surgery was not the beſt before, it cannot be ſo after. They were better to purſue their own new opinions, and leave thoſe who approved of the precepts of my friend, to follow them up from a confidence in him who taught them.

He retained an eſtimable vigorous mind to the laſt, although he was far advanced in years, for he was a ſubject (as it was his uſual expreſſion) of Queen Anne.

The writer of this attended his laſt courſe of lectures, which he gave to a crowded theatre during the latter winter. And he may truly ſay, that he did not know which to prefer, as he was as much abſorbed in admiration of his cloſe reaſoning, ſolid principles, and copious technical explanation, as by his thorough ſurgical information.

He was ſeldom from home during the laſt hundred days, and returned in a poſtchaiſe cold and ſhivering, which in a few days brought on his death. He was buried in the vault the 29th of December 1788 in Precincts, attended his hearſe of five mourning coaches, and many of the Faculty in their private carriages, and more would have joined in the laſt ſolemn farewell, had they known what would have been. Mr Pott received his rudiments in ſurgery from Mr Nourſe, who was Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Of this Hoſpital Mr Pott was Surgeon nearly forty years.

J F

The following is a liſt of his works.

1 An Account of Tumours which ſoften the Bone. Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1741. No 4,

2. A Treatiſe on Ruptures 8vo. 1756 2d edition, 1763.

3. An Account of a particular Kind of Rupture, frequently attendant upon new-born Children, and ſometimes met with in Adults 8vo. 1756.

4. Obſervations on that Diſorder of the Corner of the Eye commonly called Fiſtula Lachrymalis. 8vo 1758

5. Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of Wounds and Contuſions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Contuſions of the Brain, &c. 8vo 1760

6 Practical Remarks on the Hydrocele, or Watry Rupture, and ſome other Diſeaſes of the Teſticle, its Coats and Veſſels Being a Supplement to the Treatiſe on Ruptures 8vo. 1762

7. An Account of an Hernia of the Urinary Bladder including a Stone Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol LIV 1764

8 Remarks on the Diſeaſe commonly called a Fiſtula in Ano 8vo 1765

9. Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of thoſe Injuries to which the Head is liable from external Violence To which are added, ſome few general Remarks on Fractures and Diſlocations. 8vo. 1768.

10 An Account of the Method of obtaining a perfect or radical Cure of the Hydrocele, or Watry Rupture, by Means of a Seton 8vo 1771.

11 Chirurgical Obſervations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Noſe, the Cancer of the Scrotum, the different kinds of Ruptures, and the Mortification of the Toes and Feet 8vo 1775

12 Remarks on that Kind of Palſy of the lower Limbs which is frequently found to accompany a Curvature of the Spine, and is ſuppoſed to be cauſed by it, together with its Method of Cure 8vo. 1779

13. Further Remarks on the uſeleſs State of the lower Limbs in conſequence of a Curvature of the Spine. Being a Supplement to the former Treatiſe. 8vo. 1782.

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

For FEBRUARY 1789.

Quid ſis turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A Journey through the Crimea to Conſtantinople In a Series of Letters from the Right Honourable Elizabeth Lady Craven, to his Serene Highneſs the Margrave of Brandebourg, Anſpach, and Bareith Written in the Year 1786. 4to 1l. 1s. Robinſons

THE laudable ambition of Lady Craven to attain pre-eminence in the republic of letters has already been diſplayed in the variety of productions which have flowed from her pen in the ſhape of *Novels*, *Poetry*, and *Plays*; but fame has hitherto ungratefully refuſed to beſtow upon the prurience of youthful vanity the LAUREL which belongs to merit alone. The hope, however, of acquiring future praiſe ſeems to have ſubdued thoſe pangs with which diſappointment always diſturbs the female breaſt, and the noble authoreſs, with all the confidence of conſcious genius, now comes forward in the more elevated and conſpicuous character of an *Epiſtolary Traveller*; giving permiſſion to the Public to doze over her ſheets, and expoſing them to the malice of her enemies without reſerve, merely to oblige many of her friends, who, knowing ſhe had taken a long and extraordinary journey, had deſired her to give them *ſome* account of it. "But beſides curioſity," ſays her ladyſhip, "my friends will ſee these letters ſee, *at leaſt for ſome time*, what the *real*

Lady

Lady Craven has been, and where she is to be found—it having been a practice for some years past for a Birmingham coin of myself to pass in most of the inns in France, Switzerland, and England, for the wife of my husband—my ARMS and CORONET sometimes supporting in some measure this insolent deception, by which probably I may have been seen to behave very improperly."

This desire to rescue her name and person from the ill effects of misrepresentation is addressed to her *adopted* brother and correspondent the present MARGRAVE of BRANDENBOURG, with whom her Ladyship appears to have formed one of those delightful attachments distinguished by the name of PLATONIC LOVE and "if I had possessed," says she, "the invaluable blessing of having *him* for my *real* brother, this curious and unheard-of fiction to my birth and character would long since have been punished in the person who could countenance the deceit." But these allusions rather lead to the discussion of her Ladyship's private history as a woman, with which neither we nor the Public have any concern, than to the consideration of her merits as an authoress, into which alone it is our province to enquire. We shall therefore proceed to detail those parts of her Ladyship's Journey which appear to us the most interesting and important, and in the sequel offer such observations on the style and composition of the work as it may appear to us to deserve.

"At the post beyond Blois, while the horses were changing, (an operation not performed in one minute, as in England) one of my servants came up to the door and said, *ces maudits postillons ne veulent point laisser monter cet enfant derriere le carrosse*. The word *enfant* always strikes to my very heart: among the many reasons I had before, I have now an additional one for feeling about an *enfant* of any sort—

"I am at this moment above a hundred miles distant from the most affectionate, the most engaging, and the most beautiful child that ever mother had—and for the first time I have ever left him—

"QUEL ENFANT! says I, looking out on the left towards the hind wheel of my *Berline*—I saw a boy, seemingly about ten years old, decently dressed in mourning—a crape round his hat, and black buckles in his shoes—

"*Madame!* says he, and his eyes stopped his voice—

"*Eh bien, mon enfant*—quoth I—

"*Madame, le Maitre de poste de Blois m'a conseillé de monter derriere votre Berline, comme il n'y avait point de malle—à present les postillons ne veulent pas m'y laisser*—

"*Comment vous appellez vous?*

"*Cassius*

"*Cassius—voila un beau nom*—Oui *Madame*, said the child; who had never heard of any other Cassius but himself—*mon pere etait gentilhomme*,—and he gave me a pocket-book which contained letters. One of these was from a lady of quality to the child's distant relations at la Rochelle, desiring them to place him on board a ship.

"*Comment*—says I, *vous voudriez servir?*—

"*Oui Madame, je ne savrais être domestique, parce que mes peres étaient gentilhommes*—and among a variety of questions which I asked him—and to which he answered modestly and pertinently—whenever he recollected that circumstance, it was a painful idea—He had a brother and sister at Paris, who had sent him to go from thence to la Rochelle on foot, with his livres, and his letters of recommendation, for his support and protection. What unfeeling people! *Avez vous dîné aujourd'hui?* It was then about six o'clock.

"*Oui Madame, le maitre de poste à Blois m'a donné a dîner—ce sont les postillons d'ici qui ne veulent pas que je monte derriere votre voiture.* The postillions by this time were listening to my conversation with the child, and one of them with a gruff voice said—*si ce petit monsieur veut payer un cinquieme cheval, il montera*—*Et si j'avais une grande malle, comme de coûtume?* says I. *Montez, montez, mon enfant*; and turning to the postillion, *vous aurez de quoi boire a sa santé*, for he was pleased, and the boy delighted: but as in France more than in any other country in the world, the value of every thing is—"so much money as 'twill bring;"—my maid was surprized at my *bonté d'ame*—As I never eat but once a day in travelling, and that at the end of my journey—I shall never forget my supper last night—I had got into my bed fatigued, and ordered my maid to bring me a soup. I had lain half an hour, the room was dark, and when the door opened, the first thing I saw was

* *Servir* in French conversation always means serve in a military capacity, and not as a servant.

Caſſius holding two wax lights, preceding my maid. He ſaid Mademoiſelle might go to her ſupper, and he would wait upon me, and his countenance had a mixture of comfort, joy, and gratitude in it, ſcarcely to be ſeen but in the candour of youth This morning I had ſettled with the miſtreſs of the inn that ſhe ſhould agree with a waggoner to take Caſſius ſafe to la Rochelle—I had given him ſome money (too little for charity to name—perhaps what the avaricious would think too much), and a recommendation ſigned with my name, and my ſeal upon it, when the poſtillions I had ordered to take me to—— came to inform me, that as it was a croſs-country road, they expected three times the ſum uſually paid —As I might juſt as effectually argue with a horſe as with a French poſtillion, I aſked where the poſt-houſe was?—

"Only two doors off ——

"I went there, the maſter was out, but his wife was at home, and while I was ſettling matters with her, one of the old-faſhioned French poſt chaiſes ſtopt at the door, with a voiture in it, ſeemingly encircled by baskets, and his head wrapped up very much —Caſſius was at my elbow *Madame, Madame*, ſays he, *ce monſieur a pour le malle* (in fact all the luggage was before) *J'irais bien plus vite a la Rochelle, ſi vous vouliez ordonner de me laiſſer monter ſur ſa voiture* —I went up to the chaiſe and curtſied very low, the officer bowed ſlightly, I ſtept back, but Caſſius pulled me by the ſleeve,—ſo I once again advanced and curtſied—*Monſieur* —

"*Madame*—

"I brought Caſſius forward—*Voici un pauvre orphelin qui va a la Rochelle—Il eſt venu depuis Blois ſur ma Berline, ſi vous voulez bien lui permettre de monter derriere votre voiture, ce ſera moi qui vous en aurai l'obligation*—*Moi*—I repeated in a higher tone of voice —The officer had begun by ſtaring at me from head to foot, and before I finiſhed my ſpeech he had endeavoured, but in vain, to draw off his night-cap——*Tout ce que vous ordonnez—tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Madame*—

"And I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the little orphan comfortably ſeated, and flying towards la Rochelle, certain that he would neither be robbed nor beaten on the road—

"I am ſetting out for **, from whence I will write you an account of any thing I ſhall obſerve worthy of being related" ——

From *Blois* her Ladyſhip paſſes through bad croſs country roads to *Touraine*, but obſerves nothing to juſtify the idea that this province is *le Jardin de la France* From *Touraine* her Ladyſhip gallops all the way on horſeback, along a delightful meadow, to *Tours*, and wonders to find that the trees of the *Mail* have eſcaped the *ciseau* of the *tondeur*, obſerving that ſhearing the trees in a French garden is a cuſtom as ancient, and thought as neceſſary, as ſhaving the beard, the *tondeurs* being paid for it by the year as *barbers* are by the month From *Tours* her Ladyſhip paſſes to *Orleans*, looks with great indifference on the *Amphitheatre Aurobalum*, ſees a beautiful *ſarcophagus* in a Lawyer's yard, that ſerved as a ciſtern, meets with an old acquaintance in the perſon of *Pierre encriſe*, which ſhe deſcribes as a place where the affectionate parents of France, by means of *Lettres de Cachet*, uſually confine their extravagant children, to prevent them from ſpending more money than they can afford, and proceeds by water to *Marſeilles*, from which place ſhe gives the following account of her viſit to the much-famed *Fontaine de Vaucluſe*

"I ſet out from Avignon in the middle of the day, and arrived at a town called Lille, where I took a French poſt-chaiſe, and went in it by the ſide of the Sourgue's clear ſtream, till the road was too narrow for the carriage to proceed, I then walked in a narrow path winding round the immenſe rocky mountains to the left, with the ſtream rapidly flying by me to the right about a mile, till a cavern, pretty much in the ſhape of thoſe which lions come out of in an opera, preſented itſelf to my view, and from that flows the river I am told it is an unfathomable abyſs Why it is called a *Fontaine*, I am at a loſs to gueſs

"Monſtrous rocks riſe over and on each ſide of this craggy arch, theſe ſeem to bend forward to meet or cruſh the curious —Whichever way I turned my eyes, I ſaw gigantic and fantaſtic ſhapes, which nature ſeems to have placed there to aſtoniſh the gazer with a mixture of the melancholy, terrible, and chearful, for the clearneſs and rapidity of the river makes it a lively object, and where there is a flat place on the banks, though not above a few feet in circumference, the peaſants have planted vines or ſowed gardens—You lift up your eyes, and ſee the moſt perfect contraſts to them—the birds, which hovered towards the upper part of the rocks, were ſcarcely perceptible In looking

looking into the cavern, it appears horrible and gloomy, I could almoſt have fancied the river ran thus faſt, rejoiced to quit the manſion from whence it ſprung. No wonder Petrarch's ſong was plaintive, if he courted his muſe with this ſcene perpetually before his eyes; Love and all his laughing train muſt fly the human imagination, where nature diſplays her features in the majeſtic and terrible ſtile, and I was very glad to find ſo good an excuſe as this ſituation for Petrarch's eternal complaints—I will not ſay I was puzzled to gueſs, how a man of ſenſe could paſs the greateſt part of his life in eternizing a lady's contempt of a faithful paſſion—but I now believe there was no Laura—or if there exiſted one, he found in either caſe his imagination particularly turned to poetry, and that of the melancholy kind In this, probably his ſummer's reſidence, I who you know ——, and have as playful a muſe as ever ſmiled upon mortal, ſtood examining the aſtoniſhing picture before me, with a ſilent reverential ſort of admiration—and ſhould have remained there till night, if I had not been informed that it grew very late, and I muſt ſee the pictures of Petrarch and Laura in the Chateau of the Marquis de Chamont, which is a miſerable houſe a few ſteps from the *fontaine* Theſe pictures are very modern—probably as like you as the perſons they were drawn for—I returned to Lille, and eat crawfiſh and trout, the moſt excellent that I ever taſted, which abound in the Sorgue—I paſſed through Aix, to come to this place, I did not ſtop, as I expected a letter at Marſeilles, the contents of which intereſted me very much; for — — — —

"I ſaw many plantations of canes, which I wonder we do not cultivate in our water-meadows in England——and I bought very excellent melons out of the fields for five ſols a piece

"A country flowing with wine and oil, and where fig and mulberry trees are gathered on each ſide the public roads, may be a very fine thing; but a want of verdure and fine trees gives it a moſt uncomfortable and ungentleman-like appearance. When I compared England and the ſcene before me together, I could almoſt have fancied I had the *mal du pays* upon me—ſo much did I wiſh to ſee a green carpet under my feet, and ſome of our beautiful foliage over my head——

"Adieu, dear Sir, how often I wiſh to be with you I leave the juſtice of your heart to determine I remain yours moſt affectionately——

"P S I forgot to tell you, that while I was changing horſes at Lille, I talked to Captain B——, a ſailor, who lives with his wife and two children in that neighbourhood—He very civilly invited me to paſs the evening at his houſe, talked about my brother G——, and informed me that the ſource of the Sorgue was at this time remarkably low; and I found by the marks the torrent had left on the rocks when at its height, that it muſt be at leaſt forty feet lower now than when it takes its winter-courſe as I now ſee it, it creeps humbly from the cavern under part of the rock, and becomes rapid as it finds its level and forms a river, whereas, when it is in all its glory, it tumbles over the rock a wild caſcade, which muſt add conſiderably to its terrific beauties — — —

"I was informed by the inhabitants of Vaucluſe, that people, who are tired of life, fling themſelves into the cavern, where, as I told you before, the water is unfathomable upon this information, I aſked if bodies were often found there, I was anſwered in the affirmative, and that they were chiefly the bodies of prieſts —Adieu—

"P S I never felt any heat like that which I experience here —"

(To be continued)

Memoirs of the War in Aſia, from 1780 to 1784, including a Narrative of the Impriſonment and Sufferings of our Officers and Soldiers By an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment The Second Edition. 8vo 7s 6d Sewell

AMONG the new particulars introduced into this edition of the Memoirs are, the fates and fortunes of ſeveral officers detained after the peace, in the dominions of Tippo Sultan, a ſpeech of Hyder Ally's to his army, on the repulſe of the Engliſh at Chillumbrum; ſome new circumſtances relative to the retreat of General Goddard's army from the Mahratta country to Bombay, intereſting and affecting circumſtances relative to the family of Surdar Cawn, on the raiſing of the ſiege of Tellicherry; a ſcheme of Lord Macartney's for eſtabliſhing the Engliſh nation in Ceylon; an accurate narrative of the reduction of Bednore, by General Mathews; the accidental circumſtances by which this was effected,

effected, and, particularly, the ſingular patriotiſm and heroic virtue of Captain Donald Campbell. An account is alſo given of the peace with Toppo Saib, and the newly adopted ſyſtem of the Eaſt India Company for the ſecurity and government of their poſſeſſions in India. Several new and diſtinguiſhed characters, alſo, are brought into action, as Sir John Macpherſon, to whom it appears that the Eaſt India Company are indebted for an immenſe ſaving in their annual expenditure, Mr J. Sullivan, &c. &c. Certain new and very ſtriking arguments are alſo introduced in favour of Mr Haſtings, of whom the Author of the Memoirs ſeems to be as enthuſiaſtic an admirer, as the celebrated Hiſtorian Mr Orme was of Lord Clive. He has however in ſome meaſure moderated his admiration of that gentleman, for whereas in the firſt edition he affirms, after deſcribing the dangers that threatened the Britiſh intereſts in the Eaſt, "but the genius of "one man contending againſt fluctuating "Councils at home, and the oppoſition "and errors of his colleagues in office "abroad," &c. in the preſent Edition he ſays, "but the ſpirit of our *Civil* "*Rulers* and *Military Commanders* in "India, particularly the genius of ONE "MAN, &c. &c." In the preſent Edition of the Memoirs the Author has corrected ſome miſtakes into which he had been led in the firſt, (which was compoſed, as we ſuſpect, with precipitation) reſpecting the conduct of certain meritorious officers of high rank. He has received various and important communications which encourage him to attempt an Hiſtory of Britiſh affairs in India, from 1763 to 1783, and he hopes that the reſpect which he ſhews to truth will invite ſtill further information. In this new Edition of the Memoirs, there are ſome alterations in the form as well as the matter of the Memoirs, which, as they are now improved, poſſeſs greater unity of deſign as well as proportion of parts, approach nearer to the nature of regular hiſtory, which has always a beginning, a middle, and an end, and are more worthy of the pen of the continuator of Principal Watſon's Hiſtory of Spain, and the Author of the Introduction to Cunningham's Hiſtory of Great Britain, to whom on pretty good grounds they are generally aſcribed.

Neither capacity, nor candour, nor taſte ſeem wanting to this Author. He is neither inſenſible, as appears from his prefaces, of his defects, nor backward to acknowledge them. Why then does he not remedy them before publication? His precipitation muſt be ſuſpected, ariſes from circumſtances not very favourable to the

Novum referatur in annum

The narrative of *Impriſonments and Sufferings*, &c. is not, in the preſent Edition, given in an appendix, but, for the ſake of unity of deſign, by way of epiſode. This epiſode, however, is highly diſproportioned to the body of the work. For this excreſcence (for it really is ſuch) our author apologizes thus: "The preſſing "demands of thoſe who are nearest us to "know, and to have a record of the fate "of their relations and friends, have in- "duced the writer of theſe Memoirs to "introduce, after the fatal battle of Tri- "chillum, an abridged account on the "whole, though containing ſome new "and very intereſting particulars, of the "narrative of the impriſonment and ſuf- "ferings of our officers and ſoldiers. If "this melancholy epiſode ſhould be "thought diſproportionate in too high a "degree to the body of the work, the "compiler muſt take ſhelter from the ri- "gour of criticiſm in the ſame moral "feelings which have given occaſion "to the Memoirs, with all their imper- "fections. But it may be proper to "mention, that it is not intended either "to interweave or to annex this narra- "tive to the Hiſtory which he has been "encouraged to announce to the Public."

We ſincerely wiſh this author ſucceſs in his literary undertakings, and if he takes more time, and uſes more deliberation, we doubt not but he will obtain it.

An Addreſs to the Public on the Polygraphic Art, or the Copying or Multiplying Pictures, in Oil Colours, by a Chymical and Mechanical Proceſs, the Invention of Mr Joſeph Booth, Portrait Painter. 8vo. 6d. Cadell and Sewell.

THE nature and probable effects of this invention are ſet forth in this little tract with clearneſs, elegance, and comprehenſion of views worthy of an important diſcovery. Mechanical invention, ſays the author of the Addreſs, is one of the great pillars that ſupport the grandeur of the Britiſh empire. Though there are various manufactures and arts in which other nations, eſpecially the Germans, equal us in reſpect of excellence, with regard to expedition we are unrivalled.—

Hence,

Hence, notwithſtanding the high expence of living, and accumulated taxes, in articles of iron, ſteel, wool, cotton, turnery, earthen ware, and others, we are able to underſell nations where labour is twice as cheap as in England, the expence of living twice as low, and taxes twice as moderate. Theſe obſervations are juſt, and form a very natural introduction to the account that is here given of the Polygraphic Art.

This Art, we are informed, without any injury whatever to the original painting, produces a copy as exact a likeneſs as cannot, without difficulty, be diſtinguiſhed from the archetype, at the diſtance from which every good picture ought to be viewed, while the price at which it can be delivered to the Public is a mere trifle, commonly under, but never exceeding the tenth part of the value of the original.—The experience of twelve years, we are aſſured, renders it almoſt certain that theſe pictures, being done in oil colours, will, at leaſt, equal their originals in point of duration. The writer or writers of the Addreſs conſider the Polygraphic Art under three different views.—Firſt, as an ingenious art, ſecondly, as influencing morals, and, thirdly, as an object of policy, and an article of commerce. Having ſhewn the mutual connection that ſubſiſts among all the arts and ſciences, how much the improvement of one leads to the advancement of another, and the happy influence of the whole on morals, they ſay,

"But it is in a political and commercial light, which was the third view, as was obſerved, in which painting might be conſidered, that this multiplying art is of the higheſt importance. It muſt appear obvious to every perſon of diſcernment, that painting, as an art, contributes in an eminent degree to the grandeur and conſequence of a nation. It tends to raiſe a national character, and to invite to the countries in which it flouriſhes, travellers of diſtinction from other kingdoms. The invention of Polygraphy encourages a genius for painting, and, by reducing the prices of the ornamental branches of that art, it will give a ſpirit of elegance and magnificence to our houſes in the eye of foreigners, who will be tempted to carry into their own countries thoſe articles of ſplendid furniture which are purchaſed at ſo eaſy a rate in England. And thus this invention, it is to be hoped, will prove no inconſiderable ſource of national wealth. But on the important head of its utility it will be proper to ſpeak at greater length.

"Real grandeur does not conſiſt in a profuſion of gold and tinſel ſhew, which dazzles the ſight by the vividneſs and richneſs of colour, but neither amuſes the fancy nor engages the heart. The eye is never ſo much pleaſed, as when the object of perception gives exerciſe to the fancy, and calls into action the various energies of the mind; a purpoſe for which allegorical and hiſtorical paintings are particularly adapted.

"There is no method now in uſe, of producing an expreſſive, intereſting, and highly-finiſhed picture, that is not attended with the moſt exquiſite pains and trouble. As pieces of this kind are to be produced only by the cloſeſt labour and application, they are neceſſarily advanced to ſo great a price that very few can afford to purchaſe them. Indeed highly finiſhed pictures are ſeldom to be met with at all. By this new method of drawing and colouring, however, all the effect of the finiſhed graces and perfections will be introduced, of which paintings are ſuſceptible. The prices now given for the finiſhed paintings of the Flemiſh and Italian maſters ſufficiently evince the value of the copies that are made, with ſuch exactneſs, by the Polygraphic Art. And, from this circumſtance, the author, and patrons and proprietors of this invention, are encouraged to hope for the public countenance and protection, as they will produce pictures for a mere trifle, poſſeſſed of a degree of elegance, and perfection of colouring and varniſhing, as cannot be equalled but by an immenſity of labour in a firſt rate artiſt.

"Copies of good originals, diffuſed through the country at a cheap rate, will induce many gentlemen to purchaſe them who never would have thought of giving the value of high prized original pictures, but though beginning with ſuch a trifle, they may imbibe a taſte for painting, be induced to enlarge the collection, and, by degrees, gain ſuch a taſte and knowledge of the art, as not to be contented with copies alone, but, in the end, will be urged on to beſpeak originals, of the beſt maſters, and thus become patrons and encouragers of the art. This has generally happened with moſt gentlemen who have made capital collections of paintings. It has often been from a ſmall beginning, perhaps from a ſingle picture, that they have been led to form thoſe collections, which are now the admiration of every perſon of taſte.

"It is well known that very conſiderable ſums of money are annually carried out of this

this kingdom, for the purchaſe of foreign paintings, both copies and originals, and that in this traffic many impoſitions have been made, and frauds committed The invention of Polygraphy evidently tends to remedy theſe diſadvantages and abuſes, while, at the ſame time, it does not oppoſe itſelf to the honeſt induſtry and ingenuity of the collector and dealer in pictures, who has the ſame market as uſual, nor there is no doubt of the Polygraphic copies becoming hereafter a good object of ſpeculation, from a circumſtance of value, as the Society mean to adhere to the mode of ſtriking off only a certain number of copies of each ſubject, which, when finiſhed, the apparatus is deſtroyed, and no more done of ſuch ſubject by means of the Polygraphic Art In conſequence, when that number is ſold and diſtributed, ſuch of them as may by eventual circumſtances come to ſale, will open as extenſive a field for advantageous traffic as originals Theſe productions muſt likewiſe become a ſafe and entire fund for foreign markets, in every country where the polite arts are encouraged

"It is unneceſſary to diſplay more fully the utility of the Polygraphic Art Other advantages, beſides thoſe that have been here enumerated, will be diſcovered by time and experience, which not only unfold the myſteries of nature, but alſo new purpoſes to which theſe diſcoveries may be applied

"In the mean time it may be ſafely affirmed, that the Polygraphic Invention, inſtead of marring, will promote the art of painting, by encreaſing the demand for pictures, by preſerving the ſtyle and the maſterly colouring of the greateſt artiſts from genuine and natural taſte, handing them down unimpaired to the lateſt poſterity, diſplaying their peculiar excellencies, and tracing their analogies to each other In one word, this invention may be conſidered, in every reſpect, as being *mute* to painting, which engraving is to deſign, and which the art of printing is to that of writing"

The Proprietors of this invention and liberal Patrons of Mr Booth, on whoſe authority theſe facts and ſentiments are ſtated in the Addreſs to the public, are gentlemen, as we are well informed, who, from their private characters, as well as circumſtances and ſituation in life, are worthy of all credit and confidence

Arundel A Novel 2 vols 12mo 5s Dilly

SIR John Hawkins, in his Life of Dr Johnſon, has hurled his anathema againſt Novels in general, as tending to corrupt the underſtanding and deprave the heart, but his feeble vengeance, like the enervated arm of the aged Priam, hurls a harmleſs dart, *telum imbelle ſine ictu* To amuſe the fancy by means of an ingenious and well-conſtructed tale is certainly the readieſt way to reach the heart Writers of the preceptive kind, by aſſuming the tone of ſuperior knowledge, always give a ſilent diſguſt to the natural pride and vanity of the human mind, and thereby frequently impede the good they intend to promote, but the Noveliſt, if he diſcharges his duty with fidelity, inſtructs while he inſtructs, and inſenſibly leads his readers by the ſilken bands of pleaſure into the paths of morality and virtue

It is to Novels alone that we can look for juſt repreſentations of life and manners, for leſſons founded in the unadulterated feelings of nature, and if by a ſtory of *fictitious woe* the boſom can be made to feel one compaſſionate ſenſation for *real miſery*, the Noveliſt attains what perhaps the Divine has frequently aſſayed in vain. But unapproachable as ſome of novel writing is generally undertaken by thoſe who are entirely diſqualified to perform the important taſk, and productions of this denomination have thereby fallen into a degree of contempt and diſcredit from which they will not very eaſily be reſcued If there be any truth in theſe preliminary obſervations, the public curioſity muſt be conſiderably excited when we announce that Mr Cumberland, the author of the Obſerver, is alſo the author of the preſent Novel We cannot, however, pay an equal tribute of praiſe to both performances, and juſtice compels us to acknowledge, that in peruſing Arundel our expectations have been diſappointed The hero of the tale is originally perfect From the churliſh of a recluſe ſcholaſtic, he is made to ſtart at once into the great world, completely poſſeſſed of every faſhionable and ſeducing charm, and he is every competent to the acompliſhments which it is well known time and opportunity can alone acquire Lady Louiſa, the object of his love, is lively, verſatile, and ſometimes violent, but ſhe wants a portion of that fine ſuſceptibility and ſoftneſs which diſtinguiſhes and adorn "the moſt amiable of the ſex" Her mother, Lady G poſſeſſes a temper-

neſs of heart unnatural to her advanced period of life, which betrays her into an abſurd and indelicate fondneſs for the lover of her daughter. The characters of Lord G— an artful and plotting ſtateſman of Sir George Revel, an inſolent and abandoned young man of family and faſhion, and of Sir Joſeph Arundel, an ambitious and ſycophantic clergyman; are drawn with the pencil of a maſter, and deſerve great praiſe. The portrait alſo of a lively and vivacious mind, tempered by reflection, and guided by delicacy, in the character of Lady Jane F— may be placed in the ſame rank.

The ſtyle in which theſe letters are preſented to the Public, though Mr Cumberland acknowledges he has taken ſome pains with them, is by no means equal to that of his other productions. It is ſometimes confuſed by circumlocution, and frequently rendered tedious and languid by an extenſion of the periods beyond their natural length. The firſt volume is in every reſpect ſuperior to the ſecond, but both of them contain doctrines which may miſlead weak minds from the paths of morality and virtue. The pernicious practice of duelling is powerfully ſupported, and many ſpecious obſervations are made to juſtify, under certain circumſtances, the crime of conjugal infidelity. Religion alſo does no recommendation from the tenets appropriated to the character of its diſciple, Dr Arundel. Several little pieces of poetry are interſperſed through the work, and we ſhall take our leave of it by ſubmitting the following ſpecimen to the judgment of our readers—

" Faſt by the Medway's ſilver tide,
Beneath the woodbine's fragrant ſhade,
Love's roving god by chance eſpied
A ruſtic grot, and thus he ſaid—

" Hail, Grot! ſo ſilent and ſo ſweet,
" Impending o'er this glaſſy ſtream,
" Be henceforth thou my favour'd ſeat,
" Propitious to the lover's theme!

" Here if the modeſt youth aſſays
" With faultering lips to move the fair,
" In the cold damſel's heart I'll raiſe
" A pity that ſhall grant his prayer.

" Here if the ſtubborn maid ſhall ſpy
" The melting tear his cheek bedew,
" I'll launch an arrow from his eye
" Shall pierce her proud heart thro and thro'

" Then wild and raging all amain
" With her tormented boſom's ſmart,
" Save me, ſhe'll cry, oh, eaſe my pain,
" And draw this arrow from my heart!

" He with fond arms encircling round
" Shall preſs her to his faithful breaſt,
" And the ſame hand that gave the wound
" Shall lull its agonies to reſt."

A true Eſtimate of the Light of Inſpiration and the Light of Human Learning, before and ſince the Apoſtolic Age. 4to. 1s 6d. Faulder.

THIS writer profeſſedly enters the liſts againſt the truly learned and reſpectable Biſhop of St Davids, who, in a ſermon preached at an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, and ſince printed, aſſerted the abſolute neceſſity of human learning as a qualification for the Chriſtian Miniſtry, and his Lordſhip further attempted to prove (and for aught his preſent antagoniſt hath ſaid to the contrary, it was proved effectually) that this was ſuperſeded by God, inſtead of that ſupernatural gift of the ſpirit, which was the portion of the Apoſtles and their immediate ſucceſſors. Thus was evidently a home thruſt at thoſe Enthuſiaſts with which our land abounds, but while it was deſigned to check their arrogant pretenſions to the Goſpel Miniſtry, it contained a very important and uſeful charge to thoſe who were, or intended to be, engaged in that *high calling*.

Now the character of Dr Horſley, as a Miniſter and a writer, being ſuch as to give celebrity to every thing he publiſhes, no wonder the ſpirit of *Fanaticiſm* trembled for her ſons, and accordingly the reverend Author of the preſent pamphlet is enliſted under her influence, to aſſert her cauſe. But, alas! while he affects to run down *Human Learning* in order to exalt the notion of *Divine Inſpiration*, his own performance ſhews that he is equally a ſtranger to both.

He makes a parade, indeed, in *Hebrew*, *Greek* and *Latin*, but if we are to judge from what appears before us, he is not qualified to decry Human Learning except from his own want of it, and as to *Inſpiration*, his claim can go no higher than to that of *Fanatic Dullneſs*.

W.

A Diſ-

A Diſcourſe on the Government of the Thoughts By George Tullie, Sub-Dean of York A New Edition 12mo 2s Robinſons

THOUGH this little tract hath eſcaped our notice till now, yet we do not think it too late to give it that recommendation which it ſo juſtly deſerves The author has anatomiſed the human heart with an accuracy and minuteneſs above any other moral or theological writer we ever read And as he was careful in making his obſervations, ſo he appears to have had a ſtrong judgment to improve them The ſtile is plain, but not inelegant, tho' the author wrote above a century ago

We ſincerely, for ourſelves, thank the publiſhers for reſcuing ſo valuable a piece from the jaws of oblivion, and we take a pleaſure in recommending it to the peruſal of all thoſe who wiſh to be in peace with themſelves in the eſteem of the world, and in the favour of Him whoſe favour is better than it W

Alfred, or, a Narrative of the daring and illegal Meaſures to ſuppreſs a Pamphlet entitled "Strictures on the Declaration of Horne Tooke, Eſq reſpecting her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, commonly called Mrs. Fitzgibert, with intereſting Remarks on a Regency Proving, on the Principles of Law and Common Senſe, that a certain illuſtrious Perſonage is not eligible to the important Truſt," &c 8vo. 1s 6d

TO what an infamous degree of licentiouſneſs may not the beſt of bleſſings be extended! The liberty of the preſs is one of the moſt eſtimable privileges we enjoy; and yet ſome miſcreants are continually uſing under its influence to foment ſedition, propagate ſcandal, and deſtroy the peace of their neighbours If the author of this pamphlet was himſelf endowed with that *common-ſenſe* mentioned in the title-page, we think he ought to be ſeverely puniſhed for the daring impudence he has here ſhewn to high and reſpectable characters But his folly is his ſafeguard, he is in a proper capacity for *Bedlam*, and not for the pillory, and we would recommend it to his friends, if friends he has, to place him as a companion with Margaret Nicholſon. W

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THESE Tales are written in a ſtyle very ſuperior to thoſe romantic and baneful publications which are commonly, though not always avowedly, inſcribed to *the heart* The old and young of both ſexes may receive inſtruction and amuſement from the peruſal of them, without diſgracing their underſtandings, or corrupting their virtue They are profeſſedly calculated to beguile that "*idle hour*," the *tædium* and *ennui* of which the moſt alert and active mind will ſometimes feel, and find it arduous to remove. The Author ſeems to have had in view the celebrated work of *Marmontel*, but it will be very difficult to *equal*, and perhaps impoſſible to *excel* the merit of *His Contes Moraux* He has, however, produced a collection of entertaining tales, founded on nature, related with elegance, and varied with ingenuity Many of them are deeply affecting, and ſenſibility will find it difficult to reſtrain the ſympathetic tear, while it laments the misfortunes into which the intemperance of youthful paſſion and miſguided judgment are made to betray ſeveral of the characters Every tale is introduced by moral reflections ſuited to the ſubject of it, and the mind is thereby prevented from being improperly biaſſed by the ſubſequent feelings of the heart

Frederick, or, the Libertine A Novel 2 vols 12mo 6s

THE author of this novel has not flattered himſelf in vain that he has merited the favour of mankind by endeavouring to fix the minds of his readers to the contemplation of human manners, and the intereſting ſcenes of common life, for in aiming to amuſe the fancy, approach the heart, and engage the paſſions, he has, to uſe his own words, been ſtudiouſly attentive to bring his obſervations home to the buſineſs and boſoms of ſocial beings, and we truſt they will tend, as he wiſhes, to baniſh the influence of temptation, to reſtore the power of conſcience, and to rectify the underſtanding He has certainly enforced the firſt principle of moral rectitude, "*that in the purſuit of pleaſure we ſhould never depart from the paths of virtue and honour*" As a moraliſt, therefore, we think that his readers may fully gratify his expectations, and diſmiſs the Libertine not only with reſpect, but applauſe.

OBSERVA-

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of the CUCKOO.

By Mr EDWARD JENNER, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

[From a Paper read before the ROYAL SOCIETY, March 13, 1788.]

[*Concluded from Page* 18]

IT appears a little extraordinary, that two cuckoos egg should ever be deposited in the same nest, as the young one produced from one of them must inevitably perish: yet I have known two instances of this kind, one of which I shall relate.

June 10, 1787, one cuckoo and a hedge-sparrow were hatched in the same nest this morning; one hedge-sparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, I observed the cuckoo for the purpose of the nest, which continued until it had attained its noon, when one of them, which was somewhat superior in size, turned to the other, together with the young hedge-sparrow and the unhatched egg. This circumstance was very remarkable. The cuckoo immediately appeared to have the nest, as it continued the other several times especially to the top of the nest, and then sank down again, oppressed by the weight of its burden, till at length, after various efforts, the nest prevailed, and was afterwards brought up by the hedge-sparrows.

I come now to consider the principal matter that has agitated the mind of the naturalist respecting the cuckoo: why, like other birds, it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs, and rear its own young?

There is certainly no reason to be derived from the formation of this bird why, in common with others, it should not perform all these several offices, for it has every requisite perfectly formed for collecting materials and building a nest. Neither is there any thing in the shape or internal structure to prevent its regular incubation, nor is it by any means supposed to be precluded from bringing food to its young. It would be needless to enumerate the various opinions of authors on this subject, from Aristotle to the present time. Those of the ancients appear to be either visionary, or erroneous, and the attempts of the moderns toward its investigation have been confined within very narrow limits, for they have gone but little farther in their researches than to examine the external structure of the bird, and having found it possessed of a capacious mouth, with a thin external covering, conclude that the pressure upon this part, in a sitting posture, prevented incubation. They have not considered that many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of cuckoos: the stomach of the owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almost as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they considered, that the stomachs of nestlings are always much distended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the nest, supports, in a great degree, the weight of the whole body, which is, in a sitting bird, at no time very much pressed upon, for the breast in that case fills up chiefly the cavity of the nest, for which purpose, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted.

This observation, I presume, may be sufficient to shew that the cuckoo is not rendered incapable of incubation through a peculiarity in the formation of its stomach; but, to render the matter still more decisive, I shall here give you the following fact.

In the summer of 1787, I saw, in the nest of a hedge-sparrow, a cuckoo, which, from its superior appearance, appeared to be nearly a fortnight old. On inspecting it more minutely, I observed two hedge-sparrows' eggs under it. As I supposed them part of the number which had been thrown out by the hedge-sparrow with the cuckoo's egg, and that they had become addled, as hens sometimes will after sitting a long time, I removed them from the nest, and found a living young one, from which circumstance I was convinced that the cuckoo was hatched, and had ejected its companions. The parent birds continued to feed their young one for a considerable time after it had forsaken the nest.

As I was unacquainted with the fact, that the young cuckoo turned out the eggs of its foster-parents, I was at a loss to account for the disappearance of those with which these eggs were deposited.

In a short time, however, in another hedge-sparrow's nest, a young cuckoo, about the same size as the former, I observed two hedge-sparrows' eggs, which I threw out upon a few days, and had the mortification to see placed to the spot. I applied to the cuckoo. On the morning after it had been in this situation, the parent pointed to the nest, at a little distance from the place of my residence, came to inform me that the eggs were hatched. On going

going to the place, and examining the neſt, I found nothing in it but the cuckoo and the ſhells of the wagtail's eggs. The fact, therefore, of the birds being hatched, I do not give you as coming immediately under my own eye, but the teſtimony of the perſon appointed to watch the neſt was corroborated by that of another witneſs

To what cauſe then may we attribute the ſingularities of the cuckoo? May they not be owing to the following circumſtances? the ſhort reſidence this bird is allowed to make in the country where it is deſtined to propagate its ſpecies, and the call that nature has upon it, during that ſhort reſidence, to produce a numerous progeny The cuckoo's firſt appearance here is about the middle of April Its egg is not ready for incubation till ſome weeks after its arrival, ſeldom before the middle of May A fortnight is taken up by the ſitting bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the neſt before it flies, and the foſter-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period, ſo that, if a cuckoo ſhould be ready with an egg much ſooner than the time pointed out, not a ſingle reſting, even one of the earlieſt, would be fit to provide for itſelf before its parent would be inſtinctively directed to ſeek a new reſidence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for old cuckoos take their final leave of this country the firſt week in July

Had nature allowed the cuckoo to have ſtaid here as long as ſome other migrating birds, which produce a ſingle ſet of young ones (as the ſwift or nightingale, for example) and had allowed her to have reared as large a number as any bird is capable of bringing up at one time, theſe might not have been ſufficient to have anſwered her purpoſe, but by ſending the cuckoo from one neſt to another, ſhe is reduced to the ſame ſtate as the bird whoſe neſt we daily rob of an egg, in which caſe the ſtimulus for incubation is ſuſpended Of this we have a familiar example in the common domeſtic fowl That the cuckoo actually lays a great number of eggs, diſſection ſeems to prove very decifively Upon a comparſion I had an opportunity of making between the *ovarium*, or *racemus viteliorum*, of a female cuckoo, killed juſt as ſhe had begun to lay, and of a pullet killed in the ſame ſtate, no eſſential diſtarence appeared The uterus of each contained an egg perfectly formed, and ready for excluſion, and the ovarium exhibited a large cluſter of eggs gradually advanced from a very diminutive ſize, to the greateſt the yolk acquires before it is received into the oviduct The appearance of one killed on the third of July was very different In this I could diſtinctly trace a great number of the membranes which had diſcharged yolks into the oviduct, and one of them appeared as if it had parted with a yolk the preceding day The ovarium ſtill exhibited a cluſter of enlarged eggs, but the moſt forward of them was ſcarcely larger than a muſtard-ſeed

I would not be underſtood to advance that every egg which ſwells in the ovarium at the approach or commencement of the propagating ſeaſon is brought to perfection but it appears clearly, that a bird, in obedience to the dictates of her own will, to ſome hidden cauſe in the animal œconomy, can either retard or bring forward her eggs Beſide the example of the common fowl above alluded to, many others occur If you deſtroy the neſt of a blackbird, a robin, or almoſt any ſmall bird, in the ſpring, when ſhe has laid her uſual number of eggs, it is well known to every one, who has paid any attention to enquiries of this kind, in how ſhort a ſpace of time ſhe will produce a freſh ſet Now, had the bird been ſuffered to have proceeded without interruption in her natural courſe, the eggs would have been hatched, and the young ones brought to a ſtate capable of providing for themſelves, before ſhe would have been induced to make another neſt, and excited to produce another ſet of eggs from the ovarium If the bird had been deſtroyed at the time ſhe was ſitting on her firſt laying of eggs, diſſection would have ſhewn the ovarium containing a great number in an enlarged ſtate, and advancing in the uſual progreſſive order. Hence it plainly appears, that birds can keep back or bring forward, under certain limitations, their eggs at any time during the ſeaſon appointed for them to lay, but the cuckoo, not being ſubject to the common interruptions, goes on laying from the time ſhe begin, till the eve of her departure from this country for although old cuckoos in general take their leave the firſt week in July, and I never could ſee one after the 5th day of that month, yet I have known an inſtance of an egg's being hatched in the neſt of a hedge ſparrow ſo late as the 15th And a farther proof of their continuing to lay till the time of their leaving us may, I think, be fairly deduced from the appearances on diſſection of the female cuckoo above mentioned, killed on the 3d of July

Among the many peculiarities of the young cuckoo, there is one that ſhews itſelf very early Long before it leaves the neſt, it frequently, when irritated, aſſumes the manner of a bird of prey, looks ferocious, throws itſelf back, and pecks at any thing preſented

preſented to it with great vehemence, often at the ſame time making a chuckling noiſe like a young hawk Sometimes, when diſturbed in a ſmaller degree, it makes a kind of hiſſing noiſe, accompanied with a heaving motion of the whole body The growth of the young cuckoo is uncommonly rapid

The chirp is plaintive, like that of the hedge ſparrow, but the ſound is not acquired from the foſter parent, as it is the ſame whether it be reared by the hedge-ſparrow, or any other bird It never acquires the adult note during its ſtay in this country

The ſtomach of young cuckoos contain a great variety of food On diſſecting one that was brought up by wagtails, and fed by them at the time it was ſhot, though it was nearly of the ſize and fulneſs of plumage of the parent-bird, I found in its ſtomach the following ſubſtances flies and beetles of various kinds, ſmall ſnails, with their ſhells unbroken, graſhoppers; caterpillars, part of a horſe bean, a vegetable ſubſtance reſembling bits of tough graſs, rolled into a ball, the ſeed of a vegetable that reſembled thoſe of the gooſe-graſs

In the ſtomach of one fed by hedge-ſparrow, the contents were almoſt entirely vegetable, ſuch as wheat, ſmall vetches, &c But this was the only inſtance of the kind I had ever ſeen, as theſe birds, in general, feed the young cuckoo with ſcarcely any thing but animal food However, it ſerved to clear up a point which before had ſomewhat puzzled me, for having found the cuckoo's egg in the neſt of a green linnet, which begins very early to feed its young with vegetable food, I was apprehenſive, till I ſaw this fact, that this bird would have been an unfit foſter-parent for the young cuckoo

The titlark, I obſerve, feeds it principally with graſhoppers

But the moſt ſingular ſubſtance, ſo often met with in the ſtomachs of young cuckoos, is a ball of hair curiouſly wound up I have found it of various ſizes, from that of a pea to that of a ſmall nutmeg It ſeems to be compoſed chiefly of [illegible], and from the reſemblance it bears to the lining of the neſt, I conceive the bird ſwallows it while a neſtling In the ſtomachs of old cuckoos I have often ſeen maſſes of hair; but theſe had evidently once formed a part of the hairy caterpillar, which the cuckoo often feeds for its food

There ſeems to be no preciſe time fixed for the departure of young cuckoos. I believe they go off in ſucceſſion, probably as ſoon as they are capable of taking care of themſelves; for although they ſtay here till they become nearly equal in ſize and growth of plumage to the old cuckoo, yet in this very ſtate the foſtering care of the hedge ſparrow is not withdrawn from them. I have frequently ſeen the young cuckoo of ſuch a ſize that the hedge-ſparrow has perched on its back, or half expanded wing, in order to gain ſufficient elevation to put the food into its mouth At this advanced ſtage, I believe that young cuckoos procure ſome food for themſelves; like the young rook, for inſtance, which in part feeds itſelf, and is partly fed by the old ones till the approach of the pairing ſeaſon If they did not go off in ſucceſſion, it is probable we ſhould ſee them in large numbers by the middle of Auguſt; for as they are to be found in great plenty, when in a neſtling ſtate, they muſt now appear very numerous, ſince all of them muſt have quitted the neſt before this time But this is not the caſe; for they are not more numerous at any ſeaſon than the parent-birds are in the months of May and June

The ſame inſtinctive impulſe which directs the cuckoo to depoſit her eggs in the neſts of other birds, directs her young one to throw out the eggs and young of the owner of the neſt The ſcheme of nature would be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, for the little birds, deſtined to find ſuccour for the cuckoo, to find it alſo for their own young ones, after a certain period, nor would there be room for the whole to inhabit the neſt

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, JAN. 26

EARL Camden moved, that a meſſage might be ſent to the Commons, deſiring a conference.—Ordered —Two Maſters in Chancery carried the meſſage

The Houſe waited a quarter of an hour, when Mr. Quarme informed the Houſe that the Commons were in waiting ready to hold a conference with their Lordſhips in the Painted Chamber

The following Noble Lords were then choſen a Committee to confer with the Commons

Earl Camden, Lord Preſident.

Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward
Earl of Darlington
Viscount Wentworth.
Bishop of St. David's.
Bishop of Salisbury.
Lord Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen
Lord Sydney
Lord Hawkesbury.

The Lords of the Committee withdrew, and having taken their seats at the head of the table, in the Painted Chamber, the Lord President communicated to the Commons, that they had agreed to the Resolutions for the settlement of the Regency, which were brought up by the Commons, without any amendment. The conference then broke up.

The Committee withdrew into the House and reported.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

Lord Belgrave appeared at the bar, attended by ten Members, and desired a conference with their Lordships. The Commons being withdrawn, the Lord Chancellor put the question, when it was resolved to confer with the Commons immediately, in the Painted Chamber. The following Lords were chosen a Committee for that purpose.

Earl Camden, Lord President
Marquis of Stafford, Lord Privy Seal
Lord Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen
Viscount Wentworth
Bishop of Salisbury
Bishop of St. David's
Lord Sydney
Lord Hawkesbury

The Committee withdrew into the Painted Chamber, and took their seats, when Lord Belgrave, the Manager for the Commons, informed their Lordships, that in pursuance of the joint Resolutions of the two Houses, the Commons had entered into certain Resolutions respecting the Regency, and the care of his Majesty's person and Household, to which they desired their Lordships concurrence. The conference then broke up, and their Lordships returned to the House, when the Lord President reported the result of the conference.

The two following Resolutions of the House of Commons were then read.

"That a Committee be appointed to communicate to his Royal Highness the Prince "of Wales, the Resolution which the House "of Lords and Commons have agreed to, "for providing the means of supplying the "defect in the exercise of the Royal "authority under such regulations as the "present circumstances may require, and "that the Committee be directed to inform "his Royal Highness, that the

"Commons express their hopes that his "Royal Highness will accept the said charge, "as soon as an Act of Parliament can be "passed for carrying into effect the said pur-"pose.

"That the Resolution which relates to the "care of his Majesty's person, and the ma-"nagement of his Majesty's Household "being in the Queen, should be communi-"cated to her Majesty, with an address, "humbly desiring her Majesty, in the name "of the Commons, to take under "her care those important trusts, as soon as "an Act of Parliament can be passed for "that purpose."

The Lord Chancellor from the woolsack put the question upon the first Resolution, for addressing the Prince of Wales to take the Regency under certain restrictions and limitations when

The Lord President moved, that the words in the Resolutions from the Commons, might be filled up with the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal."

The question was put, and ordered.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question, that the Resolution so amended, do pass, when

The Duke of Northumberland rose.—His Grace observed, that before a Resolution of such importance was passed, it was necessary for the safety of the Constitution, and the honour of the Prince, that the terms of the Resolution should be properly defined.—The limitations were entered into in consequence of (the hoped) well formed expectations that his Majesty would speedily recover, otherwise it would be preposterous, unconstitutional and unnatural, to deprive the Regent, who must sustain all the invidious duties of a King, from participating any of those prerogatives which tended to soften the arduous task. The words which his Grace should have the honour to propose, were in their very nature so moderate and explanatory, that he sincerely hoped they would not be objected to by any noble Lord, for what could be more desirable to the House, to the Prince Regent, and to the nation, than that plenitude and perspicuity, which would of itself insure harmony to every part of the Government. The Duke certainly could not enter into a desire to involve his Royal Highness in any difficulty; much less could they with that there might remain the least doubt in his mind, that there was any intentional obscurity thrown into the Resolution, which might hereafter create doubts or difficulties. He should not attempt to enter into a question, every part of which had been so repeatedly and so fully discussed, but immediately submit the following amendment to the

judgment

judgment and candour of the Houſe—" And " we beg leave to add, that this Reſolution " is formed upon a well grounded hope, that " his Majeſty's illneſs will be only tempo- " rary, and of no long duration "

Lord Stormont roſe to ſecond the amendment His Lordſhip ſaid, the weight and conſequence in the ſtate of the Noble Duke, together with his amiable character, and great perſonal qualities, would, he hoped, induce the Houſe to accept the amendment

No anſwer being given, a dead ſilence of a minute took place —The Lord Chancellor put the queſtion, that the Reſolution with the amendment, (Lord Camden's) do paſs His Lordſhip declared the contents had carried the queſtion The ſubject not being well underſtood, Lord Portchester ſaid he apprehended by that determination, the Noble Duke's amendment was carried The Earl of Carliſle expreſſed the ſame opinion The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack He thought the determination had been perfectly underſtood It was always the rule to put the firſt amendment to the vote, and if that was rejected to put the ſecond amendment, by the adoption of the firſt the ſecond was of courſe rejected A ſhort converſation enſued, after which the ſecond Reſolution was read, " Humbly to addreſs her Majeſty, to take " into her care his Majeſty's perſon, and the " care of his Majeſty's Houſehold "

Upon this Reſolution the moſt extraordinary converſation (for I by no means merits the title of a *debate*) took place, that ever was heard in the Houſe of Lords It was wide and diffuſive in its objects, and diſcurſory in it nature to the extreme All the former arguments were again urged, which have been ſo often repeated in both Houſes, but in ſuch an irregular and diſconnected manner, that it is impoſſible to repeat them in detail, and they would be uſeleſs to our readers, if we had time or talents to recapitulate them And of this variegated heterogeneous matter we will endeavour to ſelect the *little* that was new or intereſting

The Earl of Carliſle complained of the contemptuous ſilence obſerved by his Majeſty's Miniſters, who had not deigned to favour the Houſe with a ſingle word of explanation on the ſubject of the queſtion Such treatment, he ſaid, was unworthy the perſons who held the high offices of State, and he doubted not would be felt as a ſpecies of diſdainful neglect, if they were ſo treated when out of office, on ſubjects of ſuch magnitude and importance as thoſe under conſideration His Lordſhip adverted to the ſpeech of a noble and learned Lord, (the Lord Chancellor) in a late debate That noble and learned Lord, he ſaid, it was well known had ability to catch at any argument that came within his reach. When therefore they ſaw that noble and learned Lord confine himſelf to a harſh inveƈtive againſt that ſide of the Houſe, and deal in declamation ſolely, it was fairly concluded that he would not have reſted on an appeal to the paſſions, if he had not found himſelf diveſted of argument, and that the cauſe which he roſe to ſupport could not be attempted to be upheld by other reaſon His Lordſhip argued upon the danger of pledging the Houſe by the Reſolution, and precluding them from the free exerciſe of their deliberative functions He ſaid, a hint had been given in that as well as the other Houſe, that the Prince of Wales was to have a Houſehold eſtabliſhed, in lieu of the patronage taken from him, what that Houſehold was to conſiſt of, ought to make a part of the communication then propoſed to be made to his Royal Highneſs

The Duke of Richmond aſſured the noble Earl, that it was not from any contempt for any noble Lord, who like the noble Earl had objected to the Reſolutions, that he had forborne to riſe before and ſay a word or two in favour of the Motion under conſideration It was merely from the impreſſion, that both Houſes having proceeded to fix to vote Reſolutions containing the general principles on which the bill to be brought in was to contain the detail the natural ſtep to be taken, as well out of reſpect to his Royal Highneſs as to the regularity of their proceedings, was to go up with the Reſolutions to the Prince, and learn from his Royal Highneſs whether he was willing to accept the Regency on thoſe conditions or not With regard to the Reſolutions having been debated as temporary in their nature, and that therefore there ought to be ſome words of limitation in the motion, he admitted that the Reſolution had been all along ſtated to contain reſtrictions ſo only to be applied in a caſe of a temporary nature, and the reaſon why any words of ſpecial limitation were not neceſſary in the motion was, it did already ſpecifically refer to ſuch reſtriction as the circumſtances of the caſe appeared *at preſent* to require His Grace reaſoned largely and deeply on the propriety of the meaſure then under conſideration, declaring that it appeared to him highly reſpectful to his Royal Highneſs, as the Houſe might, if they thought proper, proceed with ſo taking ſuch a ſtep, and when the Bill had paſſed into a law, his Royal Highneſs would not have an opportunity of objecting ſhould any part of the bill be found to contain clauſes not agreeable to him

Lord Stormont confeſſed his obligations to the noble Duke for having broken ſilence, ſince had it not been for the condeſcenſion of his

his ſtance, his Majeſty's Miniſters ſeemed all determined to have imitated the eloquence of Ajax, which, although it might be becoming that ſurly character, was not, in his opinion, a proper conduct to be obſerved by his Majeſty's Miniſters in a Houſe of Parliament, when a great and important meaſure was under conſideration. He ſaid he would not detain their Lordſhips long, but would, as ſhortly as poſſible, offer a few obſervations that ſtruck him on the moment In what he was going to ſtate, if he ſhould be wrong the noble Duke would ſet him right On Monday laſt, it had been underſtood, that the queſtion then before the Houſe was to have been moved, but as it had been apprehended that there might be a difference of opinion on the ſubject, the intention was given up, leſt there ſhould be any ground for a charge of taking the Houſe by ſurprize Undoubtedly the idea was a ſurprize, but he for one had been a good deal mortified at the delay, becauſe by that means the ſubject had been firſt agitated by their *good* and *gracious Inſtructors* the Houſe of Commons, whoſe *obedient* and *very humble ſervants* they were, as had been ſufficiently manifeſted ever ſince the Houſe of Commons had kindly taken on themſelves the office of *directing* that Houſe in their *duty* His Lordſhip ſaid, it ſeldom happened that he troubled their Lordſhips with any motion, but he remembered that he had propoſed one, when the Commercial Treaty was under diſcuſſion, declaring, that nothing contained in an addreſs then moved, ſhould be held to pledge that Houſe ſo as to preclude the freedom of debate in the diſcuſſion of any of the ſteps to be ſubſequently taken in that buſineſs A noble Lord, who was not then in the kingdom, had declared his propoſition to be a truiſm, and had moved the previous queſtion upon it, which had been carried, under the deciſion that it was unneceſſary to vote a truiſm He hoped, therefore, that the ſame doctrine which had been then eſtabliſhed, would prevail in the preſent inſtance, and that if the motion for carrying up the Reſolutions ſhould paſs, it would not be conſidered that the Houſe was precluded from the right to object to any part of the bill, which they all underſtood was grounded on thoſe Reſolutions His Lordſhip charged Miniſters with having deſerted the plain road to the object in view, and purſued a bye-way, which had cauſed much inconvenience and much delay He expatiated on the evil conſequences of that delay, and particularly enforced its miſchievous effect on foreign affairs He ſaid, in all matters of communication, he took it to be a general rule, that if a communication had been made privately, and it was afterwards thought that ſuch communication ought for ſpecial reaſons to be publicly made, the terms of the public communication ought to be the ſame as thoſe in which the private communication had been made. This rule, however, was departed from in the preſent inſtance he held in his hand, his Lordſhip ſaid, the letter which was ſtated to be the letter of the Miniſter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, communicating the Reſtrictions that were at the time they were ſent propoſed to be ſubmitted to the two Houſes, and which had ſince been voted. In the letter were theſe words, "that the Reſtriction were formed on the "ſuppoſition, that his Majeſty's illneſs was "only temporary, and might be of no long "duration" Theſe words, his Lordſhip ſaid, were written in the name of the Miniſter himſelf and his colleagues, and expreſsly ſtated to have been the whole foundation of the plan of proceedings that had been adopted in conſequence of his Majeſty's illneſs He aſked, why thoſe words had not made a part of the Reſolutions, unleſs it was that the Miniſter, however he might have derived advantage in debate from repeatedly uſing ſuch language, in fact meant a perpetual regulation; which he contended he muſt have meant, ſince the propriety of reviſing the limitations and reſtrictions impoſed on the Regent, was to depend upon a circumſtance which could never happen, viz whenever his Majeſty's Phyſicians ſhould be ſo totally ignorant of their profeſſion as to admit, what no man at any time could with certainty pronounce, namely, that his Majeſty's diſorder was incurable

The Lord Chancellor left the woolſack and declared, he thought it ſomewhat hard to have it thrown out at every turn, that every thing that had been ſaid, and had not been anſwered, ſhewed diſreſpect to the ſpeaker His Lordſhip ſaid, he well knew they were duſt and aſhes in compariſon with the noble Lords who had choſen to call themſelves one ſide of the Houſe, and that when they addreſſed the Houſe, they were ſubject to animadverſion, and to have it imputed to them that they were not capable of arguing His Lordſhip reaſoned upon the Reſolutions and Motion, obſerving, that as to any limitation, the whole plan obviouſly formed a regulation meant to ceaſe when the occaſion ceaſed, and when a new occaſion offered, a new regulation would be to be made With regard to the whole being a meditated plan, to throw a check in the way of a new Government, he did not in truth, believe that it was ſo felt Certain he was, that if it was a meditated plan, he was a perfect ſtranger to it, and no party to that concert He looked upon the amount of the reſtrictions in a very

different

different point of view, and conceived them to be so much more salutary, that if he had been to advise those who were supposed to be in the confidence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he would have advised them, at the peril of his life, to have met them more than half way with a view to provide for the safe return of his Majesty to his Government on his recovery His Lordship said, he could have invented a plan, that would firmly fix an authority, which planted in so kindly a soil, could not have failed to have proved prosperous and flourishing. He could, he said, have chalked out in his own mind a plan that would have better pleased his judgment, than that which had been adopted, but *that*, considering that other mens opinions were to be consulted, and different matters attended to, was, allowing for the clash of the times, the best that under all the circumstances of the case could be brought forward His Lordship said, the Household of the Prince of Wales was not then under consideration Whatever it meant, he took it for granted, that from its nature, it must be something to be settled subsequent to the appointment of a Regent He knew nothing of it, "sufficient to the day was the evil thereof" At present, the sole consideration before the House, was the motion to carry up the Resolutions to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales With regard to that measure, he denied that there was any want of respect to the Prince in going up with the Resolutions, on the contrary, the mode of proceeding was, in his mind, the most respectful that could be followed He stated why he thought so, and took notice, that some strictures had been laid in the course of the debate on the amendment having been moved by a most puissant Prince That sort of distinction, he said, was what could not be endured in that House There it was customary for all the Peers to be considered as equal, and though they well knew the difference made by elevated rank, high station, ancient families, splendid fortunes, and exalted virtues, yet, in a parliamentary point of view, a motion was equally entitled to be respectfully entertained, whether it came from a Right Hon Baron or a noble Duke, who in his title was styled a most puissant Prince

The Earl of Carlisle rose to justify himself for what he had said, in his former speech His Lordship said when a Lord of the noble and learned Lords abilities addressed himself to the passions, he had a right to say he had no argument, and when they were told, in language of great force and eloquence, and consequently that could not fail to make a great impression on the noble and learned Lords audience, that if they attempted to divide a motion, relating to the safe of the King's person, and to separate the patronage and controul of the Household, they were deserting the King, like Darius, in his utmost need, did the noble and learned Lord think that it was to pass without any animadversion? His Lordship said, that charging them with having abandoned their King, and left him

"Deserted in his utmost need
"By those his former bounty fed,"

was treating them rather like Lazarus who was fed by crumbs from the rich man's table, than like British Noblemen. His Lordship took notice of what the noble and learned Lord had said, of the advice he would have given at the peril of his life, and argued as if the Lord Chancellor had questioned the propriety of the Prince's conduct

The Lord Chancellor rose to explain, declaring that he had never said a word about the conduct of his Royal Highness, which he did not presume to question; he had talked of the advice which he would have given those who were supposed to be his Royal Highness's Counsellors

Lord Stormont rose shortly to animadvert on the noble and learned Lord having said, "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof," and declared that he knew nothing of the establishment for the Prince of Wales His Lordship said, the Minister in another House had held triumphant language on the subject, and had declared, when all his Ministerial functions were resigned, he would take upon himself the odium of proposing that establishment His Lordship referred the noble and learned Lord to a former debate in that House, when it had been expressly declared, that it was intended to give the Prince of Wales an establishment suitable to the dignity of the Regent He asked, had the noble and learned Lord been so occupied since by his various duties, that he had buried in the river of oblivion what he formerly knew? All he said, who knew the Prince of Wales's sentiments, knew that it was repugnant to his mind, to form an establishment by an unnecessary expence to the country His Lordship added other arguments of a similar tendency

The Lord Chancellor said a few words in reply

The Marquis Townshend, Lord Portchester, and Lord Fitzwilliam severally spoke against the motion, as calculated to carry up imperfect and incomplete Resolutions to the Prince of Wales

Lord Rodnor asked if voting the motion would preclude him or any other noble Lord from freely discussing and objecting to any part

part of the bill that they might disapprove, when it should come under consideration?

Lord Sydney said, undoubtedly every noble Lord would be at liberty to give a free opinion, and vote as he should think proper on any future measure relative to the subject

The Duke of Richmond justified his former argument, which had been questioned by Lord Portchester and Lord Fitzwilliam His Grace complained of Lord Stormont having produced a mutilated publication of the letters that had passed between the Minister and the Prince of Wales, and argued upon it He asked, why were not two other letters that had made a part of that correspondence produced? the letter preceding that of the Minister, and the letter succeeding that of his Royal Highness He defended the Lord Chancellor's speech of Friday, and observed, that noble and learned Lord had been far to have appealed to the passions But it was to be remembered that the noble and learned Lord had first offered arguments, and those of the strongest nature, and how then had it that these arguments went to do, I'll not appeal to the passions, but to the feelings of the House? The Duke asked, what could be more powerful appeal than to the feelings of their Lordships He argued this very ably, and pointed out that a different reason was urged in the Protest from that relied on in debate, in objection to the resolution relative to making Regency In debate, it had been contended that the power was necessary to the Regent, to enable him to reward merit In the Protest, the argument was, that the power of creating Peers was the only bound of the Prerogative sufficiently powerful to afford a remedy against a combination in this House The secret, therefore, was out!

Lord Hay defended the Protest which he had signed

Lord Fitzwilliam did the same

Lord Hawkesbury stated, that such of their Lordships who had voted for the Resolutions, were bound in men of honour and conscience not to vote against measures grounded on those Resolutions on a slight reason, or unless new matter was introduced into those measures

At length after several of the noble speakers had been unprotestedly, the question was called for and put, when the motion was agreed to without a division The second motion was also agreed to, and a conference desired with the Commons to acquaint them therewith

The House then upon motion, it being eight o'clock, was adjourned to

FRIDAY, JAN 30

The Lord Chancellor came to the House at eleven —At twelve the House was adjourned to next day

His Lordship then, according to the order of the day, went to Westminster abbey, preceded by the officers of the House, and accompanied by ten Bishops

The sermon was delivered by Dr Pretyman, Bishop of Lincoln, who took his text from the eighth chapter of St John, the thirty second verse, "And ye shall know the TRUTH, and the TRUTH shall make you free" From which he drew a plain and candid discourse upon the ground, that the tenets of the Church of England were the truth, and that political liberty was closely united to the tenets of the Gospel ——He touched with much temper and accuracy upon the disposition and tumultuousness of the times in which the event occurred they had to lament, but with a commendable forbearance dropped not a single allusion to the politics of the present day

SATURDAY, JAN 31

The Lord Chancellor being so much indisposed as not to be able to attend, Earl Bathurst sat on the woolsack in his stead

The thanks of the House were ordered to the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr Pretyman) for his sermon preached yesterday before them

The Lords of the Council Lord Camden &c. &c. &c. and the Lord Privy Seal, according to the orders of their Lordships, waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Address, to which his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I thank you for communicating to me "the Resolutions agreed to by the two "Houses, and I request you to assure them "in my name, that my duty to the King "my Father, and my anxious concern for "the safety and interests of the people, "which must be endangered by a longer "suspension of the exercise of the Royal "Authority, together with my respect for "the united desires of the two Houses, "outweigh in my mind every other consideration, and will determine me to undertake the weighty and important trust "proposed to me, in conformity to the Resolutions now communicated to me I "am sensible of the difficulties that must "attend this trust in the peculiar circumstances in which it is committed to my "charge, in which, as I am acquainted "with no former example, my hopes of a "successful administration cannot be founded

"on

"on any paſt experience; but conſidering "that the limitations on the exerciſe of the "Royal Authority deemed neceſſary for the "preſent, have been approved only by the "two Houſes as a temporary meaſure, "founded on the loyal hope, in which I "ardently participate, that his Majeſty's "diſorder may not be of long duration, and "truſting in the mean while that I ſhall re-"ceive a zealous and united ſupport in the "two Houſes, and in the nation, propor-"tioned to the difficulty attending the diſ-"charge of my truſt in this interval, I will "entertain the pleaſing hope that my faith-"ful endeavours to preſerve the intereſts "of the King, the Crown, and People, "may be ſucceſsful."

Lord Waldegrave reported that he had, with Lord Aylesbury, waited upon her Majeſty with their Lordſhips Addreſs, to which ſhe had been pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My duty and gratitude to the King, and "the ſenſe I muſt ever entertain of my great "obligations to this country, will certainly "engage my moſt earneſt attention to the "anxious and momentous truſt intended to "be repoſed in me by Parliament. It will "be a great conſolation to me to receive the "aid of a Council, of which I ſhall ſtand "ſo much in need, in diſcharge of a duty "wherein the happineſs of my future life is "indeed deeply intereſted, but which, a "higher object, the happineſs of a great, "loyal and affectionate people renders ſtill "more important."

Lord Southampton then roſe, and after expreſſing his ſincere wiſh that the anſwer and ſentiments of his Royal Highneſs might be known by the people, moved, "that the "meſſage to his Royal Highneſs the Prince "of Wales be printed, with his Royal "Highneſs's anſwer thereto."

Lord Ridnor moved, "that the meſſage "to the Queen, and her Majeſty's anſwer "thereto, be printed."

Ordered.

The order of the day being read for the Houſe going into a Committee on the State of the Nation, Earl Bathurſt left the woolſack, Lord Walſingham was called to the table, and their Lordſhips immediately reſolved themſelves into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the State of the Nation.

The Lord Preſident then roſe and ſaid, their Lordſhips having received the aſſent of her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the manner the Houſe had juſt heard, it was incumbent on the Committee to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch in a buſineſs, where even the delays

[redacted] on [redacted] which appeared to [redacted] a formal Reſolution to [redacted] their own proceedings. [redacted] ſent, it muſt be admitted [redacted] tion, being incomplete and [redacted] out the aſſiſtance of the third Eſtate, [redacted] two Houſes of Parliament in ſuch a [redacted] were an impotent, a maimed, and [redacted] trunk, without functions and without energy, and could do no one Legiſlative Act until they were *crown'd* and animated by the preſence, or aſſent of the Sovereign. A lamented calamity had rendered that preſence and that aſſent impoſſible to be received. The King, therefore, deprived of the aſſiſtance of the King in his *natural capacity*, they were compelled to reſort to his *political capacity*. There was but one organ by which this aſſiſtance could be derived, or by which they could be reſtored to their natural functions, and this organ was the Great Seal. This was in fact the *mouth* of the King, it was the inſtrument by which he declared his will, and was therefore the only one by which the Courts below could be brought to recognize their proceedings formally and legally as an Act of Parliament!—This mode of proceeding had, however, been ridiculed as a *phantom*! It had been ſaid, that ſuch an act would be an emanation from, not an addition to, their authority. But would thoſe who were thus free in their ridicule, impart any other mode by which they could be extricated from their preſent difficulty? Would they ſay that the Prince of Wales could of his own authority proceed to open the Parliament in due form? No! That was impoſſible, for until an Act of Parliament created the Prince Regent, the Reſolutions of the two Houſes declared that he poſſeſſed no political authority, and conſequently the Parliament could not be opened by him, nor by any other, without the uſe of what had been ſo frequently termed a fiction. Did they require that the Lord Chancellor ſhould put himſelf into ſuch a ſituation of perſonal hazard, as of his own accord to put the Great Seal to any bill? They were compelled therefore by neceſſity to reſort to a Reſolution of the two Houſes, empowering the proper perſons to make uſe of the Great Seal—an inſtrument which his Lordſhip ſaid was of ſuch great and particular authority, that even if the Lord Chancellor committed a high miſdemeanor by affixing it to Letters Patent, thoſe inſtruments muſt be conſidered valid, they would have the full force of law, and could not be diſputed by any of the Judges. His Lordſhip, in ſupport of his doctrine, referred to ſeveral precedents, but argued principally

upon

[illegible] antiquity of Henry the [illegible] But those precedents, his Lordship [illegible] had been ridiculed, had been declared by those persons not fit to be acted upon, as having been formed in times of barbarity. He would however take upon himself to say to such persons, that however superior we might be in the knowledge of arts, and in the accommodation and luxury of life, to our *barbarous ancestors*, it by no means followed that we were better acquainted with the forms of Parliament, or with the law of the Constitution. to those *barbarous* ancestors were their *polite* posterity obliged for some of the best Acts on the Statute Book, and for the most essential forms of Parliament and the Constitution His Lordship quoted the conduct of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whose character as a lawyer and a man of integrity he highly panegyrised, and who had inferred the Great Seal to be affixed to an instrument in the manner he now proposed it to be used Two Resolutions, he said, would be found necessary to be adopted, under their present circumstances, to complete the Legislature The first which he meant to submit to their Lordships, was, to establish a Commission to open and hold the Parliament in due form; the second would follow up the first at a convenient time, for the purpose of empowering the Royal Assent to be given, in his Majesty's name, to the Bill of Regency, by the same, or by another Commission. His Lordship concluded by moving, "That it is expedient and necessary that "Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of "Great Britain, be empowered to be issued "by the authority of the two Houses of "Parliament, in the tenor and form fol-"lowing —

[Here followed an exact transcript of the writ usually issued under the Sign Manual, empowering certain Commissioners to open and hold the King's Parliaments at Westminster —The Commissioners nominated by the present Letters Patent, were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords President and Privy Seal, the two Secretaries of State, Lord Chatham, Lord Weymouth, and some other of the Officers of State.]

Lord Portchester said, that the whole of what he had now heard from the noble and learned Lord, only served to convince him, that they were now in that precise situation where they stood two months since,—with this difference only, that they were now going to do by a pretended Act of Parliament what should have been done by a *declaration* of the two Houses. They had declared their right to dispose of the Supreme Authority, when its personal exercise was no longer possible in the Sovereign; but what use were they now about to make of the right thus asserted?—They were about to give a part of it to a creature set up by themselves, to give what must be afterwards termed the Royal Assent,—they were to give a part of it to the Queen;—and the mangled remnant they were to give to the Prince Regent!—They were about to send down to Westminster-hall, where the highest ideas were entertained of the political perfection of the Sovereign, not such a Deity as they had been accustomed to adore, but an Image crippled and defaced, stript of its finest proportions, and deformed by the hand of Distrust!—— But the noble and learned Lord had said, that this fiction of the Great Seal was necessary, as otherwise the Act would not be of validity in the Courts below It was necessary, however, to inform that noble Lord, that besides this fiction, another *Forgery* was necessary, as he held in his hand Abstracts from two Acts of Parliament, by both which the *Sign Manual* also was made essentially necessary to the validity of any Act These were the Acts of the 33d of Henry VIII. and the 1st of Philip and Mary; the former declaring that no Act could be valid, unless signed by the Sovereign, or in his absence by the *Custos Regni*; and the latter, in deciding on the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk, speaking the same language, but in stronger terms, by reversing the whole of the proceedings, on the ground, as it was stated, that the signature of the late Sovereign did not appear on the face of the Act His Lordship concluded with declaring that whenever the *second* Resolution came to be discussed, it should meet with his most earnest opposition

Lord Camden replied, that a different meaning was to be attached to those Acts than that which had been inferred by the noble Lord They were, he contended, Acts merely *affirmative*,—that is, they asserted that Acts so signed were legal, but they no where contained the assertion, that those Acts could not be legalized in any other form!—His Lordship added, that a precedent directly contradicting the inference of the noble Lord had been put into his hand It stated, that in 28 Eliz an Act had actually passed under the Great Seal only, and without the Sign Manual

His Royal Highness the Duke of York said, that he felt himself called on, by hearing his name recited amongst those who were to be included in the Commission He had already given his opinion on the present proceedings, which he could not but regard

regard as illegal and unconſtitutional. That opinion appearing on the Records of this Houſe, he could not give his conſent, that his name, by appearing in the liſt of the Commiſſioners, ſhould ſeem to give a ſanction to meaſures of which he had ſo ſolemnly diſapproved! He was empowered to ſay the ſame for his Royal Relative who was preſent (the Duke of Cumberland); and though he was not preciſely authorized by his Royal Brother, the Prince, or by his Highneſs the Duke of Gloceſter, yet he could aſſure the Houſe, that their ſentiments were the ſame, and the ſentiments of them all were on this occaſion in the moſt perfect coincidence!

Lord Camden ſaid, that on ſuch information, and from ſuch authority, there could be no heſitation reſpecting the propriety of omitting the names of the Royal Perſonages in the Commiſſion.

Lord Weſtmorland was then proceeding to omit their names, by putting the queſtion ſeverally on each, when he was interrupted by Lord Kinnaird, who ſaid, that the preſent was not the time for making the amendment, and by the Duke of Richmond and Fitzwilliam, who remarked, that the preſent mode of omitting the names, the tranſaction would appear on their journals as a mark of diſreſpect.

Lord Derby remarked alſo on the dilemma to which the Houſe was thus reduced, but added, that it roſe out of the informalities of their original proceedings, from which nothing could poſſibly ſpring but confuſion. The noble and learned Lord (Camden) he obſerved, had yeſterday an interview with his Royal Highneſs, when if a proper communication had been made of the mode intended to be purſued by his Majeſty's Miniſters, the Houſe could not poſſibly have been involved in a ſituation ſo awkward as the preſent.

Lord Camden in his vindication obſerved, that it had always been uſual, as a matter of courſe, to inſert the names of the Royal Family in every commiſſion. Had they therefore been omitted in the preſent, the charge of diſreſpect would have been brought againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters with much more juſtice. Such a charge he felt himſelf incapable of meriting, though it had been more than once inſinuated. It had been alledged, for inſtance, that when the Privy Council had been firſt ſummoned, for the purpoſe of examining the Phyſicians, he, as Lord Preſident, had been guilty of diſreſpect, by ſending to his Royal Highneſs a ſummons ſimilar to that of any other Member. The fact, on the contrary, was, that having found on enquiry, that the ſummons uſually ſent to

[illegible] the Council, [illegible] but had ſent a letter [illegible] and encloſed to Lord [illegible] him delivered to his Royal [illegible] Lord Southampton delivered that [illegible] his Royal Highneſs, and on being [illegible] that was the moſt reſpectful mode of [illegible] veyance, declared it was.

Lord Portchester contended that this was by no means ſufficient. The diſreſpect [illegible] in the ſilence obſerved when the buſineſs was in contemplation, and when the Prince ſhould have been informed of the [illegible] be purſued.—The form of the ſummons was a matter beneath their conſideration.

Lord Stormont followed, and enforced the ſame idea. The feelings of his Royal Highneſs, he obſerved, were ſufficient, without the contumelious ſilence which had been there obſerved, reſpecting an inquiry where his deareſt intereſts were at ſtake.

Lord Radnor, after ſome converſation had paſſed on the difficulty of omitting the names of the Blood Royal without an implied diſreſpect, propoſed a mode, which was accepted. His propoſition was to ſtate, by a diſtinct Reſolution on the Journals, that the omiſſion had been made at the requiſition of thoſe Royal Perſonages themſelves.

Lord Stormont then returning to the general queſtion, ſaid, that of the Reſolution now before the Houſe, and that by which it was intended to be followed, his firm opinion was, that the firſt was informal, and the ſecond totally illegal. He did not mean to except to the Reſolution now before the Houſe, becauſe he was convinced that there was no meaſure which could be adopted to which the charge of informality would not in ſome degree apply. But if this Reſolution was deemed neceſſary at preſent, he ſhould object very ſtrongly to the delay which had taken place, and he felt the more from the delays which had taken place in this buſineſs, becauſe he was firmly convinced that more *republican* ideas had been diffuſed and impreſſed on their Lordſhips minds in the laſt three months, than had been during the whole of his political life. Thoſe ideas were more than ſufficiently inculcated by that ſyſtem of claſſical education, which was ſaid to ſtrengthen our early, to comfort our mature, and to ſolace our declining years. The ideas which impreſſed too forcibly the independence of the individual, were at all times dangerous, under the preſent circumſtances, the hazard reſulting from ſuch doctrines, received a very conſiderable increaſe;—and whilſt that Houſe was engendering political monſters, they could not be ſurpriſed if

of the ſame deſcription were to be brought forth elſewhere.

Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, that the delay which had ariſen in the preſent buſineſs, was not imputable to thoſe with whom he acted, it ſpring originally from that queſtion which had been brought forward by others reſpecting the *Right*, and on which it became therefore neceſſary in the firſt inſtance to determine When that was diſpoſed of, it made, in his opinion, no difference, whether the preſent Reſolution preceded or followed thoſe which had paſſed the Houſe concerning the Reſtrictions He profeſſed himſelf to have no objection whatever reſpecting thoſe *republican* ideas which had been ſpoken of with ſo much terror, he approved, on the contrary, of the preſent ſyſtem of education, as he thought the more our youth were led to ſtudy the conſtitutions of other countries, the more they would be inclined to admire their own

Lord Fitzwilliam ſpoke againſt the Reſolution.

The queſtion on the firſt Reſolution was then put and carried without a diviſion

Lord Radnor next moved his addition, by which it was to be ſpecified on the Journals that the names of the Princes of the Blood Royal were withdrawn at their own deſire.

This motion was agreed to without any objection

The Commiſſion was then read through, and this extraordinary propoſition is at the concluſion: after the uſual words inſerted in all parliamentary Commiſſions, "by his Majeſty's command," inſtead of the uſual words "ſigned with his own hand," are inſerted, "by order of the two Houſes of Parliament"

This gave riſe to a further debate, which, however, at laſt ſubſided, and the Commiſſion paſſed the Committee Adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB 2

A meſſage was ſent to the Commons, deſiring a conference on the ſubject matter of the laſt conference. The aſſent of the Commons being ſignified, the conference was immediately held in the Painted Chamber, when the Lord Preſident, the Manager of the Lords Committee, delivered to the Manager of the Commons, the Reſolution agreed to by their Lordſhips. The Lord Preſident reported the conference, and at five o'clock their Lordſhips adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB 3

Their Lordſhips, on receiving a meſſage from the Commons, deſiring a conference, agreed to hold it in the Painted Chamber

The Lord Privy Seal managed this conference on the part of their Lordſhips, and the Hon Dudley Ryder, on the part of the Commons

The Manager of the Commons informed the Lord Privy Seal, that the Houſe by which he was now delegated, had agreed to the Reſolution paſſed by their Lordſhips on Saturday laſt

The Lord Privy Seal reported to the Houſe the reſult of the conference,

The Commiſſion to which, in compliance with the above mentioned Reſolution, the Great Seal had been affixed in his Majeſty's name, was now read by Earl Bathurſt, who preſided in the indiſpoſition of the Lord Chancellor The Commiſſioners named in this inſtrument were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Chancellor, the Lord Preſident, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other great officers It empowered them, *in his* Majeſty's name, to open the Parliament in form

While it was read, the Speaker and many of the Members of the Lower Houſe, who had been deſired by the Lords Commiſſioners to attend their Lordſhips, were preſent

Earl Bathurſt made the following ſpeech on the occaſion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In purſuance of the authority given to me by his Majeſty's Commiſſion under the Great Seal, which has been read, amongſt other things to declare the cauſes of your preſent meeting, we have only to call your attention to the melancholy circumſtance of his Majeſty's illneſs, in conſequence of which it becomes neceſſary to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal perſon, and for the adminiſtration of Royal authority during the continuance of the calamity, in ſuch manner as the exigency of the caſe ſeems to require"

After this ceremony, the Commons returned to their own Houſe, and their Lordſhips adjourned to

MONDAY FEB 9

Lord Dover ſaid he had a Petition in his hand from Warren Haſtings, Eſq which he preſented, and deſired it might be read by the Clerk

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled,

The Humble PETITION of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq late Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal,

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was permitted by the Hon Houſe of Commons to appear before their bar on the 24th of April 1786, to anſwer to certain Charges which had been preferred againſt him in that Honourable Houſe.

House —That your Petitioner, on the [illegible] of May 178[illegible], was impeached by the Hon. House of Commons of Great Britain at the bar of your Lordſhips Houſe of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours—That your Lordſhips were pleaſed to grant your Petitioner a copy of the Articles of Impeachment, with leave to anſwer the ſame—That on the 25th of November 1787, in the following Seſſion of Parliament, your Petitioner, according to your Lordſhips order, did deliver in his Anſwer to the ſaid Articles, and the 13th of February 1788, was appointed for the commencement of his trial, and it was accordingly commenced and continued by various adjournments to June 15th of the ſame year —That your Petitioner conceived an abundant conſolation, when he ſaw himſelf brought before a Court, which was held in univerſal eſtimation the moſt juſt, as it was the moſt reſpectable, from the high titles and dignities, and the noble characters of the Members compoſing it. And impreſſed at this time in an equal degree with the ſame ſentiments, and aſſuring himſelf that your Lordſhips will favourably receive any repreſentation which he may conceive himſelf under the neceſſity of making to your Lordſhips, of the hardſhips which he has ſuſtained, and may yet have cauſe to apprehend, from the peculiar circumſtances of the preſent trial, he humbly preſumes in this ſtage of it to ſtate the ſame to your Lordſhips, and to pray for ſuch redreſs and relief in the future proceſs of it, as your Lordſhips wiſdom may be able to deviſe, and your juſtice preſcribe

And your Petitioner humbly begs leave to obſerve, that one year has elapſed ſince the commencement of his trial, and in that interval ſeven noble Lords, his Judges, have yielded to the courſe of nature; ſome of the perſons whoſe evidence was required for his defence have returned to their duty in India, and many of thoſe who remain are detained, to the injury of their fortunes and proſpects, and to ſome loſs of the ſervice to which they belong —That your Petitioner poſſeſſes no means of indemnifying them for their detention, nor does he preſume to eſtimate his own rights at ſo high a price, as to exact from any man, that he ſhould devote the prime ſeaſon of his life to inaction —That of ſuch of the witneſſes whoſe conveniences may permit it, or whoſe inclinations may prompt them to remain, many muſt, by death, or the variable accidents of life, be taken from him before the time of his defence —That his health, which a long reſidence in an ungenial climate had impaired, has been precluded from receiving the only remedy which a foreign air could afford for its reſtoration; and the only palliature which a ſtate of eaſe could afford it

[illegible] unavoidably [illegible] and his perſon [illegible] continue ſuitable, [illegible] though moſt poſſible [illegible] be ſpecified in an addreſs to [illegible]

And your petitioner begs leave [illegible] obſerve to your Lordſhips, that [illegible] Proſecution has as yet been cloſed upon [illegible] Articles only of his Impeachment, two [illegible] Articles were preferred againſt him by the Hon Houſe of Commons; that thoſe already prized in effect all the material tranſactions civil, political, military, revenue and [illegible] cial, of a Government of thirteen years, [illegible] a conſiderable portion of this [illegible] period of great difficulty, danger and [illegible] ment, to every dependency of the [illegible] Empire, and more particularly to the extenſive territories which were under the actual Government of your Petitioner, or which depended upon his meaſures for ſubſiſtence and relief that your petitioner was therefore under the neceſſity, through his Counſel and Solicitors, of collecting and collating from the voluminous records of the Eaſt India Company the whole hiſtory of his public life, in order to form a complete defence to every allegation which the Hon Houſe of Commons has preferred againſt him; that your Petitioner had not, when your Lordſhips were pleaſed to grant him a copy of the Articles, neither has he now, any means of knowing whether any or what Articles, if any, were meant to be abandoned by the Hon Houſe of Commons. That it was not poſſible for your Petitioner to be prepared with the neceſſary materials for ſuch a defence, without incurring a very heavy and intolerable expence, the ſums which have been actually paid, and for which your Petitioner ſtands indebted, amounting, according to the moſt accurate eſtimate which he could procure from the beſt authority, to upwards of thirty thouſand pounds. That this is a ſubject of great and ſerious alarm to your Petitioner, who in the indefinite proſpect before him, ſees himſelf in danger of wanting the means of defence and even of ſubſiſtence, ſhould his life, which is not probable, be continued to the cloſe of a trial, in which ſo ſmall a progreſs has yet been made; that your Lordſhips wiſdom ſhall enable you to afford your Petitioner that relief which he humbly ſolicits, and confidently hopes to receive That your Petitioner, with all ſincerity of heart, craves leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, that he does not preſume to ſtate his ſenſe of the hardſhips to which he has been and is ſubjected by the paſt events of the trial, as matters of complaint, but [illegible] perſuaded that they are unavoidably [illegible]

to

[illegible] nature of such a trial, and to [illegible] character and circumstances of [illegible] which was the subject of it. That [illegible] stated them with no other motive or view than to obtain from your Lordships a deliverance from the dreadful chance of his character being transmitted on the records of your Lordships high and august Court, blasted with unrefuted criminations, and an acceleration of the time in which he may be enabled to make his innocence, his integrity, and (may he be permitted in all humility to add) his deserts apparent to your Lordships.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to order that the Trial may proceed according to your Lordships order upon the last adjournment, and that it may be continued to its close (if it be possible) without interruption.

WARREN HASTINGS.

London, Feb. 9. 1789.

The Lord Chancellor observed, that as the House was thin, and as their Lordships were not generally informed that such a petition was to be presented, he would merely move for the present, that it should lie on the table, in order to be taken into consideration on a future day, when there might be a full attendance. He would further move, that the Trial should be adjourned to Monday, not meaning however that they could proceed on that day. Their Lordships would recollect, that in the last year they had adjourned the Trial during the term the Judges were upon their circuits, but whether the same mode should be observed at present, would be an object for their Lordships determination when they take the petition into consideration.

The order which stood for to-morrow, for the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq was upon motion discharged, and the further consideration of the trial appointed for Monday, and a message was accordingly sent to acquaint the Commons therewith.

WEDNESDAY, Feb 11

A Petition was presented from Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, stating, that his brother, the late John Lord Dudley, died on the [illegible] October last without issue; but the Viscountess Dudley, from motives of personal pique to him, refused to say whether she was or was not pregnant; by which he was deprived of his seat in Parliament. He therefore prayed their Lordships to grant a writ *de Ventre inspiciendo*, also a writ of *ne exeat Regno*, as he understood she was in the [illegible] of going out of the kingdom.

The Marquis of Stafford moved, "That the Petition lie on the table." Ordered.

FRIDAY, Feb 13

The Regency Bill was presented, at their Lordships bar, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord Walsingham rose and moved, that the re commencement of the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. be deferred from Monday next, for which day it then stood, to Monday the 6th of April, which was agreed to. Adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB 16,

Lord Sydney, after a very short preface, moved, "That the Bill for appointing a Regent, &c. be now read."

The Duke of Grafton rose, as he said, for the very purpose of avowing his perfect approbation of the measures which had been taken by Administration from the first introduction of the business, to the Bill now under their consideration, it was a plan that had been formed upon the principles of the Constitution, that Constitution he had ever admired, and to which he should for ever be attached, it had been produced by integrity, and supported by manliness and perseverance.—His principal reason for troubling their Lordships was, lest, by his giving a silent vote, he should be suspected of being luke-warm in a business that he admired and warmly approved from his soul.

Lord Southampton declared himself as warmly attached to his King, and the principles of the Constitution, as any noble Peer in that House, and therefore it was that he objected to the Bill before them, because he did not think it respectful to the one, or according to the other. He wished to know, if the noble Duke was himself of opinion, that, had the powers of the Crown been so torn and shackled when he was Prime Minister, he should have been able to carry his Bill for restricting the dividends of the East-India Company?

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a Committee of the whole House next day, and their Lordships to be summoned. Adjourned to

TUESDAY, FEB 17.

Lord Grantley took the oaths and his seat. Previous to going into the order of the day, Earl Spencer presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Westminster against the Regency Bill. The Petition was read by the Clerk, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The order of the day was then read, when their Lordships resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole House on the Regency Bill, Lord Walsingham in the chair.

The Clerk next proceeded to read the several clauses of the Bill, which, as far as they went, received the concurrence of

their

their Lordſhips, with very few amendments.

In the firſt clauſe, appointing his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales Regent, Lord Carmarthen moved as an amendment, "till the King's recovery, and proclamation made thereof, and no longer," which was agreed to

On the clauſe for obliging the Regent to preſerve, unaltered, the eſtabliſhed Religion as ſettled by the Act of Uniformity, Lord Stanhope highly reprobated the penal Statutes reſpecting Religion that continued to diſgrace the laws of this country. He had been at the trouble of wading through the ſtatutes at large, and their Lordſhips would be aſtoniſhed when he told them there were above 100 exiſting laws, inflicting penalties on ſuppoſed religious offences His Lordſhip then entered into a review of thoſe laws, and conſidered this as a convenient opportunity for leaving the Regent at liberty to aſſent to whatever regulations the wiſdom of the two Houſes might think proper to enact. For this purpoſe his Lordſhip moved, that the adherence of the Regent to the Act of Uniformity be conſtrued to extend only ſo far as relates to the uſe of the Common-Prayer, the adminiſtration of the Holy Sacraments, and the conſecration to holy orders by Biſhops.

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in reply, feared the noble Lord had not ſufficiently conſidered the buſineſs he had taken in hand. He had himſelf been honoured by his communications on the ſubject, and a part of his preſent motion was conſequent to his ſuggeſtions He was ſtill of opinion, that it would be found neceſſary to enlarge ſtill more the object of his amendment.

Lord Stanhope explained that the ſole object of his preſent motion was merely not the agitation of the queſtion itſelf, but ſo to leave it open that they might not, by a previous vote, preclude its diſcuſſion

The Biſhop of Saliſbury expreſſed his diſapprobation of Lord Stanhope's motion as untimely His Lordſhip alſo took this opportunity of declaring his approbation of thoſe meaſures which his Lordſhip had hitherto ſupported only with his ſilent vote.

Some other Lords made a few obſervations on the buſineſs, when Lord Stanhope's motion was put and negatived without a diviſion.

In the clauſe reſtricting the execution of the powers of the Regent to his reſidence within the kingdom, Lord Portcheſter moved that the words "or Ireland" be added after Great Britain This was negatived alſo without a diviſion

In the clauſe for reſtricting the Peerage, with an exception in favour of ſuch of the Princes of the Blood [illegible] of 21, Lord Eardley [illegible] reſtricting ſuch creations [illegible] ſhould be equally reſtricted [illegible] the time of their creation. [illegible] amendment, after all obſervations [illegible] propriety of depriving thoſe [illegible] might be fighting the battles of their country by ſea or land, of their reward, [illegible] on, Ayes 58, Noes 69.

Several other amendments, merely verbal, on different parts of the clauſes, through which their Lordſhips went, were propoſed, and but few of them met with oppoſition.

Having got as far as the clauſe veſting in her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, and the patronage of his houſhold, the Committee agreed to report progreſs, and to aſk leave to ſit again, which was accordingly done, and their Lordſhips adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

The order of the day was read for reſuming the Committee on the further conſideration of the Regency Bill, and Lord Walſingham took the chair.

Lord Rawdon immediately roſe, and adverting to the cloſe of the preceding night's meeting, accorded with their Lordſhips on the propriety of deferring, at the hour at which their Lordſhips adjourned, the determination of the clauſe relative to the appointment of her Majeſty to the care of the King, and the patronage of the Houſhold. In ſupport of the latter part of this clauſe, namely, the veſting the Queen with the ſole direction and patronage of the Royal Houſehold, it had been ſtated, that a contrary mode would have been injurious to the dignity and ſplendour of his Majeſty, that his feelings would be affected and injured in the firſt ſtages of his recovery, and dangerous to the event of his re-aſſumption of his Crown. Theſe reaſons his Lordſhip combated with a variety of arguments, and explained his preſent purpoſe to be, to offer an amendment, ſubſtituting, inſtead of the general patronage propoſed to be veſted in her Majeſty by the original clauſe, ſuch words as ſhould reſtrict that patronage to ſuch extent as ſhould be deemed neceſſary. This, his Lordſhip gave notice, he meant, if approved of, to follow up by another, determining what offices of the Houſhold ſhould be deemed expedient, and what not, to be placed under her Majeſty's controul His Lordſhip concluded with making his motion.

Lord Hopetoun defended the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure as it ſtood in its original ſhape, and declared his averſion to any amendment

Lord Radnor, after requiring and receiving an explanation from Lord Rawdon, of the

[illegible] and extent of his motion, declared himself friendly to the principle upon which it was founded. He had himself drawn up a Resolution, which he had meant to submit to their Lordships consideration. But he to [illegible] entered into the ideas of the noble Lord who had anticipated him, that he should forbear pursuing his own intentions, and give the motion proposed his support. His Lordship stated the purport of the amendment intended to have been proposed by him to be, to vest in her Majesty the controul and guidance of the Household, but to leave the nomination of vacancies to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The amendment was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Fauconberg, and Lord Sydney, and defended by Lord Stormont, Lord Carlisle, and Lord Rawdon.

At nine o'clock the question having been called for, a division ensued upon Lord Rawdon's amendment, when there appeared Ayes 66, Noes 89.

Lord Radnor's motion was then negatived without a division, and the original clause was put and carried.

Previous to entering into the consideration of the next clause, namely, the nomination of the Council to be appointed to assist her Majesty, it was proposed to the Committee, on account of the probability of its taking up some time in the discussion, to report progress, and ask leave to sit again. This was strongly opposed by Lords Stormont and Carlisle, on account of the delay it would occasion, and after some conversation, the Committee agreed to the question of reporting progress, which was accordingly done, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB 19.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and addressing the House, said, that it appeared a few days ago upon the report of the Physicians, that the King was in a state of convalescence, since which time he has uniformly improved; that intelligence was just arrived of his Majesty's *recovery*. This intelligence he was sure was agreeable to all parties, and to every man in that House the consequence of such happy circumstance would be felt by all. After a declaration of his Majesty's recovery, no further proceeding could take place upon the principle and foundation of the present Bill, but in order to mark the evident truth of the restoration to health, it would be prudent to have the experience of a few days, that the Physicians might be confirmed in their opinion upon the happy circumstance. He should therefore move, that *the House do adjourn to Tuesday next.*

Lord Stormont said, he never in the course of his life heard intelligence with more joy, nor could there happen to this country a circumstance of more public benefit, than the recovery of the King. An unhappy interruption in the Executive Government had been long and severely felt; but now every nerve of State would be reinvigorated and restored to strength; every channel would flow in its own course, from the proper fountain. There never perhaps happened to Great Britain a circumstance which could better justify its inhabitants in rejoicing, than the present restoration of his Majesty. our affairs, both at home and abroad, called aloud for his friendly aid, and happy indeed will all ranks and descriptions of persons be when they receive the intelligence. And first upon the loyal list, will be the illustrious Personage to whom the great charge of the Executive Power was to have been intrusted; he has still greater reason to rejoice, and with which his Lordship also in some degree participated, for his Royal Highness will be now exempted from the task with which he is to be burthened, a task which must have been very painful to his Royal Highness, under the contracted and feeble manner in which it was determined he should receive it. His Lordship had authority however to declare, his Royal Highness was resolved to accept it in such a way as the Parliament should think fit to direct, and had such an event happened, his Lordship had no doubt, but that the Prince would furnish the people with a specimen of abilities and principles, that would entitle him to be enrolled with the most illustrious Monarchs, when Nature in her due course should call him to the Throne. His Lordship concurred with all his heart with the noble and learned Lord, and cordially assented to the motion.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York said, it was impossible for any person to hear with more satisfaction and happiness, the information just given by the noble and learned Lord, nor could any one possibly assent more readily to the motion than himself, indeed, he would have made the motion, had he received the happy intelligence: that he went yesterday to Kew, and solicited the honour to see the King, but it was deemed advisable he should not, lest it might endanger his Majesty's health. His Royal Highness was convinced his Brother would receive this happy intelligence with the greatest joy; and had he been before informed of it, he would have commissioned me, said his Royal Highness, to make for him, in this House, a declaration of similar sentiments.

The House then immediately adjourned to Tuesday the 24th of February.

HOUSE

MONDAY, JAN 26

MR Burke ſaid, he had heard it rumoured, that the Houſe of Lords intended to addreſs the Prince of Wales, praying his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf the conduct of the executive power, ſubject to thoſe limitations and reſtrictions with which the Miniſter had thought proper to ſhackle it, he therefore wiſhed to be informed from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was the intention of the Houſe of Lords to proceed in the manner alluded to?

Mr Pitt obſerved, he could not preſume, as a Member of that Houſe, to ſay what was the deſign of the Upper Houſe relative to the buſineſs in queſtion

Mr Burke charged Mr. Pitt with acting equivocally, and ſaid he had, ſtep by ſtep, led the Houſe into meaſures of the moſt unconſtitutional tendency

A Meſſage from the Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons at a conference with the Peers in the Painted Chamber Several members attended, and returned with the Reſolutions relative to the Regency

Mr Pitt informed the Houſe, in conſequence of the Lords having agreed to the Reſolutions of the Commons, that it would be neceſſary to communicate them to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and having obtained the anſwer of his Royal Highneſs, he ſhould move to have the ſtate of the nation conſidered on Wedneſday next

Mr Grey reprobated the mode of proceeding purſued by Mr Pitt; and declared the Reſolutions inadequate to the purpoſes they profeſſed to effect Much unneceſſary delay had alſo occurred in the adjuſtment of the Regency, which he imputed to the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Mr Pitt defended himſelf againſt the charge of delay, and ſaid, a moment's reflection on the conduct of thoſe perſons who had oppoſed him, would exculpate him from any ſuch intention

Mr Jolliffe ſaid, he was convinced, from the ſituation in which the Houſe ſtood, that the buſineſs of the Regency muſt be conſidered *de novo*.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey defended the conduct of Mr Pitt It was to his mind conſtitutional, and ſuch as he had from the commencement of the buſineſs entirely approved

Mr Sheridan conceived the Houſe to be in a ſingular ſituation, for they were about to carry up the Reſolutions, without knowing whether the Prince would accept the Regency with the limitations propoſed. The Reſolutions alſo were deficient, in not ſpecifying the time the reſtrictions [illegible] were to remain He wiſhed to be informed from Mr. Pitt, whether the Prince was to be of the intermediate Committee, to whom the proceedings of both Houſes were, unleſs his Royal Highneſs was informed of the mode intended to be purſued, after conſenting to the Reſtrictions of both Houſes, he might be involved in a very unexpected and diſagreeable predicament.

Mr Pitt conceived he could not with any ſort of propriety anſwer the queſtion that had been urged, until the Houſe formally and authentically had received the anſwer of the Prince on the ſubject of the Reſolutions. Adjourned

TUESDAY, JAN 27

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the reſtrictions which had been agreed to by the Houſe be read

The Reſolutions having been read by the Clerk,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again roſe He ſaid the propoſal he meant to offer to the Houſe, appeared to him wholly as a matter of courſe, flowing from the ſteps they had already taken, viz. To lay the Reſolutions they had come to before the Prince of Wales, in order to aſcertain whether his Royal Highneſs ſhould accept of the Regency under the Reſolutions agreed to. Without, therefore taking up more of the time of the Houſe, he would only make his motion, reſerving a right to anſwer any objection that might be ſtated He then moved,

'That a Committee be appointed to communicate to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Reſolutions which the Houſe of Lords and Commons have agreed to, for providing the means of ſupplying the defect in the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal Authority, under ſuch regulations as the preſent circumſtances may ſeem to require, and, that the Committee be directed to inform his Royal Highneſs, that the Commons expreſs their hopes, that his Royal Highneſs will accept the ſaid charge, as ſoon as an Act of Parliament can be paſſed for carrying into effect the ſaid purpoſe.'

Sir Grey Cooper obſerved, that the propoſal now ſubmitted by the Right Hon. Gentleman was to ſerve as a ſort of interlude, to amuſe them before the final ſettlement of the Regency. For his part, he thought this ſtep unneceſſary: the public had already before them the ſentiments of the Prince on the buſineſs of the Regency, and the anſwer received from him by the Right Hon. Gentleman might be laid before the Houſe as a

[illegible] Paper. He conceived that, if any public communication ſhould be made by the Houſe to his Royal Highneſs, the moſt proper time would be after the Regency bill ſhould have paſſed through a Committee of the whole Houſe—the bill itſelf might then be communicated to him. The preſent motion had too much the appearance of an attempt to preclude the deliberation of the Houſe on the bill in queſtion, in its progreſs through its ſeveral ſtages.

Lord Belgrave denied that the meaſure now propoſed would preclude future deliberation on the Regency bill.

Sir John Swinburne thought this communication ſhould have taken place at an earlier period.

The Hon Mr Ryder ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Colonel Phipps was of opinion, that the preſent period was the moſt proper to adreſs the Prince, as a medium between the two extremes. He would therefore ſupport the motion of the Right Hon Gentleman.

Mr Alderman Newnham conceived that the Reſolutions communicated to the Prince ought to be accompanied with one ſtating the ſuppoſed time that the Reſtrictions were meant to continue.

Mr Grey renewed the charges he had made yeſterday againſt the Miniſter, of want of ſyſtem, and a wiſh for delay.

Mr Martin, Mr Fitzherbert, Mr Vyner, Mr Lovedin, and Mr Bouverie, ſaid each a few words to the queſtion.

Mr Sheridan, after a long ſpeech, concluded with moving, by way of amendment, to add to the motion, "That the Reſtrictions "were formed on the ſuppoſition that his "Majeſty's illneſs was only temporary, and "might be of no long duration." Theſe words, he ſaid, he had taken out of the Right Hon Gentleman's letter to the Prince of Wales, that was already before the public, and therefore he did not imagine that any objection could be made to his amendment by the Right Hon Gentleman, or any other Member, but that the amendment would be agreed to as a matter of courſe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon Gentleman had ſtated, that he had ſelected the words of his amendment from a certain publication, but if he would refer to the publication in queſtion, he would find that he had ſelected words from one part of it, which were followed by another, in which the idea was fully explained. He could not therefore, avoid objecting to the amendment as containing a partial ſelection of words from a publication in which an explanation of that partial ſelection was to be found. The Hon Gentleman, it was clear, had not heard the Motion that he had delivered to the Chair with attention, or had forgot the words of it, ſince if it were examined, it would be found to contain words which expreſsly marked that the Reſtrictions were only temporary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer read the part of the motion to which he alluded, wherein it was ſtated, that the Reſtrictions in queſtion were ſuch as appeared to them proper to be adopted under the preſent circumſtances of the caſe. He took notice of the charge of want of ſyſtem, and want of method, and of intentional delay on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſters, that had been lightly and wantonly thrown out, but which, he ſaid, had not been ſupported. He reminded them of the ſteps they had taken as the beſt refutation of that charge, and ſaid, that after having aſcertained the fact of the King's incapacity, they had proceeded immediately to the object in view, but their progreſs had been interrupted by the aſſertion of a right in the Prince of Wales to aſſume the exerciſe of the ſovereign authority, an aſſertion which neceſſarily and unavoidably called for diſcuſſion and deciſion before they proceeded a ſingle ſtep.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, an Hon Gentleman had obſerved, that throughout the meaſure there had been a manifeſt want of attention and reſpect to his Royal Highneſs.—But though he ſhould be extremely ſorry to be deficient in that exterior and ceremonious reſpect which was juſtly due to the Prince of Wales, yet what he owed to his Sovereign, to the Conſtitution, and to the people of England, was paramount to any perſonal reſpect due any where. Though it was paramount, however, to all degree of perſonal reſpect, it was not inconſiſtent with ſuch a compliance with decorum. He ever had, and ever would pay the ſame reſpect to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales as to all the reſt of the Royal Family, and to the Sovereign himſelf. The trueſt reſpect he could pay to all of them, was to cultivate the intereſt of that nation, which the anceſtors of the preſent Royal Family were called upon to govern, and to watch over the ſafety of that conſtitution, which his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales would one day be called upon to protect.

Mr Grey roſe as ſoon as the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſat down, and ſaid, the Right Hon Gentleman appeared to him to have ſhewn a manifeſt want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales, in the firſt place, in the manner in which when the Privy Council was ſummoned to examine his Majeſty's Phyſicians, the intimation of its being

being convened and the object of it was communicated to his Royal Highneſs, that being done by the ſame ſort of ordinary ſummons as was ſent to the other Members of the Council This was, Mr Grey ſaid, either in the Right Hon Gentleman or the Lord Preſident of the Council a marked token of want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales The next want of reſpect and attention to his Royal Highneſs, was the Right Hon Gentleman's not having ſubmitted the whole of his intended plan to his Royal Highneſs, before any of the proceedings of Parliament took place, and, indeed, previous to its public ſtatement in that Houſe, to which he conceived an Hon Bart who had ſpoken early in the debate had alluded, when he had ſaid, they had been guilty of an indecorum, in not ſtating the Reſolutions to his Royal Highneſs earlier Another inſtance he ſhould mention was chiefly grounded on public report, and that was the manner in which, when the propoſed Reſtrictions were communicated to the Prince of Wales, that communication had been made In that, as in the preceding inſtance, Mr Grey ſaid, he conceived there was a conſiderable portion of a reprehenſible want of reſpect and attention to his Royal Highneſs

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he would only notice the charges of diſreſpect and want of attention manifeſted by him towards his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and ſo far was he from complaining of the Honourable Gentleman for having made the charges, that he acknowledged he felt himſelf highly obliged to the Honourable Gentleman for having ſtated them ſo fairly and explicitly, as it afforded him an opportunity, which he could not otherwiſe have had of meeting them in the face of that Houſe, and of the public, which was the only way in which he could have noticed them conſiſtently with what was due to himſelf and to the country The firſt charge of diſreſpect was a failure of reſpect in the matter of ſending notice of the meeting of the Privy Council to the Prince of Wales, a charge which he might eaſily have got rid of by ſaying, that if it was proved in error, it was not his error, but that of the Lord Preſident of the Council He diſclaimed, however, to avoid taking his ſhare of the blame that might be thought imputable to any meaſure of that venerable and reſpectable perſonage, with whom it was the pride and happineſs of his life to act, and if he had wiſhed at any time to avoid ſuch a participation of blame, he was convinced from the degree of cordiality and confidence in which the noble and learned Lord and he lived, it would in point of fact, be utterly impoſſible for him to have an oppor-

tunity of [illegible]
The ſecond part of the charge was, that his Majeſty's Miniſters had not previouſly conſulted the Prince of Wales, whether they were to take in the difficulty in which they found themſelves involved in the execution of the truſt confided in them by the King. He owned the truth of this charge in that point; his Majeſty's Miniſters had not conceived it to be their duty to receive orders from the Prince of Wales, at a time that they were the ſervants of the Crown, and his Royal Highneſs was in no political capacity whatever, nor had any authority to give his Majeſty's Miniſters a ſingle order of any deſcription They felt that theirs was the reſponſibility for every ſtep that they took, and they knew that theirs ought of conſequence to be the diſcretion — The next charge, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, was perſonally againſt himſelf, it was the charge of not having acquainted his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the whole of his plan, previous to his opening it in that Houſe To the truth of the fact alledged he muſt alſo in this point ſubmit, but he begged gentlemen to recollect what had paſſed, and he believed it would be admitted that, the circumſtances conſidered, it was a little hard that it ſhould be made a matter of charge againſt him of want of reſpect and attention to the Prince of Wales He had reſolved as ſoon as ever a plan ſhould be adjuſted to communicate it to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, previous to his ſtating it in the Houſe, but in the courſe of the debate in that Houſe, when the queſtion of right was under preliminary diſcuſſion, gentlemen would remember, that he had been called upon, particularly by a Right Hon Gentleman not then in his place, to ſtate the general outlines of his plan, the Right Hon Gentleman declaring expreſsly, that it was equally a matter of information deſirable to him and his friends, to know in what manner he meant to proceed. In the moment that he was publickly called upon, it was impoſſible for him to ſuppreſs the outlines of the plan, without offence to the Houſe, he was under the neceſſity of giving them and they were communicated to the Prince according to his commands, the next day after the debate.

With regard to the diſreſpectful manner in which it was reported that the Reſtrictions were communicated to his Royal Highneſs, report had gone to [illegible] extravagant length, that he believed it had gained credit about town, and he was ſure it had been circulated in the country, not only that a meſſage had been ſent by a livery ſervant, but that the meſſage had been a verbal one. The truth, however, the public were now

apprized, was, that the communication had been made respectfully in writing, and the latter had been sent, not by a livery servant, but by a messenger, dispatched for the especial purpose —Perhaps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there might be a failure in point of respect in this mode of communication No man, he owned, was more ignorant of etiquette than he was, but he was conscious of no intention to shew disrespect to his Royal Highness He had repeatedly made communications to his Royal Highness before in precisely the same mode, without its having ever drawn on him the smallest animadversion for a failure in etiquette, or having been considered as an instance of disrespect; and during the five years that he had been in administration, he had never communicated any of the numerous papers, dispatches, &c that he had, from time to time, occasion to transmit to his Majesty in any other manner, and he was sure, he had not intended to have shewn a disrespect to the Prince of Wales, in the instance alluded to, more than he ever intended to shew a disrespect to his Majesty, during the period that he had been honoured with his royal confidence.

Mr Burke contended, that the result of the Right Hon. Gentleman's general behaviour was disrespectful to the Prince He insisted, that the Prince's not being consulted relative to the Privy Council was an insult, and that the deciding upon the Question of Right without asking whether such a claim was or was not made, was a most atrocious act of indecency ——He ridiculed the professed indifference of several great and noble Lords to the emoluments of their offices, and their being actuated merely by humanity. Many noble Lords would say, We care not *three skips of a louse* for our salaries, but we will not resign our honours, we are not influenced by our passions, but by our gratitude He indulged himself for a few minutes in ridiculing the superiority of the honour and virtue of the Lords possessing places, to the Commoners in the same situation

Mr Sheridan then moved an addition to his own amendment, stating, "that it will be open hereafter to the wisdom of Parliament to reconsider the Restrictions, whenever the circumstances appear to call for it"

He afterwards agreed to withdraw the former part of his amendment, and moved that those words only which he had just [illegible] should be added to the Minister's motion

Mr Sheridan's new amendment was then put, and negatived without a division

The Minister now moved that a Committee of the Commons be deputed to wait on the Queen with the fifth Resolution, relative to the power which is to be vested in her

This motion, after a few words from Mr Burke, was agreed to without a division

At half past nine o clock, the House adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, JAN 28

The Commons being met, a message was sent to the Lords, desiring a conference, which being agreed to, Lord Belgrave, Mr Elliot, and others, were appointed a Committee to manage the same, who immediately went to the Painted Chamber, where they delivered to the Lord President, who managed the conference on the part of their Lordships, the Resolutions of the Commons to address his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Majesty, on the subject of the Resolutions agreed to by both Houses

The order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the State of the Nation was discharged, and the same ordered to be taken into consideration on

THURSDAY, JAN 29

A message was received from the Lords, desiring a conference on the subject matter of the last conference

The House having agreed to this request, a Committee of conference was appointed, consisting of the same Members who composed the last

On the return of the Committee from the Painted Chamber, Lord Belgrave reported, that their Lordships had concurred in the two Resolutions for addressing the Prince of Wales and her Majesty

Another message was soon afterwards brought from the Lords, intimating that their Lordships had deputed the Lord President of the Council and the Lord Privy Seal to wait upon the Prince of Wales with the Address, and the Earls of Waldegrave and Aylesbury to present the Address to her Majesty, and that it was the wish of their Lordships, that the Commons would delegate some of the Members of their House to accompany the noble Lords above-mentioned

The Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately rose, and moved that four Gentlemen be named to accompany the said Lords to the Prince of Wales, and the same number to the Queen, which was agreed to

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, Lord Frederick Campbell, and the Secretary at War, were then fixed upon to attend the Prince with the Address, and the four following Gentlemen, viz the Earl of Courtown, Mr Comptroller of the Household, the Hon Richard Howard, and Lieutenant Colonel Manners, were appointed to wait upon her Majesty

The Minister now moved that the order

of

of the day, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the State of the Nation, be deferred till Monday next

Mr Sheridan was ſurpriſed to find that the Right Hon Gentleman was ſo much inclined for delay, for though he had given the Houſe reaſon to expect that a motion would be made on Saturday reſpecting the Commiſſion for opening the Parliament, he now propoſed to adjourn the Committee on the State of the Nation till Monday

The Miniſter replied, that as the Houſe of Lords would on Saturday propoſe the next ſtep in ſettling the national buſineſs, it would not be adviſeible for the two Houſes to meet the ſame day on the ſame buſineſs It was on this account that he had propoſed Monday

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he ſtrongly ſuſpected that one of the organs was not yet quite in tune, notwithſtanding all that the Right Hon Gentleman had ſaid of the harmony and cordiality that ſubſiſted among his Majeſty's Miniſters When the hour came, their Lordſhips, in one of their whims, might chuſe to throw back this motion to the Commons, ſo that there was no certainty this buſineſs would commence in the other Houſe on Saturday and therefore he wiſhed the Right Hon Gentleman would aſſure the Houſe, that this buſineſs would actually be brought forward on Saturday in the Houſe of Lords But as there was no great probability of this, he ſhould move, "That Saturday ſhould be ſubſtituted in place of Monday"

Mr Joliffe ſeconded this amendment, becauſe it was buſineſs of too much importance to be delayed

The Chancellor of the Exchequer perſiſted in his motion for Monday rather than Saturday

Mr Grey declared he would take the ſenſe of the Houſe on the occaſion

The queſtion being put, the Houſe proceeded to a diviſion, when the numbers were as follow For the amendment, 51—Againſt it, 70—Majority for the Miniſter, 19 Adjourned till

MONDAY, FEB 2

James Ferguſon, Eſq took the oaths and his ſeat for Banffſhire, in the room of Sir James Duff, who accepted the Stewardſhip of the three Chiltern Hundreds

The Prince's anſwer * to the Addreſs and Reſolutions preſented to his Royal Highneſs by the Committee appointed by the two Houſes of Parliament, was read at the Bar by the Hon Chancellor of the Exchequer

The Queen's anſwer * to the Addreſs and Reſolution preſented to her Majeſty by the Committee appointed by the [illegible] was read by Lord Courtenay.

After this the Meſſengers from the Lords deſired a preſent conference in the Painted Chamber, on the ſubject of the laſt conference, which was agreed to.

When the Committee returned, Lord Graham informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had reſolved, that Letters Patent do iſſue under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the purpoſe of empowering certain Commiſſioners to open the Parliament, and to do every other thing which it would have been lawful for the King himſelf to have done, had he been able to exerciſe Royal Authority in his own perſon.

It was moved and agreed, that this Reſolution of the Lords ſhould be referred to the Committee on the State of the Nation

The Houſe then entered into the Committee on the State of the Nation, Mr Alderman Watſon in the Chair

The Chancellor of the Exchequer took a view of the proceedings already adopted in the progreſs of the buſineſs relative to the Regency, in order to ſhew that the ſyſtem on which he had conducted himſelf, was regular, grounded on neceſſity, expedient, and conſonant to the ſpirit of the Conſtitution He dwelt on the powers and privileges annexed to the Great Seal, which was the only legal organ through which the King's will was conveyed; nay ſuch was the power annexed to this Seal that if even any Chancellor was ſo forgetful of the duty which he owed his King and country, as to apply it to an act without the knowledge of the King, the Judges were bound by that act This fiction, as Gentlemen affected to call it, was not a novelty in our Conſtitution The caſe of Lord Hardwicke in 1754, on the indiſpoſition of the King, was in the recollection, he ſuppoſed, of many Members in that Houſe He concluded by moving, "That it was expedient and neceſſary that a Commiſſion for opening the Parliament be iſſued under the Great Seal"

Mr Dempſter condemned the mode propoſed as unneceſſary and unconſtitutional; the mode pointed out by juſtice and the conſtitution, he conceived to be an Addreſs to the Prince to take upon himſelf the exerciſe of the regal authority, they ought, therefore, as a neceſſity exiſted to put the Great Seal to a Commiſſion to appoint by ſuch Commiſſion the Prince of Wales Regent, with the full powers of aſſent or diſſent

The Maſter of the Rolls conſidered, that if his Royal Highneſs were appointed to the exerciſe of the whole Royal authority, it

* For which ſee Pages 120, 121.

would

would be doing no leſs than dethroning the King.

Lord North inſiſted, that if the powers of aſſent and diſſent were not given to the Repreſentative of the King, any act which paſſed could not be conſidered as an act of the three branches of the legiſlature, but as an act of the two Houſes the mode propoſed he deprecated, as giving the form of the Conſtitution for its ſubſtance. He ſpoke in high terms of the propriety of the Prince's conduct, and on the impropriety of the mode propoſed. He ſaid the anſwer of the Prince muſt diffuſe general ſatisfaction through the country, and do away the falſe alarms, which had been induſtriouſly circulated, of a right having been aſſerted in the Prince to aſſume the Sovereign authority, independent of the two Houſes of Parliament He was ſure that the country being convinced of that right having never been aſſerted, all who had ſent up Addreſſes for the refutation of that right, from the Burgeſſes of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and from the Weſtern Towns and Counties of England, would be happy and rejoice in ſeeing the Prince's Anſwer, which fully refuted the falſe aſſertion of ſuch a right having ever been made

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what had fallen from the noble Lord in the blue ribband, (Lord North) relative to the addreſſes on the queſtion of right, aſſerting that the Prince's right had been aſſerted, and, that the perſons who had joined in thoſe addreſſes had not acted prematurely, nor yet under a falſe alarm

Mr Burke ſaid, the Right Hon Gentleman took the opportunity of attacking his Right Hon Friend Mr Fox, when he was abſent and ſick, he had with the ſame cunning attacked the prerogatives of the King Mr Burke then obſerved, that the right of the Prince of Wales was as clear as the ſun, and that it was the duty of the Houſe to appoint him Regent with the full powers of Sovereignty; his Royal Highneſs had a right in law, in juſtice, and equity After reprobating the Reſolutions, the mode of proceeding, and the delay, he ſaid, the plan now propoſed was to adopt what ſerved a worſe name than a phantom—they were going to create Milton's monſter of Death and Sin, Death to the Conſtitution, Sin to thoſe who were concerned in the meaſures carried on, who were creating innumerable ſnarking monſters, hooting at and endeavouring to deſtroy every principle of the Conſtitution, they were going to ſteal the Great Seal, to commit a forgery and fraud to ſupport violence, and carry them on to their climax of villainy

Mr Rolle took notice of what Lord North had ſaid reſpecting the addreſſes preſented to the Miniſter He ſaid that the addreſs from the county of Devon was conducted in the moſt fair and open manner poſſible, that it was attended by moſt of the reſpectable people in the county, and paſſed unanimouſly. He was extremely happy to know that the Prince had agreed to accept the Regency under the limitations which Parliament had thought proper to impoſe, though he ſhould have liked the anſwer better, had it only aſſented to the Reſolutions in a few words, and without any other obſervation He was ſorry likewiſe to find that the Prince of Wales had diſſented from having his name in the Commiſſion about to be appointed

Mr Sheridan, in anſwer to Mr Rolle, ſaid, that it was a matter of no wonder to him, ſince the Right Honourable Gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr Pitt) had thought proper to inſert the names of the Royal Family in the Commiſſion without having firſt aſked their conſent, although a noble Lord (Lord Camden) had waited only the day before on his Royal Highneſs with the addreſs, without mentioning a word on the ſubject

Sir John Scott obſerved, that he ſhould only ſay a few words He aſſerted, that no one perſon had yet taken upon him to ſay, that the act for appointing a Commiſſion was illegal, and he would ſay as a profeſſional man, that the preſent could not be appointed without a fiction, for no Act of Parliament could take place without ſuppoſing the Royal Authority alive, and making uſe of the King's name all that remained for the Houſe to do, was to perform it in the moſt conſtitutional manner poſſible After a variety of other arguments, he gave his vote to the Reſolution

Mr Burke, Mr Wyndham, and ſeveral other gentlemen ſaid a few words, when the queſtion to agree with the Lords in their Reſolutions was put by Alderman Watſon, the Chairman, and carried without a diviſion

A motion was then made, to deſire a conference with the Lords, to communicate the Reſolution of the Houſe —Ordered

PRIVILEGE

The Speaker engaged the attention of the Houſe His ſituation was peculiar —It had been the cuſtom for the Speakers to lay in their claim to certain privileges which were the eſtabliſhed rights of the Commons — There was to be a Commiſſion to-morrow —— He therefore deſired the advice and direction of the Houſe, in what manner he ſhould conduct himſelf when he appeared before the Commiſſion —He recollected only two inſtances—the Reſtoration and the Revolution But he ſubmitted himſelf entirely to the diſpoſition of the [redacted] —A loud call of hear!

After

After a few moments pauſe, Mr. Pitt roſe and ſaid, that the Houſe certainly would rely upon the diſcretion of the Speaker.

Mr Burke ſaid, he was not prepared for a queſtion of ſuch magnitude, in which the rights of all the Commons of England were involved A few reſponſes were made from Mr Pitt and Mr Burke; after which it being the general opinion, that the Speaker's diſcretion ought to be the rule of his conduct at the opening of the ſeſſion, the ſubject was diſmiſſed, and the Houſe adjourned to

TUESDAY, FEB 3

A meſſage was ſent to the Lords, to inform their Lordſhips, that the Commons demanded a *preſent* conference with their Lordſhips, on the ſubject matter of the laſt The Meſſengers brought back word, that the Lords had agreed to confer immediately with the Commons

The Committee that managed the laſt was appointed to manage this conference, and to carry back the Reſolution which the Lords had ſent down on Monday to the Commons.

On the return of the Committee, Mr Dudley Ryder, who acted as principal manager for the Commons, informed the Houſe, that he had delivered the Reſolution into the hands of the Lord Privy Seal, and informed his Lordſhip, at the ſame time, that it had met the concurrence of the Houſe of Commons

Soon after this Sir Francis Molyneux, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, knocked at the door of the Commons Houſe, and on being introduced, he informed the Speaker, that his Majeſty's Commiſſioners commanded the immediate attendance of that Hon Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear his Majeſty's Commiſſion read

The Speaker, followed by a great number of Members, attended the Black Rod; and on his return from the Lords, he informed the Houſe that his Majeſty's Commiſſion for opening the Parliament had been read; and that Earl Bathurſt, one of the Commiſſioners named in it, declared the cauſes for which the Parliament was thus opened without the perſonal attendance of his Majeſty The Speaker ſaid further, that he obtained a copy of the ſpeech made by Lord Bathurſt on the occaſion, which he read to the Houſe *.

All the ſtanding orders of the Houſe were then read and confirmed, according to the practice which always prevails at the beginning of a ſeſſion, and the uſual Committees of Privilege, Religion, &c were appointed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then roſe, and ſaid, that as the Parliament was now open, and that the Houſe could proceed in their legiſlative capacity, he was going to move for leave to bring in a bill founded on the [illegible] time paſt had taken up the attention of both Houſes As the ſubject of the laſt had already been fully diſcuſſed, it could not be thought neceſſary for him to explain or defend the principle on which it was founded;—a principle which had already been ſeveral times debated, and received the approbation of the Houſe; he therefore, without any further preface, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's perſon, and for ſupplying the defect in the perſonal exerciſe of the royal authority, occaſioned by the preſent incapacity of his Majeſty.

The motion met with no oppoſition; and the Houſe having given Mr Pitt leave to bring in a bill, adjourned without proceeding to any other buſineſs

WEDNESDAY, Feb 4

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Houſe, that the bill, for leave to bring in which he had moved the Houſe and received their directions the preceding day, was not quite completed by thoſe who had to draw it, but that he hoped to be able to bring it in the next, and if then read a firſt time, to have it read a ſecond time on Friday, in which caſe they might go into the Committee upon it on Saturday

Lord Maitland objected to going into a Committee on Saturday, as that ſtage of the buſineſs would probably run into length, and they might not be able to get through the clauſes by midnight.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, there was no neceſſity for the Houſe ſitting in a Committee after twelve o'clock next Saturday evening, as they might by that time have got through ſeveral of the clauſes, report progreſs, and reſume the conſideration of the remaining clauſes of the bill in a reſumed Committee on Monday Adjourned

THURSDAY, Feb 5

Mr Bramſton preſented a petition from his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Eſſex againſt the County Elections bill

The Maſter of the Rolls moved for the appointment of a Committee to take into conſideration ſo much of an Act for regulating controverted elections, as related to recognizances, fees, &c to be demanded and taken.

And that it be referred to ſuch Committee, as an inſtruction, to conſider of rules to be adopted for taxing the coſts of [illegible] and report their opinion to the Houſe

The motions were agreed to.

Mr Duncombe preſented a petition from the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of York againſt the Slave Trade.

* For which ſee the preceding ſheet.

It was ordered by the Houſe, that no petition, or private bill, ſhould be received after Friday the 13th day of March

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up and preſented the bill to provide for the care of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and for the adminiſtration of the Royal Authority during his Majeſty's illneſs

When the queſtion being put that this bill be read a firſt time,

Mr Powys roſe as ſoon as the bill was preſented, and deſired to know, before that or any other bill was read a firſt time, whether the Commiſſion, under the authority of which they ſat as a Parliament, had expired or not, that was, whether the Commiſſion were *functi officio*, or ſtill poſſeſſed their powers, and whether another Commiſſion would not be neceſſary to give the Royal Aſſent to any bill the two Houſes might paſs

The Attorney General ſaid, that he was clearly of opinion that the Commiſſion, under the authority of which the Parliament was opened, was ſtill in full force That Commiſſion contained words giving powers ſo broad, that it was apprehended by ſome perſons, that they would authorize the giving the Royal Aſſent to any bill that might paſs, but other perſons, who grounded their opinions upon the conduct of Lord Hardwicke in 1754, thought differently In 1754 Lord Hardwicke had put the Great Seal to a Commiſſion for opening the Parliament, and to a ſubſequent Commiſſion, when it was neceſſary to give the Royal Aſſent to a Naturalization bill, the only bill that paſſed in that Parliament, the Royal Aſſent to which was given under the joint authority of both Commiſſions

Mr Powys ſaid he was perfectly ſatisfied, but he thought it neceſſary to aſk the queſtion

The Attorney General begged to have it underſtood, that he had merely delivered the ſentiments of an individual, and he wiſhed other gentlemen to give their opinions likewiſe

Mr Sheridan obſerved, that it was uſual for all Commiſſions of the kind to contain words, giving a power to the Commiſſioners to adjourn and prorogue Parliament Thoſe words were expreſsly left out of the preſent Commiſſion, which he thought extraordinary

Mr Attorney General ſaid, if the Hon Gentleman would conſult the Roll of Parliament, he would find, that at different times different Commiſſions had been iſſued for opening Parliament At one time ſuch Commiſſions give powers for giving the Royal Aſſent to bills, at others they gave powers to prorogue and adjourn, and at others, the powers given were merely thoſe of opening Parliament, and continuing it open On the preſent occaſion, it was only thought neceſſary to give powers to open the Parliament, and continue it open

Mr Sheridan ſaid a few words relative to the two Commiſſions iſſued by Lord Hardwicke in the year 1754

Mr Anſtruther agreed with his learned friend, that the Commiſſion was a good one, if not liable to any other objection, whether it contained powers general, or powers limited or ſpecific Mr Anſtruther reminded the Houſe, that the argument had generally run in the courſe of the debates that a Commiſſion was to iſſue, authorizing Commiſſioners to give the Royal Aſſent only to the Regency bill If no new Commiſſion iſſued, he conceived under the general words of the Commiſſion laſt iſſued, that the Commiſſioners were left to exerciſe their diſcretion, and give either the Royal Aſſent or Diſſent to the Bill

The Bill being read a firſt time,

Mr Sheridan roſe and expreſſed his ſurpriſe at its contents, by declaring that it was a much more extraordinary production than could have been expected by any one, and ought not to be read a ſecond time ſo early as to-morrow, as it ought to be printed, that gentlemen might have an opportunity of conſidering the ſeveral clauſes it contained

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid the bill could be printed before to-morrow, and every gentleman would then have an opportunity of peruſing it, he ſhould therefore to-morrow move that it be read a ſecond time

Mr Burke ſaid, the Bill was ſo crowded with clauſes the moſt abſurd, ſtrange, and dangerous, that it would be highly improper to proceed to the ſecond reading without giving ſufficient notice

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was as much averſe to proceed without ſufficient notice, or full time for deliberation, as he was againſt any unneceſſary delay The right Hon Gentleman had declared the clauſes of the Bill to be abſurd, ſtrange, and dangerous, before he had even ſeen thoſe clauſes, if they ſhould appear ſo to-morrow, when the Bill would be before the Houſe, Gentlemen would have an opportunity of ſtating their reaſons why they thought ſo, and of oppoſing the Houſe going into a Committee thereon on Saturday

Mr Burke in reply ſaid, that though he had not ſeen the clauſes of the Bill, he knew that it contained much matter entirely new to the Houſe, and which merited much diſcuſſion

Mr Sheridan conſidered it to be very unparliamentary and irregular, to bring in a bill full of new matter, which was ordered to have been brought in founded on the Reſolutions

ſolutions of the two Houſes. He was moſt ſurprized at the clauſe introduced, empowering his Majeſty whenever the Queen and her Majeſty's Council ſhould think him recovered, to reſume his Royal Authority, by iſſuing his Proclamation, under his Sign Manual

The Chancellor of the Exchequer again obſerved, that when gentlemen had the Bill before them they would be more competent to ſtate their opinions upon it, and their reaſons why they objected to particular clauſes, than they could poſſibly be at preſent, when they could not enter into the detail of the Bill. As, however, the Hon Gentleman (Mr Sheridan) had ſtated an objection to a latter clauſe, which he (Mr. Pitt) conſidered one of the moſt material in the Bill, he begged to ſay a few words on that particular clauſe, which was to provide for his Majeſty's reſuming his government, whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to grant him a recovery. It was not introducing any new principle into the Bill to ſay that his Majeſty ſhould, on his recovery, reſume his government The Reſolutions provided a Regency during his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, which Regency the Houſe had reſolved was to continue no longer than ſuch indiſpoſition He was not then to be told that that was a new principle introduced in the Bill, which had been gone upon and agreed to by the Reſolutions of both Houſes,—a principle which he was confident no man in that Houſe would riſe and object to, to reſtore his Majeſty to his government, whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to render him competent When gentlemen had the Bill before them, and ſaw the mode that was propoſed, they would be free to ſtate their objections to it, or ſuggeſt any other, to carry the principle into effect The mode propoſed by the Bill was, in his opinion, the beſt calculated for the ſafety of his Majeſty's return to his government, and for the intereſts of the nation

Mr Grey ſaid, they were all agreed in the principle, but he and his friends were ſurprized at the way propoſed for his Majeſty to reſume his government It was the firſt time they had entertained an idea that a reſumption of the government would have been propoſed without the knowledge or deciſion of Parliament on his Majeſty's recovery and competence He would not however then entertain any further obſervation upon the ſubject, obſerving however that [illegible] were before the Houſe, upon which he could enter detail of the clauſes which, upon the firſt ſight of it, appeared to him to be highly improper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe to do away the error into which gentlemen had fallen, when they conſidered that his Majeſty was to be empowered to reſume his authority by virtue of his Proclamation and Sign Manual alone. When the Bill ſhould come before them, they would find that the mode propoſed would be that when the Queen, with a given number of the Members of her Council (for which number a blank was left in the Bill, to be filled up by the Houſe), ſhould conſider his Majeſty recovered, the Queen ſhould ſignify ſuch recovery to the Lord Preſident of the Council, or to one of the Secretaries of State for the time being, who ſhould immediately ſummon a Privy Council of thoſe who were and had been of the Privy Council, and on the majority of ſuch Council ſo aſſembled agreeing that his Majeſty was recovered, his Majeſty's Proclamation ſhould be iſſued, under his Sign Manual, counterſigned by the majority of the Privy Council, and the Parliament ſhould thereon meet forthwith

The converſation here ending, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "that the Bill be printed," which was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned

FRIDAY, Feb 6.

Mr Grey preſented, on behalf of the diſſenting Miniſters of the county of Northumberland, a petition againſt the Slave Trade.

Mr Burke ſaid, he underſtood the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq. ſtood adjourned from the laſt ſeſſion unto the firſt Tueſday after the opening of Parliament; conſequently now, Parliament having been opened, it muſt in its courſe ſtand in order for Tueſday next, he knew not what the Houſe of Lords intended doing, they ought to ſend a notice of their intention, but if they ſhould not, he begged it might be underſtood that the managers were ready to proceed, and that the charge they ſhould firſt take up, was that diſtinguiſhed by the title of *Receiving Preſents*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Regency bill *,

* *ABSTRACT of the material Parts of the REGENCY BILL, propoſed by Mr. PITT.*

BE it enacted by the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled and by the authority of the ſame, That his Royal Highneſs George Auguſtus Frederick Prince of Wales ſhall have full power and authority, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and under the ſtile and title of Regent of this kingdom, to exerciſe

Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to the subject before them; its importance was so great, that he might say it was equal to any thing that ever came before Parliament since the Revolution; and although he knew he should have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments at large upon each of the clauses, when they came before a Com-

and administer, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, the Royal power and authority, to the Crown of Great Britain belonging, and to use, execute, and perform, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of Government, and Administration of the same, which lawfully belong to the King of this Realm to use, execute, and perform, subject to such limitations, exceptions, regulations, and restrictions, as are herein after specified and contained

It is also enacted, That no acts of regal power, prerogative or government, of what nature soever, which might lawfully be done by the King, shall, during the continuance of the Regency, be valid and effectual, unless done and executed in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and the said Regent shall take the following oath of office,

"I do solemnly promise and swear that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of "Regent of the kingdom of Great Britain, according to an Act of Parliament passed "in the twenty ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George III intituled, "&c &c and that I will administer, according to law, the power and authority "vested in me by virtue of the said Act, and will in all things, to the utmost of my "power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honour and dignity of his Ma"jesty, and the welfare of the people.

"So help me GOD"

which oath shall be taken before his Majesty's Honourable Privy Council

It is also enacted, That the Regent shall be deemed to be a person executing an office and place of trust within England, and to subscribe such oaths and declarations as are required by the laws of this kingdom, to qualify persons to hold offices and places of trust

It shall be lawful for the said Regent to subscribe such oaths, before his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council

Nothing in this Act shall extend to impower the said Regent to give the Royal assent to any bill in Parliament, for repealing, changing, or varying the succession to the Crown of this realm

If his said Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales shall not continue to be resident in Great Britain, or shall at any time marry a Papist, then, and in every such case, all the powers and authorities vested in his Royal Highness, by virtue of this Act, shall cease and determine.

His Royal Highness shall not exercise any power to grant any dignity of the Peerage of this realm, except to such of his Majesty's Royal issue as shall have attained the age of twenty-one years

The said Regent shall not have power to grant any office or employment in reversion, or to grant for any longer term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any office, employment, salary, or pension whatever

The said Regent shall not have power, in the name of his Majesty, to make any gift, grant, alienation, lease, or other assurance to any persons, body politic or corporate, whatever, under the Great Seal of Great Britain

The said Regent shall not have power to grant or alienate any part of the personal estate to his Majesty belonging, but every such grant or alienation shall be void and of none effect Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to disable the said Regent from exercising, in the name of his Majesty, all the rights, privileges, powers, and prerogatives, over the several branches of his Majesty's hereditary revenue herein after mentioned

The several letters patent, letters of Privy Seal, and all other lawful authorities, which have been granted or issued by his Majesty, by virtue whereof any payments of any sum or sums of money are directed to be made out of the monies applicable to the use of his Majesty's Civil Government, for the use of the Queen, or any of the branches of his Majesty's Royal Family, shall continue to be of full force during the continuance of the Regency

The [illegible] High Treasurer, or the Lords of the Treasury, shall from time to time direct so much of the monies of the civil list revenues to be issued at the Receipt of the Exchequer, as shall be sufficient to pay the whole of the expences incurred in each quarter, in the several departments of his Majesty's Household

Provided always, it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to make any such grant upon the several and respective revenues payable to his Majesty in Scotland, [illegible] his Majesty can now make of such revenues.

Proper

Committee of the whole House, yet he could not resist an inclination to make a few observations upon this extraordinary measure in its present stage It was in its nature so singular, and he feared would, in its consequences, be so disgraceful to the nation, that at a future period gentlemen would wonder it ever was thought worthy of the least countenance.

He had heard much of an idea entertained of *divine Right* in the House of *Stuart*; this doctrine he thought had long since been exploded, but from what had been mentioned in another House, as he was informed, the doctrine is still by some high persons in part retained, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been called *a heaven born Minister*, (these were words used by the Duke of Chandos lately in the House of Peers) which was transferring the divine right from a King to a Minister

The present Bill went to the shameful length of stripping his Royal Highness of most valuable, essential, necessary powers, it was a total deprivation of all honours, he had none of the ornaments of the Crown, nor had he the inferior graces, it rendered his situation odious, doubtful, and difficult, while it tended to dignify and encrease the power of those who have been the authors of these shameful restraints These measures were perhaps concerted with a view to facilitate the return to power of those who had [illegible] the Prince, [illegible] the whole House [illegible] attainted, [illegible]

Mr. Fitzgerald [illegible] sorry to interrupt the Right Hon. [illegible] man, but respect, as he conceived, [illegible] House justified a call to order. [illegible] warmth with which the Right Hon. [illegible] man inveighed against his opponent [illegible] rally rendered [illegible] to answer [illegible] much length, [illegible] effect of [illegible] of delivery generally [illegible] fully the wishes of those against whom the [illegible] was directed; the House however would have the goodness to recollect, that most of the substance of the Bill now before them, was taken from Resolutions to which the House had already assented, and therefore the Right Hon Gentleman was inveighing against the House

Mr Gamon attempted to follow in accusation of Mr. Burke, but was interrupted by the Speaker, who said, that if any complaint upon the point of order was to be urged, it should have been made while the Rt Hon. Gentleman was speaking, no right of preventing him to proceed now could possibly be vested in any Member of the House.

Mr Burke then resumed his speech, and observed, that if he had expressed himself in the language of passion, it arose, not from a

Proper provision shall be made for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and for the direction of his Household, during the continuance of his illness: Be it therefore enacted, That the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and also the direction of his Household, shall be vested in the Queen, and her said Majesty shall have power to nominate, appoint, or remove all the officers appointed in this Bill

And in order to assist and advise her said Majesty in the several matters aforesaid, there shall be a Council and if it should happen that any of them should die, then, and in such case, the Queen may nominate and appoint some one person, being or having been a Member of the Privy Council, to be a Member of the said Council

And the said Council shall have power and authority at all times to examine upon oath the Physicians attendant on his Majesty, touching the state of his health.

That if her Majesty shall depart this life during the time that the care of his Majesty's Royal person shall be committed to her care, the said Regent shall forthwith direct a proclamation, declaring the same, and, in case the Parliament then in being shall then be separated by any adjournment, directing that the said Parliament shall forthwith meet, and that the said Members so meeting, shall be deemed and taken to be the two Houses of Parliament, and that, until due provision shall in such case have been made by Parliament for the care of his Majesty's person, all the powers in this Act vested in her Majesty, shall be vested in the Council appointed by this Act

If his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall depart this life during the continuance of the Regency, the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council shall cause a Proclamation to be issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, declaring the same; and when it shall appear to her Majesty, and to the Council appointed by this Act, that his Majesty is restored to health, it shall be lawful for her Majesty to notify the same publickly

And if his Majesty shall signify his Royal pleasure to resume the personal exercise of his Royal authority, and to issue a proclamation declaring the same, all the powers and authorities given by this Act, shall from thenceforth cease and determine, and if the Parliament shall then be separated by adjournment or prorogation, the said Parliament shall forthwith meet and sit

[illegible] not from a deep conſideration of the ſubject; he was purſuing the game of ambition itſelf, and therefore it was not unnatural to be a little elevated. If the meaſures propoſed in the clauſes of the Bill be in their own nature to the laſt degree miſchievous to the State, if they be unjuſtifiable in the jealouſy they evince, if they are calculated to create diſtraction in the Royal Family, if they are likely to [illegible] the ambitious views of a faction [illegible] the Houſe of Brunſwick, [illegible] was juſtified in ſaying *the Houſe of Brunſwick is hereby excommunicated, outlawed, and attainted.* He had a right to argue upon the motives of men from the means they uſe. He knew he might be told, he ſhould have an opportunity of pointing out the miſchiefs of this Bill ſeparately in the Committee, but he choſe to touch upon its miſchiefs now collectively. He had been told that he was, in oppoſing this Bill, oppoſing Reſolutions already agreed to by the Houſe; but he contended there was in the Bill a great deal of new matter; for by it we are to have a Prince acting inſtead of his father, and conſequently under the neceſſity of ſupporting the ſplendour of regal dignity, and yet he is not allowed a privy purſe—nothing allowed towards the patronage of men of ſcience and of letters—nothing towards the elegancies which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed the Houſe of Brunſwick upon the throne, and without which its dignity muſt be inſupportable—nothing towards the exerciſe of that benevolence for which his Royal Highneſs was ſo highly diſtinguiſhable—No! not even a ſhilling for common charity—The Prince was to have a high ſounding title, and nothing to ſupport it, but the cares, the difficulties, and the perplexities which a party thought fit to throw in his way; he was to be a mere Clerk of the Officers of State.

Mr. Burke then pointed out the abſurdity of ſuppoſing any diſtruſt being applicable to the Prince, and the injuſtice of loading him with reſponſibility without power, and of giving to the Queen ſo much power without reſponſibility, and although it might be proper to exclude the Prince of Wales from the care of the King's perſon, yet it was fair to aſk why were the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Glouceſter, Prince William Henry, Prince Edward, and, in fact, the whole family excluded? What reaſon could be given for this bill of excluſion of the Houſe of Brunſwick?

He then touched upon the alarming danger of our preſent ſituation. the King was by a Reſolution of the two Houſes declared incapable, but by this Bill they would have no power of voting him capable again, this was now transferred to the Queen, and we muſt wait her pleaſure and that of her Council to reſtore him: the Houſes had no more power—they had had four Committees before they declared the King incapable—and his returning reaſon is now to be made public by obſcure and perhaps fallacious report—A blind inquiry was to be preferred to the mature and ſolemn deliberation of the two Houſes. All his relatives were equally excluded from the power of communicating to the public the recovery of the King.

He then alluded to the manner in which the buſineſs had been conducted. we had been led on ſtep by ſtep, but he was convinced, that had the whole ſcheme been propoſed altogether, no Gentleman in that Houſe would for a moment have entertained an idea of conſenting—but like Macbeth,

——I am in blood.
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go on.

Mr Burke ſaid he had done his duty in ſtating the danger to which we muſt inevitably be expoſed by the preſent Bill, which upon a fair peruſal and cool reflection would appear to others as it did to him. he alſo reprobated highly the idea of giving to the Queen ſuch immenſe patronage, without annexing to it any reſponſibility. This he illuſtrated by various forcible, clear, and ingenious poſitions. He ſtated a vaſt number of ſums of money which would be under the ſole dominion of the Queen, the whole amount would be prodigious, and as ſhe was not accountable for its application, what ſecurity had the Houſe upon which they might rely that none of this vaſt wealth would be employed for the purpoſes of venality? In ſuch a ſituation, was it unnatural to ſuſpect the effect of temptation? He recommended due caution in this momentous buſineſs.

Mr Gamon ſaid a few words, but in a tone ſo low as to be inaudible to ſtrangers in the gallery.

The queſtion was then put, and carried without a diviſion.

The Bill being read a ſecond time, it was ordered to be committed.

It was alſo ordered that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the Bill next day.

Mr Burke hoped the Committee would to-morrow proceed only on thoſe clauſes which were the leaſt exceptionable.

Mr Pitt obſerved they could not now poſſibly preſcribe to the Committee any rule.

The Houſe then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb 7.

The Houſe, contrary to its uſual practice of adjourning over Saturdays, met this day.

Soon after the Houſe was formed, it reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Regency bill, and ſat till eleven o'clock at night.

The

The Bill conſiſts of 32 clauſes, and the Committee had got no farther than the 10th, when the queſtion of adjournment was put and carried

As upon the *nine* clauſes there were *as many* debates, and as in each debate the ſame Members ſpoke *ſeveral times* (for when the Houſe is in a Committee, the Members are not bound by the order which reſtrains them from ſpeaking more than *once* to the *Houſe* on any one queſtion) it cannot be expected that we ſhould give a *detailed* account of all the arguments that were uſed on this occaſion. A ſummary of the whole will render it perhaps more intelligible to our readers, and certainly more entertaining, than a ſcrible report of all that paſſed in the courſe of the night, including debates on *points of order*, and *perſonal*, in which the ſpeakers loſt ſight of the Bill and clauſes that were, or ought to have been, the ſubjects of diſcuſſion.

When the clauſe was read by which it is enacted that the Regent ſhall bind himſelf by *oath* to take care of the perſonal ſafety of the King to the utmoſt of his power and ability, and to govern according to the ſtipulations and reſtrictions recited in the Bill,

Mr Burke ſaid, that when he compared this clauſe with another in the ſame Bill, he felt a perſuaſion that the framers of it intended it not only as a mockery of the Prince of Wales, but as an inſult to common ſenſe for he found that the Prince, who was not to be entruſted with the cuſtody of the Royal Perſon, was to ſwear that he would protect it, whilſt thoſe who were in fact to have the care of his Majeſty, were not to be called upon to give any pledge whatever for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them He admitted that it was unlikely the perſon of the King ſhould be in any danger from the Queen, but it was juſt as unlikely that there ſhould be any cauſe for apprehenſion of danger to him from the Son, and therefore *both* or *neither* ſhould be bound to give the ſecurity of an oath for the protection of the Royal Perſon As the Bill then ſtood, common ſenſe muſt revolt at it, for the perſon who was actually to have the care of his Majeſty, was left free from all engagements relative to the ſafety of the King, and the Regent, who was to have no power whatever over his Majeſty's perſon, was to ſwear that he would take care of him! Nay, the very perſons who were to be appointed *Counſellors* to the Queen, were not to enter into any engagement of this nature, for the oath which they were to take, was totally fixed on *the head*, as appeared from the form of it, which he read, and was as follows

"I A B do ſolemnly promiſe and
"ſwear, That I will truly and faith
"fully
"to the beſt of my judgment,
"miſtress touching the
"jeſty's Royal Perſon, and the
"poſing, ordering, and
"things relating thereto.

So help me

In his opinion, if, as obſerved, there was one word [illegible] Royal Perſon, there [illegible] were to be [illegible] touching the [illegible] bound by the oath to conſult the ſafety of his perſon in the advice that they ſhould give.

Col. Phipps ſaid, that it was impoſſible to ſay what part of the Bill the oath ſhould relate to, as it was not to be taken by the Prince until he ſhould have ſeen all the proviſions and clauſes of the Bill. Should his Royal Highneſs feel a repugnance to ſwear to any of them, the oath could not be forced upon him, and he ought to be at liberty to reject it, and with it the Regency, or to take both together, as they were not to be ſeparated

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deſired that a clauſe in the Regency Act paſſed in the preſent reign, might be read. From that it appeared, that ſuch an oath as was now propoſed, was impoſed upon the perſon who ſhould have acted under it as Regent. Mr. Pitt then ſaid, that he thought it would have been wrong in him to depart from the precedent of that Act, nor did he ſee that under all circumſtances, there was any thing in the nature of the truſt given to the Queen, that could render it abſurd to call upon the Prince to ſwear that he would conſult the ſafety of the Royal perſon It was true that in the laſt Regency Bill, the cuſtody of the King's perſon was to be given to the Regent and Council *jointly*, and the oath was to be adminiſtered to them all but though in the preſent caſe, the cuſtody of the Royal perſon was not *jointly* in the Regent and the Queen, it was not improper to propoſe to the Regent *ſingly*, to ſwear to the exertion of ſuch power as might be ſingly in him, for the preſervation of the King At all events the engagement propoſed went no further than that he would, *to the utmoſt of his power and ability*, take care of the ſafety of the Royal perſon. If his power was *little*, he was bound to *little*, if *much*, he was bound to *much*, his care of his Majeſty was to be commenſurate and co-extenſive

Mr Burke contended, that the Regency Act, from which the oath had been read, at the deſire of the Right Hon. Gentleman, did not apply to the preſent caſe, for in the former the perſon of the King was to be in the power and cuſtody of the Regent and conſequently

namely the oath was extremely proper; but in the present case the oath was improper, because it was to be taken by a person, who was not to be intrusted with the care of the King's person He wished Gentlemen would state to him any one possible case, in which the Regent could interfere, to protect the Royal person. He added, supposing the Queen should be distracted with so *humble*, *meek*, and *diffident* a character as Dr. Willis, and should wish to put the King under the care of some desperate and daring man, who should put *razors* and penknives into his hand, whether in such a case the Regent could interfere and prevent so dangerous a proceeding? He certainly could not; for under this Bill, the custody of the Royal person was committed exclusively to the care of the Queen.

Mr Dundas said, that there were many ways in which the Regent might protect the person of the King, though he was in the custody of her Majesty It was not to be supposed that all the laws which provided for the safety of the Royal person, by making it *treason* even to imagine the King's death, were to be suspended: the Regent, as possessing all the power of the Executive Government, could provide for the safety of his Majesty, by enforcing those laws, whenever an occasion should occur: this was in his power, and this therefore it could not be improper to call upon the Regent to swear that he would do

Mr Burton contended that the Regent was not only to have powers that would enable him to provide for the personal safety of the King, but that no one but himself could possess those powers It was possible that the country should be engaged in a war, it was possible that the kingdom should actually be invaded, it was possible that a civil war should break out, or that dangerous riots should take place, in which the personal safety of the King might be endangered In any of these cases, to whom could the Queen or her Council resort for the protection of his Majesty but to him who had in his hands the Executive Government of the country, and who but that person could command the powers, both civil and military, to watch over the safety of his Majesty?

Sir Charles Gould was of opinion, that the clause containing the oath should be postponed, until the Committee should have got as far as the clause in which the custody of [illegible] person was given to the Queen, and he accordingly made a motion to that effect, which, after a long debate, chiefly with respect to order, was rejected, and then the Committee agreed to the clause

This clause having been thus disposed of, the Chairman next read the clause by which the Regent is to be restrained from making any alteration in the Established Religion of England or Scotland, and from marrying a Papist

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought it proper to observe to the Committee, that this clause had not been introduced into the Bill under any idea that there was in the present circumstances of the times any thing which peculiarly called for it; but our ancestors, he said, had judged it expedient to put such a clause in all Regency Bills, and though there was not the smallest ground for apprehending any danger to the Protestant religion at present, he was of opinion that it would not have been proper to have departed from the example of our ancestors but in following that example he desired it might be understood that his object was merely to shew that the present generation was not indifferent about a subject which was deemed of great importance at former periods This, and nothing else, was the ground on which this clause had been proposed. He observed, at the same time, that nothing in this clause would restrain the Regent from giving his assent to any thing that would not trench upon the church establishment, and therefore he might, for instance, assent to a Bill for repealing the Test, in favour of Protestant Dissenters, notwithstanding any thing in this clause

After the Minister had given this explanation of the clause, which seemed to satisfy both sides of the House,

Mr Rolle begged leave to propose an amendment He said, that he did not think that there was in the present circumstances of the Prince of Wales, or of the times, any thing which would render such an amendment as he intended to propose, more necessary than it might be at any other period. He declared that in what he was going to do, he was not influenced by disrespect for the Prince of Wales, or any motive which a Member of Parliament ought to be ashamed to avow The safety of the Protestant Religion was his sole object, and though he was ready to admit that he did not know it to be in any danger at that moment, still he thought it wise and prudent to provide against even the possibility of danger to it hereafter ——The Royal Marriage Act, he understood, had occasioned some doubts, and there were not wanting gentlemen of great professional reputation, who doubted whether it was consistent with the Act of Settlement, by which the Crown had been entailed upon the issue of the Princess Sophia, being Protestants. For the purpose, therefore, of guarding against

againſt any miſconſtruction of law, he moved, that to the reſtrictions by which the Prince was bound from marrying a Papiſt, be added the words, "or who is or ſhall be married in law or in fact to a Papiſt."

Lord Belgrave oppoſed the amendment, he was convinced, he ſaid, of the purity of the Hon mover's intention, but at the ſame time he thought the amendment unneceſſary The rumour upon which this amendment might be ſuppoſed to be founded, had, as he was informed, been declared in that Houſe by very high authority, to be abſolutely groundleſs he was not a Member at the time to which he alluded; but he underſtood, that the declaration made on this ſubject by a Right Hon Gentleman now abſent (Mr Fox), had removed every apprehenſion, and given complete ſatisfaction to the Houſe Nothing had occurred ſince to give the rumour new life, and therefore as it was only on the authority of ſuch a rumour that the propoſed amendment could be ſuppoſed to be founded, he muſt neceſſarily oppoſe it

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that though he had inſerted in the Bill a clauſe for the ſecurity of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment, he muſt oppoſe the amendment He had inſerted this clauſe, becauſe it would have appeared remarkable, if the preſent generation had been leſs anxious than the laſt for the preſervation of the Proteſtant religion, but as he only wiſhed to *imitate*, ſo it would be no leſs remarkable if he were to go *beyond* the example, and to introduce any guard which had not appeared neceſſary to our anceſtors, and which was not called for by any thing in the preſent circumſtances of affairs To introduce a new guard now, would give the world grounds for thinking, that there exiſted a neceſſity for it at this moment which had not exiſted before, and as the neceſſity could, at beſt, be only collected from vague rumours, unſupported by any evidence, and contradicted from high authority, he did not conceive that there were any grounds that would warrant the Committee in admitting the propoſed amendment; for he would not admit that vague rumours were a ſufficient ground for Parliament to proceed to make an *Act*, and therefore, all circumſtances conſidered, he was of opinion, that the Committee could not be juſtified in admitting the amendment of his Honourable Friend

Mr Welbore Ellis deſired that the Act of the 11th of the preſent reign might be read It was read accordingly, and it appeared from it, that *no* deſcendant of George II except thoſe born of marriages with foreign Princes, was *capable* of contracting matri-

many without the [illegible] Mr Ellis ſaid, that [illegible] anſwer to all the [illegible] propoſed marriage. It was clear that no ſuch marriage could exiſt, as the Prince, as well as all the other deſcendants of George II. born in this kingdom, were abſolutely incapable of [illegible] marrying [illegible] the conſent of [illegible]

Lord North [illegible] the fact as it had juſt been [illegible] the Chancellor of the Exchequer in contradiction of the [illegible] had been in circulation? An amendment which would have a tendency to give a colour to ſuch ſtories ought to be reſiſted, becauſe on the one hand it could not anſwer one good purpoſe, and on the other it might produce the moſt dangerous conſequences, by inſtilling into the public mind an opinion that an Act of Parliament was of no force, and that a clauſe in another Act was neceſſary to give it efficacy. He would not ſay that the Hon mover's intention was bad, but the conſequences of his conduct might prove highly miſchievous to his country

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with ſome warmth, charged Lord North with having uſed language which might have provoked a difference of opinion, where none exiſted before, by the language he uſed, and the doubts he ſeemed to entertain of the purity of the Hon mover's intention.

Mr Sheridan now called the attention of the Houſe to the *arguments* that had been made uſe of by Mr Rolle—from the whole of which, he ſaid, it was utterly impoſſible to collect whether he was ſatisfied or not—firſt he was, and then he was not—he had doubts in his mind, and then he had no doubts in his mind—at one moment he only wiſhed to be ſatisfied, the next, he was willing to withdraw his motion without any juſtification at all He began with throwing out an abſurd and miſchievous inſinuation; at the ſame time, however, declaring explicitly, that he aſked for no ſupport, that he wiſhed for no proceeding to be adopted in conſequence of it, and that he was willing to withdraw it He will not, however, though by his own confeſſion he has no object to attain, conclude without by ſcruples doing all the ill he can, by propagating a jealouſy without doors, and indeed it was but reaſonable to preſume, that if the public were alarmed, the *real* object of the Hon Gentleman was fully anſwered [illegible] was both uncandid and unmanly Who was it that could prevent the Hon Gentleman from purſuing this ſubject to a proper enquiry, if he held it right and expedient ſo to do? But to expect that the Houſe of Commons ſhould proceed on the miſerable ſcur-

rility

ability of libellers, and on such seditious trash as was to be found in a fantastical lampoon on the law rather than on the Prince (written by Mr Horne Tooke), was insulting to Parliament and to common sense. Mr Sheridan urged this with great effect, and then adverted to what had fallen from Sir William Dolben, who proceeded to make an appeal to the House, and to take a [illegible] review of the most prominent circumstances in the Prince's conduct and the House and the country's right, or had they not, to affirm that the Right Hon Gentleman was completely and sincerely satisfied on the subject of them present discussion? They undoubtedly had a right to assume it, for the Bill then under their consideration was a sufficient proof that he had not been peculiarly deficient in his apprehensions and jealousies of the Prince's government He had dealt with no sparing or parsimonious hand in limitations and restrictions, in checks and guards of every shape and every possible description

Mr Courtenay remarked, that it was singularly curious, those who wished to support the amendment, acknowledged they had no grounds for it, and applied to the other side of the House to learn if there were any The safety of religion was a fine *Italian aria*, and best calculated to disturb the public he remembered to have read, that all London had once been thrown into the utmost confusion and trepidation for the security of the Protestant religion by a rumour, that the *Pope had been seen in a green shop at Wapping*

The Attorney General said he knew of no doubts that existed about the Act of Settlement, which was certainly in full force, notwithstanding the 12th of his present Majesty — Rumours, he observed, whatever grounds they might afford for *enquiry*, could by no means warrant a proceeding, which went so far as to make *an Act of Parliament*, founded upon nothing but rumour

Mr Grey treated Mr Rolle with much severity, and ascribed his amendment to the worst of motives

He was interrupted by Mr Bouverie, who thought it was disorderly for gentlemen to argue upon the *motives* of any Member

This produced a tedious debate, in which all order was confounded, in an attempt to establish it.

Mr Burke said he was as ready to oppose the amendment as any man, though perhaps on different grounds The Royal Marriage Act was certainly a security to the nation, but not such an one as ought to make the House shut its ears to reports of marriages in violation of it. It was certain that no marriage against the letter and spirit of that Act could be a marriage in *law*, but should it appear that a King or heir to the Crown had been publicly and avowedly married to a Papist according to the rights of any church, but without the consent of the King, which was made necessary by that Act, he would not think the Royal Marriage Act a security for the Religion and Constitution of the country, but would call for a Parliamentary enquiry into it With respect to the rumour to which gentlemen had alluded, it ought not to be made a ground for a serious debate it was too light a subject, and ought only to excite mirth and good humour He did not say all that he might wish to say on the occasion, because a *lady* was concerned, and he had always so much respect for the fair sex, that he would not wilfully make one of that sex a subject for public conversation

After some further conversation, the question was put on Mr Rolle's amendment, which was *rejected* without a division

The next clause in the Bill was that which restrained the Regent from granting any honour of the Peerage

Mr Jolliffe moved a clause for limiting the duration of this Restriction to the first of February 1790

Mr Hawkins Browne was ready to admit that the Restriction ought to be limited in point of duration, but as he thought 15 months, too short a period, reckoning from October last, when the King's malady was first discovered, to the first of February 1790, he would vote against the clause proposed by the Hon Member had the limitations been for two or three years, he certainly would have given it his support

Lord North supported the motion, which he conceived to be highly necessary for the prevention of those effects, which might be apprehended from the formation of a factious party in the House of Lords, whose consequence, both individually and collectively, would be encreased by the Restriction, and lessened by its limitation

Mr Pitt observed, that he had heard nothing new on this head the question had been before discussed in the Committee on the State of the Nation, where the noble Lord's arguments had been weighed, and on which the Committee had already decided

Mr Jolliffe's clause being put and negatived, Lord North moved, that after the word *whatever* in the 10th clause, the words 'which on the 10th of November last was held during his Majesty's pleasure should be inserted This amendment being also negatived,

Lord North said, that he thought it one principle of the Resolutions, that the Prince

should

ſhould have the power of appointing his own ſervants, how then, he aſked, if the Prince had not the power of granting penſions or reverſions according to his own inclinations, was it poſſible for him to fill the higheſt ſituation in the law department, if a vacancy ſhould happen therein? Not a *puiſne* Judge, or even a Barriſter of tolerable buſineſs, would accept of the office of Lord High Chancellor, an office ſo extremely precarious in its nature, if the Prince had not a power to reward him for his ſervices in caſe of a diſmiſſal. He thought the Prince, in the capacity of Regent, ſhould have the power of granting out of the Civil Liſt, a floating penſion at leaſt of 2,700l per annum, in caſe of a Lord High Chancellor's reſignation or diſmiſſal, until any place granted in reverſion ſhould become vacant and ready for his acceptance for this purpoſe, he would move another amendment, that, after the word at the end of the clauſe, the following ſhould be inſerted, "and that it alſo ſhall be lawful, if at any time deemed neceſſary by the Prince Regent, to grant any penſion or reverſion of place to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, or to grant the reverſion of any place to any perſon he may think proper to hold the ſame in truſt for him."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he by no means meant to throw any obſtacle ultimately in the way of the propoſition for making a proviſion for the retirement of any perſon who may hereafter be called to ſucceed a great, an eminent, and an admired lawyer, he objected to the proviſion being made at preſent, which in his opinion was premature. He agreed that every poſſible power ought to be granted, for the purpoſe of providing a ſucceſſor for ſo great a character, when a vacancy ſhould happen, he ſaw no neceſſity, however, to anticipate ſuch a vacancy, by which, whenever it ſhould happen, the country would be deprived of the great ſervices, of the great integrity, and great abilities, of the preſent Lord Chancellor.

Lord North ſaid, by the mode propoſed by the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Pitt) they would take to themſelves the diſpoſal of the Great Seal, as they kept the power of providing for the officer who might be called to that ſituation, on his retirement. By retaining that power, every compact made with his Royal Highneſs in the Reſolutions was broken. the Houſe, inſtead of relieving him from the already too heavy reſtrictions, were forging for him new fetters, the Parliament, not the Regent, would have the power of changing his ſervants.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſpoke in reply, he wiſhed the noble Lord would not advance what he could not prove; his Lordſhip had aſſerted that the Houſe were about to break the contract with the Prince, as entered into by the Reſolutions, he defied his Lordſhip, however, to prove a ſingle deviation from the principle of thoſe Reſolutions.

Mr [illegible] in ſupport of the amendment. He [illegible] the alarming conſequences which the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Pitt) [illegible] likely to follow whenever the Lord Chancellor ſhould, from any circumſtance, occaſion a vacancy in the Seals. The Right Hon Gentleman had however given that ſide of the Houſe ſome conſolation in intimating to them that the Lord Chancellor had not quite ſo great an apprehenſion of them, and of their motives, as the Right Hon Gentleman had declared himſelf to entertain, when he announced his own departure.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he had never either mentioned to the Houſe the probability of his own departure, or of a noble and learned Lord's continuance in office. He could not conceive it his duty to announce to the Houſe a circumſtance of which he was unacquainted. He never had announced his own departure. It was true that it had been announced to him, but by perſons who had no authority to do ſo, or could cauſe him to depart. Whenever that time ſhould come, whenever he ſhould have to take leave of the Houſe, he ſhould have much more to ſay to them than he had yet ſaid, for the honour he and independent ſupport of him during his adminiſtration. He felt the high honour and gratification of ſuch ſupport, and hoped that whenever he ſhould leave his ſituation, he ſhould leave it under no unfavourable impreſſions of his good intentions for the intereſt of the country, for the ſafety and dignity of the Crown, and for the preſervation of the rights of the people and the Conſtitution.—[The Right Hon Gentleman's ſpeech was received and recorded by the Houſe.]

After ſome further converſation, Lord North's motion was negatived. The Committee having gone through all the clauſes which related to the King's civil and perſonal eſtate, on finding it was eleven o'clock, agreed to report progreſs and adjourned to Monday. The Houſe was then reſumed, and adjourned to

MONDAY, FEB 9.

A new writ was ordered to be iſſued for the borough of Aylesbury in the county of Bucks, vacated by the death of Sir Thomas Halſey Knt.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee

mittee of the whole House on the Regency Bill, Mr Alderman Watson in the Chair

The twelfth clause was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, restraining the Regent from exercising any authority over the personal estate of his Majesty

This clause caused a short conversation between Mr. Anstruther, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Sheridan; after which the clause was agreed to without a division

The thirteenth clause was read, and carried without any observation

The fourteenth clause, providing for the payment of his Majesty's Household, under the direction of her Majesty, being read,

Mr Sheridan objected to the clause as wholly unnecessary, and as tending to create a double government of the Household, in the Queen and in the Treasury

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that there would be no double government, the Treasury having nothing more to do with the Household by the present clause, than to issue the sums ordered

Mr Burke objected to the clause, as tending to the subversion of the privileges of the Act of Establishment of the Civil List, as tending to the subversion of œconomy, and calculated only for the purpose of providing for a favourite and unnecessary corps

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated to the Committee, that messengers were attending from the Lords, and, for the purpose of receiving the message, moved that the Committee should report progress

This being immediately agreed to, the House was resumed, and the messengers called in

The Lords had commanded the messengers to acquaint the House of Commons, that they would proceed further in the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esq on Monday next

The messengers being withdrawn, Mr Burke thought it necessary to inform the House, that he understood a petition had been delivered by Mr Hastings to the Lords, setting forth, that he had expended already in the course of the trial 30,000l and praying their Lordships to proceed with all speed to his trial Mr Burke expressed his readiness to proceed as speedily as possible to the issue of that on which he considered his honour depended He remarked that the sum expended by the public in the course of the trial was much less than that stated to have been expended by Mr Hastings, and concluded by observing, that he understood their Lordships only meant on Monday to open the trial *pro forma*, and not to go into it on that day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee on the adjourned debate on the fourteenth clause, Brook Watson, Esq in the chair

A short conversation took place upon the clause, in which Mr Pitt, Mr Sloper, Mr Burke, Mr Sheridan, Mr Powys the Attorney General, Sir James Erskine, and Lord North, took part

Mr Powys moved that the clause be postponed, in which motion he was supported by Lord North, upon the ground of the propriety of deciding upon a subsequent clause first, which was the basis of the present

This motion being persisted in, the Committee divided,

Ayes	87
Noes	13

Majority 45 against its being postponed

The clause was then put, and carried without a division

The fifteenth clause was put and carried without any conversation

The sixteenth clause, relative to the privy purse of his Majesty, was next proposed, which was opposed by Mr Dempster, Sir William Cunyngham, Mr Burke, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr Sheridan; and supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Dundas, Sir James Johnstone, and Sir Benjamin Hammett

It was opposed upon the ground of the impropriety of refusing to his Royal Highness the Prince, who was to support the dignity of the Crown, the power over the privy purse, amounting to 60,000l per annum, out of which, by the clause, was to be taken 16,000l and given to her Majesty, for purposes unknown to Parliament, and the remainder to be improperly locked up from the Prince, and to be left, in case of his Majesty's indisposition continuing, to the disposition of Parliament

It was supported upon the propriety of continuing his Majesty's benefactions, and on the impropriety of seizing the moment of his Majesty's indisposition to strip him of his property The 16,000l which had been said to be given to her Majesty for purposes unknown to Parliament, was explained in the following manner 12,000l was given to pay an established list of charities, settled by his Majesty, and the remaining 4000l was to enable her Majesty to continue his Majesty's benefactions to those persons who were not on the list, but who she knew received charity of his Majesty to that amount

Sir William Molesworth was willing to agree to the sum proposed to be taken from the money of his Majesty's privy purse, that

was

was appropriated to the charities mentioned, but not thinking it prop - that the remainder ſhould be kept from the Prince, he moved as an amendment, to add the word, "and that "the remainder ſhall be paid over to the Treaſurer of the privy purſe of the Regent"

Upon this amendment the Committee divided,

Ayes	101.	
Noes	156	
Majority	55	againſt the

amendment

The Solicitor General propoſed an amendment which was agreed to, and the clauſe was carried without any further objection

The ſeventeenth clauſe was next read, veſting in her Majeſty the care of the King's perſon, and the government of the Houſehold

Sir Peter Burrell ſpoke againſt the latter part of the clauſe, the patronage given by which he ſaid was ſo looſely expreſſed that it was impoſſible to aſcertain the amount of it, and of which he conceived the Houſe ought to be acquainted previous to their adopting the clauſe

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Hon Baronet, that the whole amount of the ſalaries of the Houſehold, from the Great Officers at the head of the different departments down to the moſt menial ſervants in any of the palaces or the ſtables, was no more than 100,000l per annum, out of that ſum there was not more than about thirty thouſand pounds received from ſalaries by Members of the two Houſes of Parliament!—There were ſeven in the Houſe of Commons, whoſe ſalaries amounted to about 4000l and the ſalaries of ſeveral Lords in the other Houſe, amounted to about 26,000l Such influence, he ſaid, was not, in his opinion, likely hereafter to preclude any reviſion, or neceſſary alteration in the ſyſtem propoſed for the preſent emergency

Sir Peter Burrell replied

Lord North condemned the Reſolution upon the old ground of objection to her Majeſty's having the government His Lordſhip deprecated the meaſure of dividing that power from the Regent, as unconſtitutional and dangerous, and expreſſed his fear of its operating as a pernicious precedent

Mr Keene ſpoke againſt the clauſe

Mr Sheridan propoſed an amendment to ſeparate the great Officers from the Houſehold, upon which the Committee divided.

Ayes	118	
Noes	173	
Majority	55	againſt the amend-

ment.

The [illegible] which was [illegible]

The Houſe [illegible] progreſs was reported, and the Committee ordered to ſit again on

TUESDAY, Feb 10

Petitions were preſented from the county of Berks, and from the Borough of Hertford, againſt the Chriſtian Election Bill

Mr. [illegible] preſented a petition from the Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders, and Gentry of South[illegible] againſt ſo much of the Bill before the Houſe as related to the diſtraction of Government, and to diſſention in the Royal Family

REGENCY BILL

Committee, Alderman Watſon in the Chair

Mr Pitt roſe, on the clauſe being read for appointing her Majeſty's Council, remarked the propriety of appointing to this office ſuch perſons as, from their high eccleſiaſtical or legal ſituations, or from the confidence which his Majeſty was accuſtomed to repoſe in them, were moſt peculiarly ſuitable for aſſiſting the Queen with their advice The orderly procedure required, that the ſenſe of the Committee ſhould be taken on each perſon ſeparately, but he at the ſame time thought it would be agreeable, that he ſhould firſt ſtate the liſt of thoſe perſons whom he ſhould nominate as in his opinion beſt calculated for the diſcharge of this office Theſe were—the two Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, Lord Thurlow, the preſent Lord Chancellor, Lord Kenyon, the preſent Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and the four great Officers of State, namely, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Maſter of the Horſe, and the Groom of the Stole The firſt motion that he had to put was, that "John Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury be one of her Majeſty's Council"

Lord North roſe, not to object to the Rev Prelate's being one of her Majeſty's Council, but to give notice, that it was his intention to move others to be appointed as Councillors to her Majeſty, in addition to thoſe propoſed by the Right Hon Gentleman [illegible] expreſſed his amazement that, in what related to the perſonal ſafety of his Majeſty, the Princes of the Blood ſhould have been omitted, and declared his intention to move the inſertion of the names of all the Princes of the Blood, of full age, into the blank appointing the Councillors to adviſe her Majeſty

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid that he ſhould for the preſent refrain from ſtating his objections to the Noble Lord's propoſition, when the motion ſhould be made, he would be very ready to give his reaſons why he conceived it improper.

Lord Maitland expreſſed much indignation at finding that the Right Hon Gentleman had made ſo partial a ſelection of Councillors He aſked why the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas had not been thought of? The noble Lord who filled that high office had received it from his Majeſty

The Marquis of Graham replied, that it was not proper that all thoſe who had been honoured by the King ſhould be Members of the Queen's Council, which ought to be limited to a few The noble Lord in the blue ribband thought the Princes of the Blood ought to be of that Council, for his own part he thought otherwiſe, as her Majeſty could at all times procure their advice, and he was of opinion, that reſpect to the Princes ſhould prevent the Committee from putting them in ſituations which would render them reſponſible to Parliament, and might cauſe them to be brought to the Bar of the Houſe to anſwer for the diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in them

Mr Sheridan ſaid, thoſe who wiſhed not to have the names of the Princes of the Blood inſerted in the bill as Councillors to the Queen, urged, that they were her *natural Counſellors*, perſons who in nature and reaſon would point out to her Majeſty as the perſons moſt proper to advise her, and who would be moſt ready to aſſiſt her with their advice If through *reſpect* for the Princes, the Committee would not name them in the Bill, why had they named the Prince of Wales? If through reſpect for the Blood Royal, the perſons were not to be made reſponſible to Parliament, why was it declared in the very ſame Bill, that the Prince of Wales was to be reſponſible for the truſt repoſed by it in his Royal Highneſs?

Col Hippiſley ſaid, that a very good reaſon for omitting the names of the Princes was, that the two Houſes had agreed that the Regent ſhould not have the cuſtody of the Royal Perſons, and therefore they ought not to be ſo connected with the Queen, who might be ſuppoſed to be much in the devotion of the Regent

Mr Alderman Newnham (the Chairman) conſidered the conſtruction rather ſingular, and called the attention of the Committee to the queſtion before them, which was, whether the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould be appointed a Councillor to her Majeſty

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon Alderman was certainly right in point of order, but as the true object in order was to go the ſhorteſt way to determine the queſtion before the Houſe, and as it would ſhorten the debate to go into the whole ſubject at once, he ſaw no objection to it He conceived that it would be ſtrictly orderly, if the Noble Lord thought proper, to propoſe at preſent the names of the Princes, and poſtpone the name of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury

Lord Northfield, he was willing immediately to propoſe the names of the Princes of the Blood, and ſhould move that the name of the Duke of York be firſt inſerted, by which means the Committee could at once enter into the conſideration of the Council

Sir Richard Aſton conceived it improper that the names of their Royal Highneſſes ſhould be propoſed without their being previouſly conſulted, eſpecially as they ſhould be called to their names being inſerted in the Commiſſion

Lord Northfield, he ſhould have thought himſelf very criminal to have laid, propoſed the names of their Royal Highneſſes without having previouſly communicated with them on the ſubject, to which they made no objection

Mr Sheridan ſuggeſted the propriety of Mr Pitt withdrawing his motion for appointing the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to make room for the noble Lord's motion

Mr Bouverie wiſhed to know whether the Council were to be reſponſible for their advice?

Mr M A Taylor ſaid, that as no learned Gentleman roſe to anſwer the queſtion of his Hon Friend, he would inform him, that according to the clauſe they were not reſponſible

Mr Addington ſaid they were clearly reſponſible, and if any ground of ſuſpicion exiſted of their having given her Majeſty improper advice, they would be liable to impeachment

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid the Council would be moſt certainly reſponſible for their advice

Mr Bouverie could ſee no way how the reſponſibility could attach He objected to the word 'John,' in the motion, and moved to leave the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the preſent being appointed

Mr Lowys called upon the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Pitt) to explain in what manner the reſponſibility ſhould

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, there could be no doubt that according to every principle of the Conſtitution, every truſt appointed under Government had reſponſibility to the country attached to it Whatever advice the Council ſhould give to her Majeſty they would be reſponſible for ſuch advice, and if the Houſe ſhould ſee ſufficient reaſon to think that by ſuch advice either of his Majeſty or the Conſtitution was in any danger, they had the ſame power to

call

call her Majesty's Councillors to account as they had to call on the Officers of Government

The Attorney General maintained the same doctrine, and said the House might on any suspicion of ill advice, address her Majesty to name her advisers

Mr Anstruther agreed with Mr Pitt that there could be no Parliamentary trust without responsibility being attached to it His objection did not lie on that account against the clause, but he objected to the power given to the Queen of acting without her Council, in which case no responsibility could attach

Mr Burke agreed that no trust could be given without responsibility, in the present instance, however, the principle was recognized and established, for though a responsibility was given, there were no traces by which that responsibility was to be found No act could, according to the wisdom of the Right Hon Gentleman, be valid in consequence of that bill did not the King's name immediately appear The King is not responsible, of course the Right Hon Gentleman's Bill was fraught with idle words and nugatory clauses It was a shocking imputation on the House, for, like the witches in Macbeth, the Right Hon Gentleman could truly say to the Parliament,

"I'll keep the word of promise to your ear,
"But break it to your hopes"

Here Mr Burke recited what he called the affair of Monk, by which Monk with unusual success The Princes, he would not be astonished to hear hereafter, were immortal, and above the consideration of any thing in this world, and that like gods of the poets, they lived in the cloud, never interfering with the affairs below, and consequently were reliefs of the power of promotion, or the infliction of punishment He would have the doctrine of responsibility, as held in the extreme, when offered in argument against the including the Princes in her Majesty's Council The Princes of the Blood had often been in responsible situations, some of them even in military employments In the reign of Charles II his brother the Duke of York was not only Lord High Admiral, but Post-Master General Prince George of Denmark, a naturalized subject, and husband of Queen Anne, was Lord High Admiral In the last reign the Duke of Cumberland was Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces, and as such was liable to be tried by a Court Martial, as his Royal Highness was responsible to the tribunal of martial law for his military conduct

After much extraneous though forceful allusion, he charged the Minister, for not having included the Princes of the Blood in the nomination of the Queen's Council, with violating the laws of the land, the spirit of the Constitution, and the order of nature.

"Star after star goes out, and all is night."

Mr Powys was against any person being agreed to by name, considering those who occupied the offices for the time being, the proper persons to be of her Majesty's Council

Sir R Sutton supported the original motion

Mr Burke spoke in reply, as did Mr. Lowndes

Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the Committee to come to a decision on the question before the House, and explained his reasons to resist the motion of the Noble Lord

The question was then put upon the amendment proposed, that the word 'John', be omitted, which being negatived, the original motion, that Lord Archbishop of Canterbury be one of her Majesty's Council, was carried without division

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next moved that Edward Lord Thurlow be one of her Majesty's Council

Lord North rose and suggested the propriety of putting the names of the Princes before the question was on Thurlow's name.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to postponing the Lord Chancellor's name

Lord North then rose for the purpose of moving the name of Edward Lord Thurlow to be added

Mr Burke also objected to the motion being postponed, and stated the propriety of Lord Thurlow's name being specifically by name in the act of Council, that by virtue of his office, he might be one of her Majesty's Council to consult, and might be retained in future, and not by wearing a blue ribbon William Wellington Hall placed in his situation Confiding in the ability, integrity, and loyalty of the Lord Chancellor, and in having put on the confidence of his sovereign, it was proper and necessary that Edward Lord Thurlow should be one of her Majesty's Council

Lord North replied, and said that he greatly esteemed the character and abilities of Lord Thurlow, and wished, if the motion could be agreed to, to appoint the Lord Chancellor for the time being, by making a clause to continue Lord Thurlow of her Majesty's Council if he should be removed from his situation

Mr Dundas replied, but still objected to the motion being postponed

Lord North again spoke in reply

Mr.

[illegible] in favour of [illegible] of Lord Thurlow, and [illegible] the Lord Chancellor for the time being on the principle of not ſuffering any perſon of the Regent's appointment to be of her Majeſty's Council.

Mr. Wyndham ſupported Lord North.

The queſtion for poſtponing being put, was negatived, and the motion for appointing Edward Lord Thurlow, was carried without a diviſion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved all the other motions ſucceſſively for the inſertion of the names of

William, Lord Archbiſhop of York,
Lloyd, Lord Kenyon,
The Lord Chamberlain,
The Lord Steward,
The Maſter of the Horſe, and
The Groom of the Stole

Theſe four *for the time being*

The motions paſſed without any farther debate or oppoſition.

Lord North then roſe and moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Frederick Duke of York and Albany be one other of her Majeſty's Council."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he would ſtate to the Committee why he thought it neceſſary to give his negative to the noble Lord's motion. The Council propoſed for her Majeſty was a Council of Advice, not of Controul: there was no neceſſity to bind their Royal Highneſſes by Act of Parliament to give their advice to her Majeſty, they might give her Majeſty their advice whenever they thought proper, and when ſhe deſired it: he was confident there would exiſt no neceſſity of an Act to force ſuch advice to be given. It was impoſſible to place the perſon of the King in better hands than the Queen, it would therefore be highly improper to ſeparate or make her Majeſty truſt the leſs. — The Houſe had already decided that the Prince of Wales, as the Heir Apparent of his Father, ought not to have the care of the perſon of the King. The Committee could not appoint any of the Princes of the Blood to the care of his Majeſty, unleſs they violated the principle they had adopted in the excluſion of the Prince of Wales from that truſt, and though it might, by the Oppoſition, be added to the catalogue of thoſe articles of diſreſpect which they had falſely and invidiouſly imputed to him, yet as an honeſt man actuated by every motive of caution for the public ſafety, it would be inconſiſtent with the nature of the truſt to be repoſed in the Queen's Council, to nominate thoſe perſonages who were in point of ſucceſſion, perſonally connected with the Crown.

Lord Beauchamp ſpoke in ſupport of the motion of the noble Lord, and could ſee no reaſon why the objection to the Regent's having the care of the King, ſhould extend to the whole Houſe of Hanover.

Lord North went over his former arguments in ſupport of the propriety of the Princes of the Blood being in her Majeſty's Council.

Lord Maitland warmly ſupported the motion, and was convinced that if the Houſe conſulted their judgment and their feelings on the preſent queſtion, there could not exiſt a difference of opinion, he was confident that however the Houſe might decide, there would be but one opinion in the country which would be on the impropriety of excluding from the Council his Majeſty's ſons and brothers.

Mr Addington agreed with the noble Lord (Maitland) that, however they might decide the queſtion, there would be but one opinion in the country and that he was confident would be, as it had been, in favour of the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Pitt). He approved of the perſons appointed for their integrity and ability, the nomination of which did honour to the Right Hon Gentleman, and he was happy in giving him his ſupport, which he did from the clear conviction of his conſcience.

Mr Burke quoted the 5th of his Majeſty, to prove that all who were not of the Royal Blood were excluded from the care of a Sovereign during a Regency, on that Act he ſaid he would lay his hand, and aſked the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Pitt), and in aſking him, he aſked all thoſe who voted by the eye with him, whether they were not acting directly contrary to that Act?

The queſtion being called for, the Committee divided upon Lord North's motion,

Ayes	130
Noes	177
Majority	47 againſt it

Lord North next moved, 'That his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry be one other of his Majeſty's Council,' upon which the Committee divided,

Ayes	127
Noes	177
Majority	50 againſt it

His Lordſhip next moved, "That his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward be one other of her Majeſty's Council,", which was negatived without a diviſion.

His Lordſhip moved, "That his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter be one other

other of her Majesty's Council," on which the Committee divided,

Ayes 129
Noes 178
Majority 49 against it

His Lordship then moved, "That his Royal Highness Henry Duke of Cumberland be one of her Majesty's Council," which was negatived without a division

Mr Dempster then moved, that in virtue of his high office, and being the first Commoner in England, the Speaker of the House of Commons should be added to the list of the Members of the Council

The motion was negatived, without a division

Mr Dempster next moved, that the Lord Mayor of London be a member of the Council

This motion was also negatived without a division

After a variety of uninteresting observations had passed on minute articles, and diverse clauses, till the Chairman came to that which regulated the manner in which the exercise of the Royal authority may be resumed by his Majesty on his recovery,

Mr Pitt here remarked, that though the resumption itself was a matter on which all were agreed, yet from some hints, there was a probability, that there would be a diversity of opinion as to the mode in which it ought to be effected It was therefore suggested to him, that it would be more convenient if they should proceed to the discussion of this point to-morrow

This was agreed to The House resumed and adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, FEB 11

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Regency Bill — which being agreed to,

Mr Brooke Watson took the chair The clause being read which provides for the mode of announcing the return of the King's health, through the medium of the Queen and her Council, independent of the interposition of Parliament,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he supposed that the provision in this clause, from what had been already thrown out on it in former debates, though not immediately before the House, in his opinion rendered it unnecessary for him to enter into any particular disquisition on the subject, he should only treat it therefore in a general manner He then divided the subject into two parts The first respected the right of the King to the re-assumption [illegible] ment, as soon as he [illegible] was in a capacity to [illegible] sides must undoubtedly collect [illegible] ference of opinion then could only [illegible] the mode — and he trusted that Gentlemen on appealing to reason and conviction would find that he had provided the most convenient, the least subject to objection and that in addressing to the dignity of Majesty was peculiarly considered It was necessary that the recovery, of which [illegible] day gave great hopes, should be notified through some ostensible channel To accomplish this, it was provided, that as soon as this much wished for period took place, her Majesty should notify the same to a Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council; and if any six of that Committee should be convinced that his Majesty was in a sound and proper capacity to resume the Government, they should countersign a proclamation to that effect, which proclamation should be inserted in the London Gazette; in consequence of which, if the Parliament was not then sitting, it should assemble on the occasion — and the power of the Regent should cease Thus he conceived to be the most congenial to the spirit of the Constitution, as the Privy Council might be said to be the natural channel of his Majesty's will and pleasure by this means his Majesty would be instantly restored to that right which was his alone, and to which he was entitled by the laws of the country.

Mr Powys dissented from the plan of resumption submitted by the Right Hon Gentleman, which he condemned as a system perfectly novel, derogatory to the vital principles of the constitution, and incompatible with the rights of the two Houses of Parliament He reprobated the selection of the Privy Council as producing a packed and partial judgment, and therefore very unlikely to give satisfaction to the public Why should Parliament be deprived of the agreeable office of declaring the King's restoration to his former sanity, after the Hon Gentleman had allowed them the melancholy task of declaring his incapacity? On the same principle he had given the Regent the invidious parts of the Royal Authority, and denied him the more pleasing and ingratiating part of it After several other observations, he expressed his hope that the House would not vote their own condemnation, by agreeing to clauses which would seem to intimate that they did not deserve to be trusted, and that they were not sufficiently loyal to his Majesty, to be will

in

hail the happy day of his awaking from that ſlumber of the mental faculties in which he now lay. He concluded with ſaying, that he had ſeveral amendments to propoſe, which he would bring forward when the Committee came to thoſe parts to which they were applicable.

Mr Vyner ſupported the argument of Mr. Powys

Sir R Sutton ſaid, it was matter of ſurprize to him that thoſe who ſome time ſince contended againſt the rights of Parliament to lay any reſtrictions on the Regent, now came forward to lay reſtrictions on their lawful Sovereign He ſaid, his Majeſty's claim was irreſiſtible, the moment he recovered, to reſume his Government, and to put an end to the Regency He condemned the idea of the two Houſes going into an examination of the capacity of his Majeſty, upon his recovery, which he conſidered as very injurious to his Majeſty's rights, and argued that it bore no parallel with the neceſſity of a Parliamentary examination to prove the incapacity The King not meeting his Parliament in perſon only by commiſſion, and ſtop gaping, to all Executive acts, it was neceſſary that the Minority ſhould be proved, to ſhew the right of the two Houſes to provide for the exerciſe of the royal authority: on his Majeſty's recovery he would recover his right, and Parliament would have no right to conſider of the exerciſe of the executive authority being convinced of the propriety of the clauſe, he gave it his hearty approbation

The Hon Mr Marſham ſaid he intended to propoſe an amendment, which he read, as ſoon as he had delivered his ſentiments on the queſtion, which he reprobated in very forcible terms The heads of the amendment were, that on the notification of the Queen, the Phyſicians attendant on his Majeſty ſhould be examined on oath, in the moſt ſolemn manner, at the Bar of that Houſe, in a certain number of days — not leſs than four, nor more than ſix, after the ſaid notification—whether the King was capable of governing, and that they ſhould then addreſs his Majeſty, and deſire him to take into his hands the reins of Adminiſtration

Mr Bouverie ſaid, that the Regent might have prorogued Parliament at the time of the notification — He would be glad to know, if any clauſe in that reſpect exiſted in the Bill

Colonel Phipps ſupported the propriety of the clauſe, which was conſonant to that which was followed on the acceſſion of a King, on the demiſe of another As to his Majeſty aſking to whom he was indebted for the medium of his reaſſumption? It was neither to his Parliament, Sons, Brothers nor Privy Council, but to the Act of Settlement — And what puniſhment ſhould be deemed too great, in the eyes of the country, for thoſe (alluding to the Council) who had diſappointed the expectations, and deluded the hopes of a loyal people, in holding out a premature recovery? Could it be denied that the right lodged in the King ſhould exerciſe itſelf the very inſtant the neceſſity ceaſed?

Mr Sheridan entered largely into the queſtion, and took a view of the arguments urged in favour of the clauſe, which he combated with great preciſion of reaſoning and clearneſs of language Mr Sheridan then inſiſted, that the Houſe in delegating a truſt had given up their right, and that it was given up to thoſe who had not a natural intereſt in the Crown, nor yet in the people On this he drew a concluſion on the probability of the confidence which the people at large would place in the two Houſes of Parliament, and in the Councils, and the fatal conſequences that might enſue, in caſe the King ſhould ſign a Commiſſion of the recovery of his health, appointing a Regent, which he might do in caſe he ſhould relapſe, which was not improbable and in caſe of the Queen's death, his Majeſty, under this Bill, could not be reſtored without the conſent of the Regent, who had it in his power to appoint one in her ſtead to ſend that notification Another bar to the reſtoration of his Majeſty was, that the proclamation muſt be counterſigned by ſix of the Privy Council, which they need not do unleſs they were in themſelves fully ſatisfied that his Majeſty was in a capacity to reſume the Government

Mr Dundas ſupported the clauſe, and in order to ſhew the precaution which had been taken in the Bill, to prevent a premature reaſſumption, there were three checks, firſt, the Queen, ſecondly, five of her Council, and ſix of the Privy Council, who were to examine the Phyſicians, and in order to inform themſelves on the ſubject, the learned Gentleman wiſhed to know if it was decent or becoming, that his Majeſty ſhould come to that Houſe as a ſuppliant for his right, or look out of the window of a public houſe, to ſee the ſhow of his ſon coming down to Parliament, that they might decide on his ſanity.

Mr. Burke condemned the clauſe as unconſtitutional, and as dangerous to the country

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Colonel Phipps again ſpoke, as did Mr Sheridan and Mr. Bouverie.

Mr. Grey and Sir Charles Gould each ſaid a few words againſt the clauſe.

The Attorney-General ſupported it

Mr. Sheridan propoſed as an amendment,

" that

"that a certificate of his Majesty's recovery be laid before the two Houses of Parliament," on which the Committee divided

Ayes	113
Noes	181
Majority	68 against it

The Committee proceeded to fill up the blanks of the clause, after which the five remaining clauses were put and carried *

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an additional clause, which was agreed to, the House resumed, and the report immediately brought up and read

THURSDAY, Feb 12

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the third reading of the Regency Bill

The Bill was accordingly read a third time.

Mr Pulteney then rose, and adverted to the possible danger that might arise from the power of creating Peers being too long dormant If a factious opposition should be carried on in the House of Commons, the Crown might exercise the prerogative of dissolution, and thus appeal to the people, but no such appeal could be made with respect to the House of Lords, in which House, if any faction should endeavour to counteract the measures of Government, the only mode of prevention or restraint was to create new Peers Though he did not conceive that such a faction was at present likely to prevail, yet the possibility of danger arising from it was sufficient to countenance the motion which he would now submit to the House, viz that, in the clause of the Bill which restricts the Regent from the creation of Peers, the duration of such restriction be limited to three years

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not inclined to apprehend the least danger from the Peerage being dormant for some time, but as there was a possibility (though not a probability) of such danger [illegible] full disposed to resist the [illegible] motion, particularly as [illegible] was the utmost extent to which [illegible] recovery was likely to be protracted [illegible] that happy event should even be [illegible] a much later time, it was not the [illegible] supporters of the Bill to continue the [illegible] tions any longer *

Mr Hawkins Browne signified his approbation of the motion

Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Powys entered their protest against the motion, if it was meant to preclude any Parliamentary discussion or re-consideration of the Bill for three years

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he did not agree to the motion under any idea that it was intended to preclude Parliament from taking away the Restrictions on the Regent within a period much less than three years

Sir James Johnstone concurred in the motion

Mr Pulteney's motion was agreed to; and a clause founded upon it was brought up, read three times, and annexed as a rider to the Bill

Mr Alderman Newnham expressed his disapprobation of the far greater part of it. In the course of his speech, he bestowed some compliments on the excellence of heart, as well as head, with which the Prince of Wales was endowed

Mr Alderman Watson, in a strain of pompous elogium, panegyrized the merit and virtues of the Minister, and signified his decided approbation of every clause of the Bill

The question for the passing of the Bill was then moved to, and the House resolved, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer do carry it to the Lords to morrow

Between eight and nine, the House adjourned

THEATRICAL JOURNAL

JANUARY 26

THE *Impostors*, a Comedy, by Mr Cumberland, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The Characters are as follow

Lord Janus,	Mr Palmer
Policarp,	Mr Wroughton,
Sir Solomon Sapient,	Mr Baddeley.
Captain Sapient,	Mr Aickin

* In the course of this debate Mr. Burke remarked, that "the Almighty had been pleased to smite the Sovereign with his hand—he had hurled him from the throne, and put him in the condition of the meanest peasant of the country" The Marquis of Graham called to order, and said that he would suffer no Member of that House to make use of such language unnoticed; and was going to make a motion to have the words taken down by the Clerk of the House, but was interrupted by Mr. Burke, who said that the lamented situation of the Sovereign was not the act of the House, but the will of the Supreme Authority, but degrading his blood, the Prince of Wales, from the full inheritance of his

[illegible]	Mr. Lamash.
[illegible]	Mr. Suett.
Sir Charles Freemantle,	Mr. Barrymore.
Miss Eleanor Sapient,	Mrs. Jordan.
Miss Deborah,	Miss Pope

Two Sharpers, under the names of Lord Jemus and Poltarp, obtain admiſſion (how does not appear) into the houſe of Sir Solomon Sapient, the former intending to marry Miſs Eleanor, and the latter making addreſſes to Miſs Deborah, an antiquated virgin, couſin to Sir Solomon. The introduction of Sir Charles Freemantle, who preſerves the young lady when thrown from her horſe, ſerves to diſcover the deſigns of the Impoſtors, who, however, on being diſcovered, are not conſigned to puniſhment. Sir Charles obtains the Lady, and the play concludes.

The performance, like every thing written by Mr. Cumberland, is not excellent in itſelf, but has merit ſufficient to ſhew it to be the production of a perſon who would be able to do better, were he to exert the full force of his genius. The incidents are hardly probable, nor have the plot or characters any pretenſions to originality. The ſituations are however pleaſant if not new, and the dialogue is certainly elegant and ſprightly. In theſe particulars hardly any dramatic writer is happier than Mr Cumberland. It is a fault in this play, that the buſineſs is over at the end of the Fourth Act. The general tendency is highly to be applauded. It is moral and conſequently uſeful, and was received with great approbation.

The performers were all excellent, and it would be extremely difficult in the whole range of the Drama, to point out more exquiſite acting than was diſplayed by Miſs Pope and Mrs Jordan.

The following Prologue and Epilogue were ſpoken before and after the comedy

PROLOGUE

Spoken by Mr PALMER

THE Comic Muſe, tho' privileg'd to wear
A maſk on her own face, ſtrips others bare,
And whilſt ſhe gives all nature to your view,
Shall not her mirror ſhew th' Impoſtor too?
For tho' moſt knaves in this ingenious age
Out trick the law, we try them on the ſtage:
But then ſome poets make their knaves ſo vile,
That when they pluck their viſors off, you ſmile.
Now that's a fault of poets dead and gone,
Our bard has kept his conſcience clear for one,
Indulge his knave in a few roguiſh ſallies,
To call him witty wou'd be downright malice,
His bittereſt enemies, with all their railing,
Are well diſpos'd t' acquit him of that failing.
Time was indeed, but that good time is paſt,
When novelties did not grow old ſo faſt:
Woe to the piece, tho' at firſt ſight 'twere ſtriking,
If ſecond-ſight ſteps in and mars your liking!
Like a new face, it glitters for a day,
All run, crowd, follow, ſtare—and turn away
Love hath its honey-moon, but that once o'er,
From ſweet to flat, from flat it turns to ſour;
Croſs follows cool, as cool ſucceed to civil,
My duck! my darling! once, and then—my Devil!
Even Wit's fine edge is dull'd by too much wearing,
And truths twice told will tire us in the hearing.
The Orator, that tries his lungs too often,
Will ſet the lungs of other men a-coughing,
No ſooner up, than ſtrait all parties join
In one unanimous reſolve—to dine,
The leſſening ſenate melts away by drops,
And metaphors are left for mutton-chops.
How then? If novelties be ſo uncertain,
Sad news for our old friend behind the curtain,
Whoſe Muſe has puſh'd her Helicon about
So quick, we almoſt fear the tap is out
If, truth, wit, eloquence are but a jeſt,
How ſhou'd a ſincere Impoſtor ſtand the teſt?
I'll give the Bramble's anſwer to the Oak,
Small ſticks will blaze; when great ones only ſmoke.

EPILOGUE

Spoken by Mrs. JORDAN.

CUNNING projectors may pretend to find
A ſcheme for ſailing ſhips againſt the wind,
But never poet yet cou'd ſtart a ſcheme
For navigating plays againſt the ſtream:
Oh heavens! no ſooner does your angry gale
Hiſs in his teeth, than back goes every ſail,
Furious he drives—Ah dreadful ſituation!
Stern foremoſt down the rapids of damnation.
Yet here and there a ſturdy wit has try'd
To pull and tug and puff againſt the tide,

But

But what is one poor puff of his own mak-
ing,
When all around him the wild waves are
breaking?
Plung'd in the gulph like Ceyx ſtill he raves,
Murmuring his own applauſe beneath the
waves.
Magnetic quacks can ſtare you into fits,
No muſcle ſtirs for our magnetic wits.
Stomachs there are that can digeſt a ſtone,
Your's will not gulp a little nonſenſe down
Now this is hard, for till your taſtes agree,
How can we know what Comedy ſhou'd be?
"Reform," Sir Courtly cries, "reform your
ſtage!
"Poliſh your mirror that reflects the age,
"Copy from France, give your Apollo grace,
"And with pearl powder deck your Muſe's
face!"
"Oh, rot your delicacy!—Give me fun,"
Sir Balaam Blubber cries "My dreary
Dun
"Againſt your Pegaſus nine nights to three,
"That is your only galloper for me
"John Bull's my man, I love his honeſt
roar,
"I come to laugh, or I come here no more"
Not ſo Miſs Biddy—ſhe is all for feeling,
For ſentiment, for ſighing, ſobbing, kneel-
ing,
Rope ladders ſhe admires and cloſet ſcenes,
Eſcapes, ſurprizes, huddlings behind ſcreens,
And ever when two meanings maſk the
jeſt,
Miſs Biddy's purity picks out the beſt
Stand by, make way! Lady Bell Bloſſom's
places!
Slap goes the door and round go all your
faces,
In comes her ladyſhip with vacant ſtare,
Smiles heav'n knows why, and curtſies
heav'n knows where.
Ask now what ſays my lady to the matter,
What does ſhe like?—Her own inceſſant
chatter.
For me, tho' poets various arts employ
To make me wife, maid, widow, man and
boy,
Yet all this while there's but one thing in
nature
I truly am to be—Your faithful creature:
Here I'm at home, this is my natural part,
This character flows freely from my heart.

FEBRUARY 3

The Toy, a new Comedy, was acted the firſt time at Covent-Garden The Characters are as follow:

Sir Carol O Donovan,	Mr. Aickin.
Young O'Donovan,	Mr. Middleton.
Aircourt,	Mr Lewis
Larry Kavanagh,	Mr. Blanchard.
Miſs,	
Meſſenger,	
Hon Frank,	
Decreaſe,	
Waiters,	Mr. Thompſon. Mr. Reddy.
Boy,	Maſter Spranger.
Footman,	Mr. Ryan.
Lady Arable,	Mrs. Brereton.
Lady Jane,	Miſs Brereton.
Sophia,	Miſs Fontenelle.
Fibb,	Miſs Stuart.
Katy Kavanagh,	Mrs. Webb.

This play takes its name from the piece where the ſcene of it is partly laid, the Toy at Hampton Court It has more Farce than Comedy The incidents are ſufficiently varied, but highly improbable, and the characters, though not all ſupported, have been long hackneyed on the ſtage Meſſenger is taken from Malvolio. It is, however, on the whole, a pleaſant and laughable performance; and if the production of a new writer, and not Mr O'Keefe, as has been ſuſpected, is intitled to be conſidered with candour, and diſmiſſed with applauſe.

The performers, and particularly Mr. Lewis, did great juſtice to their characters.

4th *The Prophet*, reduced to two Acts, was performed at Covent-Garden, and was received with applauſe.

7th *Coriolanus*, altered from Shakeſpeare and Thomſon, was revived at Drury-Lane: the parts of Coriolanus and Volumnia by Mr. Kemble and Mrs Siddons. In this alteration the beſt parts of Shakeſpeare and Thomſon are retained, and compoſe a more pleaſing Drama than that of either Author ſeparately The different parts, if we miſtake not, were blended together by Mr Sheridan, ſen. and were produced by him at Covent Garden, in the year 1755, when he himſelf performed the principal character Neither Mr Kemble nor Mrs Siddons will loſe any of their reputations by their performances in this play The former pourtrayed the fiery, impetuous, and turbulent Coriolanus with great propriety, and the latter the tender and ſpirited Volumnia with equal ſucceſs

PROLOGUE
TO THE
TRAGEDY of the BROTHERS.

Performed in Mr HECTOR's Private Theatre at DOVER, February 9, 1789, to a brilliant Audience

Written by W GILLUM, Eſq.
Spoken by WILLIAM HECTOR, Eſq.

BY late defeats you ſee not quite ſubdu'd,
My ſaucy phiz again I here obtrude;

[illegible] near the [illegible] of the Poll,
[illegible] triumphs paints my ardent ſoul,
And ſpite of all facetious wags may ſay,
I mount theſe Huſtings now without diſmay;
Living no ſpirits, though I've loſt the day*!

In one great cauſe we all I'm ſure agree,
The Drama's inſults none can tamely ſee
In theſe enlighten'd times, ſhall it be ſaid,
Our taſte for Avon's heavenly Bard is fled?
That Congreve's wit, has loſt its magick power,
Vice rules the palate of the preſent hour
That even Siddons' match'leſs ſkill has fail'd,
When Humphries and Mendoza have prevail'd;
That ſhe, Melpomene's moſt favoured child,
Who into grief has ſtinty hearts beguil'd,
Is now the object of the publick's ſlight,
Seen without tears, and heard without delight!
To mend the heart, alas! ſhe vainly tries,
A nobler ſcience bears away the prize,
Given unto thoſe who beſt can give black eyes!

Shall we be touch'd with ſcenes of artful woes,
And view, unmov'd, a real BLOODY NOSE?
Such ſcenes as theſe what Briton can reſiſt?
Who'd cruſh the glorious trophies of the fiſt?
With all her charms Thalia too muſt yield,
Whilſt Covent-Garden bruiſers keep the field
The Manager, by rich experience taught,
Knows by his treaſures *how* his heroes fought,
And as with joy he reckons o'er his gold,
Each guinea proves how well their blows have told
Perchance ſome critic of the ancient ſchool,
Hearing theſe practices, can ſcarce be cool,
Thinks that the Drama's dignity is gone;
Its ſtate degraded, ſunk, and quite forlorn
To contradict him I will not pretend,
Can ſuch a ſyſtem boaſt a ſingle friend?
Can you, who warmly now ſuch zeal diſplay,
And pay ſuch tribute to the inſpir'd lay
Of Genius, Virtue, Energy, and YOUNG,
Who always give inſtruction as he ſung;
Can you behold the honours of the ſtage
Expiring thus, and ſtill reſtrain your rage
At ſuch a ſtigma on a modern age?

In every face I read a juſt diſdain;
I know your ſentiments—the anſwer's plain
I ſee the lightning dart from Beauty's eye,
Flaſhes ſo keen 'tis folly to defy,
Againſt ſuch defendants, none can be afraid,
Nor need the Muſe, neglected, ſeek the ſhade.

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mrs. PIOZZI.

Spoken by Mr. FECTOR

WHILE gath'ring ſtorms ſucceed to cloudleſs ſkies,
And Winter's call bids miſty vapours riſe,
While doubts diſtract, and fogs ſurround our iſle,
How can pert Epilogue provoke a ſmile?
No, rather let the ſoften'd ſoul retain
Awhile the impreſſion of dramatic pain;
Run o'er in ſolitude theſe ſcenes of woe,
Till your Night Thoughts approve our evening's ſhew
Well knew the bard, whoſe melancholy lay
Wept the ſhort ſummons of the young and gay,
How ill a monarch's heart endures the probe,
When its ſtrong pulſe pants thro' the purple robe
Parental anguiſh ſhakes both crown and hall,
And unextinguiſh'd inſtinct breathes thro' all.
You then, whoſe hopeful ſons too early ſent,
Like Prince Demetrius, to the Continent,
Should they ſome foreign prejudice imbibe,
Judge not with angry haſte the travelling tribe;
Tho' dove-like, ſwift in circling heights they run,
And ſhew their various plumage to the ſun
Think what temptations giddy youths ſurround;
Smiles that ſeduce, and doctrines that confound
Yet when return'd from Paris, Spa, and Rome,
This bird of paſſage late reviſits home,
Accept with pleaſure his improvements made,
O'erlook the ſopperies, and they ſoon will fade
Then, when the touch of parent earth inſpires,
And his warm heart beats high with patriot fires,
Point out the joys that land alone can yield,
Which to all ranks ſpreads forth Ambition's field;
Where the firm Briton, bred on freedom's plain,
Feels his own conſequence, and lives a man:
Let friſk and frolick from that hour be over,
And TRAVEL'S EPILOGUE be ſpoke at DOVER.

POETRY.

LOVE PREFERRED TO GLORY:

AN EFFUSION.

VIOLENCE, giddy Love!—thy reign is o'er!
Away!—I'll heed thy voice no more!
No more at ſight of lip or eye
Burſt into praiſe, or heave a ſigh;
No more at Beauty's ſmile rejoice,
Or tremble when I hear her voice,

* Theſe lines were highly applauded, alluding to the Election lately at Dover between Mr. Pybus and Mr. Trevannion.

No more to ſee her frowns repeat,
For Reaſon's potent charms are mine.
I long have wander'd in thy train,
Fond Boy!—and wander'd long in vain!
Thy train, where Folly rears her creſt,
Her mottled plume above the reſt,
And ſtill in pleaſure or in pain,
The firſt to rule thy frantic train.
Hence!—I will quit the childiſh crew,
And, Wiſdom!—ſeek a home with you.
Now, Love, farewel!—I now reſign
Each dream, each hope, each joy of thine;
And truſt me, not as heretofore
Shalt thou entice from Wiſdom's door.
I know the time, with bluſhes know,
When thou could'ſt make me all forego:
There was a time when all reclin'd
In Wiſdom's ſhade I ſtor'd my mind,
I paus'd upon the hiſtoric page,
I trac'd the arts of every age,
And hop'd at leaſt my heart could bear
The rude aſſaults of mortal care
Thou cam'ſt—I ſaw thee dare intrude
Upon my uſeful ſolitude,
A roguiſh ſmile I ſaw thee wear,
And thus you urg'd the wily prayer
"Leave, leave thy muſty tomes to age;
"In youth 'tis folly to be ſage!
"O do not give from Love's pure joys
"A ſingle moment to be wiſe!
"This wound reſtores thy loſt deſires;
"Let Wiſdom ſoothe when Love retires"
I felt the piercing wound you gave;
I trembled, and became a ſlave!
I ſaw Meliſſa's matchleſs charms,
And ſwift withdrew from Wiſdom's arms
The Arts, the Muſes were forgot,
The hiſtoric page—I knew it not!
Philoſophy, who bade me fly
Imperious Paſſion's ſerpent eye,
Was ſoon forgotten, or deſpis'd,
And Paſſion's charms alone were priz'd,
All elſe appear'd inſipid, cold,
Fit only for the joyleſs old
Alas! how ſoon the viſion's fled,
Which then inflam'd my heart and head!
How ſoon the ſun of hope declin'd!
How ſoon deſpair poſſeſs'd my mind!
Meliſſa, ere the autumnal ſun
Its mild declining courſe had run,
With all her matchleſs train of charms,
Fled to my happier rival's arms!—
Whate'er I did, or did, or thought,
How low my heart by grief was brought,
Avails not——for the day is paſt!
Thy firſt of triumphs, Love!—and laſt!
A nobler call my boſom fires
Hark!—Glory's voice to arms inſpires!
I fly!—haſte!—bring my ſword and ſhield!
I'll ſeek renown in Honour's field
I'll ſtem the torrent of the foe,
I'll level adverſe nations low,
[illegible]
For [illegible]
So ſhall the [illegible]
Through every [illegible]
Alas! what [illegible]
What means th' involuntary tear?
Are hopes and ardours thus [illegible]
When Glory fires the youthful breaſt
What!—e'en to the imagin'd fight
Doth fear my [illegible]
Ah no!—[illegible]
What ſcenes of blood and horror riſe!
I ſee, by War's affrictive hand
Each art, each pleaſure leave the land
What tongue the countleſs ills ſhall ſpeak?
What heart that hears them will not break?
I ſee Deſtruction's ſinewy arm
Rais'd high amidſt the ſpreading ſtorm;
His blood-ſhot eyes—his boſom bare,
Gorg'd with the ſpoils of human care;
With many a tender lover's blood!
With many a father's, wife and good!
See ſhrieking Agony appear,
And Pity drop her hotteſt tear,
Her unavailing tear!—for then
Few comforts reach the hearts of men.
Ah few, amidſt the impulſive band,
Have power to ſtretch the ſaving hand!
What cry was that?—The wakeful train
Have burſt upon the village ſwain!
I ſee the mead, the ſtream, the wood,
All crimſon'd with their maſter's blood!
The poor man!—who each morn aroſe,
And toil'd until the evening's cloſe!
The profits of his toil no more
Than to keep famine from the door;
Yet, 'midſt the weary ſcene, his mind
Sent forth a prayer for all mankind
I hear the mother's bitter wail!
I hear the children's weeping tale!
I ſee the trembling man of age
Sent want-full on the world's broad ſtage!
Or, all unable to retire,
I ſee him, plung'd in flames, expire!
Are theſe the triumphs Glory knows,
Exalted but on human woes?
Higher, and higher ſtill, her head
She lifts amidſt the increaſing dead.
Oh wretch! who deems the victory ſmall,
Unleſs around whole nations fall!
Unleſs the hell directed deed
Bids half mankind to weep and bleed!
Avaunt, thou murderous fiend!—away!
Hence! hide thee from the face of day!
Hence! where congenial ſpirits dwell,
Hence! hide thee in the caves of Hell!
Thou, Father, whoſe all-bounteous hand,
Pour'ſt bleſſings o'er this favour'd land;
Whoſe miracles will never ceaſe,
Who breath'ſt in all thy mandates peace;
Regarding with the ſame kind ear
The peaſant's and the monarch's prayer,

All-

[redacted] Power!—for ever nigh!
Thou'rt surely late Ambition's sigh
Come, smiling Love!—return, return!
Come!—bid once more my bosom burn
Inspire it with thy sacred flame,
Forgive the wrongs I've done thy name
Alas! impassion'd with despair,
I murmur'd strange things to the air,
But thou'lt forgive the things I said!
To lose such blessings!—such a maid!
To see her in my rival's arms,
With all her matchless train of charms,
Who would not raise the frantic eye?
Ah!—who of anguish would not die?
Come, Love!—return, in smiles array'd,
And with thee bring a beauteous maid,
Be mine to bend before thy shrine,
Tho' all thy keenest woes be mine,
E'en tho' contempt should be my lot,
At all its pangs I'll murmur not!
For still beneath thy rudest sway,
My heart shall bless thee and obey
E'en tho' my maddening eyes behold
The maid whom most I love, infold
The youth whom most my thoughts disdain,
I'll die!—but not thy power arraign,
Amidst the life dissolving groan,
Blest'd that I've caus'd no sorrows but my own!

Dover. RUSTICUS.

SONNET

To the NYMPH of TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

By the AUTHOR of the ELEGY on the DUKE OF RUTLAND

HEALTH to the healing powers of this pure well!
As to fair Rutland they are healing found,
Whose fond heart still sits pond'ring o'er its wound
Nymph of the fount, if thy cool urn can quell
Throbs that from eyes like hers such smiles expel,
As gild the orient morn, a quick'ning grace
Breathe o'er the pensive languish of her face,
And speed the lost'ring spirits their light round
Far may thy fount, auspicious nymph! surpass
Fonnts of all climes! as Rutland, Queen of Love,
Each paragon of beauty soars above;
For as night's radiant goddess the bright class
Of lucid orbs that trembling in her train,
Spread their faint glory o'er the ethereal plain.

SICKNESS.

ILL-starr'd the wretch whom pining pain denies
With rosy Health to tread the dewy lawn!
To see the crimson-skirted sun arise,
And taste the breezes of the vernal morn.
The couch invites to court coy flying Sleep,
Her poppy wreaths entwine not his sad eyes,
Sorrow still whispers he must wake to weep,
And fill the ear of silence with his sighs.
Disease with palsied hand directs his dart,
And strikes, or seems to strike, the deadly'd blow
Terrour, grief, anguish, feed upon his heart,
That swells with more than visionary woe
From these snake crested fiends the rapid start
Scarce frees him——flashing rage, with slow step they depart

Q

THE NYMPH OF TOWRIDGE STREAM.

A SONG

ON every tree, in every grove,
I'll carve the name of my dear love,
Where'er I am, my constant theme
Shall be the nymph of Towridge Stream.

Beauty with innocence conjoin'd,
Exquisitely sensible and kind,
Such as to our thoughts the angels seem,
Such is the nymph of Towridge Stream.

When Sol with radiance fills the east,
When he betakes himself to rest,
By day I think, by night I dream,
Only of the nymph of Towridge Stream.

Tho' fate fix far from hence my home;
Tho' in rude lands compell'd to roam;
No other nymph to me will seem
Equal to her of Towridge Stream.

Would Heav'n but grant me my desire,
One only gift would I require;
What else it could give as nought I'd deem,
Give me but the nymph of Towridge Stream.

GENERAL CONWAY'S ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF

MISS CAROLINE CAMPBELL,

DAUGHTER OF THE

Right Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

SINCE 'tis the will of all-disposing Heaven
To seize the boon its kinder hand had given,
Whether on earth thy friendly spirit rove,
'Midst the once happy partners of thy love;

(Scenes

(Scenes where thy virtues reign'd, thy talents
shone,
And fond affection made each heart thy
own,)
Or, bounding swift, has wing'd its airy
flight
To the pure regions of eternal light;
Look down, fair Saint, and O, with pity see
Where sad Remembrance lifts each thought
to thee.
Accept the heaving sigh, the trickling tear;
The last best offerings of a heart sincere,
What tho' no costly hecatombs should bleed,
Nor lengthen'd train in sable pomp succeed,
Yet shall the sweetest flowers thy grave adorn,
Wash'd by the kindliest tears of dewy morn,
There shall each friend, thy heav'nly virtues
made,
With pious dirge invoke thy gentle shade,
Like fragrant incense the soft breath shall
rise,
And smooth thy passage to thy kindred skies
Severely kind, O why did adverse fate
Grant such vast bounties with so scant a date?
Give such sweet fragrance to this short-liv'd
flow'r,
The virtues of an age to last an hour!
It gave her wit might grace a Muse's tongue,
The charm of numbers, and the power of
song,
Th' angelic touch to strike the trembling
string,
And tune such notes as its own seraphs sing
But O! o'er-bounteous, with that sacred
art,
It gave each nicer movement to the heart,
And her soft breast, with strong sensation
fir'd,
Felt the keen impulse which those arts in-
spir'd
Too great a portion of celestial flame
Strain'd the frail texture of her weaker
frame,
The subtle fire too pow'rful forc'd its way
Thro' the soft yielding mould of mortal clay
As the clear air in crystal prison pent,
Oft bursts its fair but brittle tenement,
While in the dust the glittering fragments lie,
The purer æther gains its native sky
Ere the stern Sisters cut the vital thread,
I saw and kiss'd her on the fatal bed,
Just as her gentle spirit took its flight,
And her faint eye-lids clos'd in endless night,
No strong convulsions shook her parting
breath,
No tremors mark'd the cold approach of
death,
Her heart still heav'd, with vital spirit warm,
And each soft feature wore its wonted charm
Ah me! in this perplexing maze of fate,
Thus doubtful, erring, varying, restless state,
Tho' Guilt with [illegible]
With pomp and [illegible]
o'ercast;
Tho' worth like thine no pitying power shall
save
From sickness, pain, and an untimely grave;
Yet stay, rash mortal, nor presume to scan
By thy imperfect rule th' Almighty's plan.
O censure not his sovereign high behest,
But prostrate own, whatever is, is best;
Judgment's the part of Heaven; submission
thine;
We may lament; but we must not repine,
Each has his lot (for so does Heaven ordain)
His stated share of happiness and pain;
And mortals best its just commands fulfil,
When they enjoy the good, and patient bear
the ill

DOVER

By Mrs PIOZZI.

HE, whom fair winds have wafted over,
First hails his native land at DOVER!
And doubts not but he shall discover
Pleasure in every path round DOVER!
Envies the happy Crows which hover
Abou' Old SHAKESPEARE'S Cliff at DOVER;
Nor once reflects, that each young Rover
Feels just the same return'd to DOVER!
From this fond dream she'll soon recover,
When debts shall drive him back to DOVER!
Hoping, tho' poor, to live in clover,
Once safely past the STRAITS of DOVER!

But he alone is his Country's Lover,
Who absent long, returns to DOVER;
And can by FAIR EXPERIENCE PROVE HER
The BEST he has found SINCE LAST AT
DOVER!

The following LINES *were addressed to Mr* HUMPHRY, *the celebrated Miniature-Painter, on his Portrait of Miss* FARREN,

By LORD DERBY

O THOU whose pencil all the Graces
guide,
Whom Beauty, conscious of her fading bloom,
So oft implores, alas! with humbless pride,
To snatch the transient treasure from the
tomb;
Pleas'd, I behold the fair, whose comic art
Th' unwearied eye of taste and judgment
draws;
Who charms with Nature's elegance the
heart,
And claims the loudest thunder of ap-
plause.

Such, such alone should prompt thy pencil's
toil:
Of saving Polly give thy labour o'er!
Fools never will be wanting to our isle,
Perhaps a *Farren* may appear no more.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCOUNT of the BLEACH-WORKS at LLEWENY.

(WITH A PLATE.)

THE BLEACH-WORKS for IRISH LINENS lately erected by the Hon. THOMAS FITZMAURICE near his ſeat at LLEWENY, in DENBIGHSHIRE, were built from a deſign of Mr. THOMAS SANDBY, which certainly does that Architect great credit.—The rooms are extenſive and fitted with every convenience neceſſary for that buſineſs. The Mill-room is 175 feet in length, and the machinery in it is very curious.—A handſome arcade extends along the whole front, 350 feet in length, and forms a flat Creſcent Oppoſite the center is a figure of the River God Thames, pouring a ſtream through his urn, into a large baſon; and on each ſide of him are two fountains, which in ſummer contribute to render the air cool and agreeable.—The waſte water, or overflow from theſe, is conveyed in pipes to a ſmall canal—from whence, after forming a number of ſmall caſcades for the ſpace of near half a mile, it falls into the Clwyd at the bottom of the Bleach-Green

The buildings—with the Cloth on the Green, and the natural romantic country in the back ground—form a moſt delightful view from the houſe—and it is highly worthy of the attention of thoſe gentlemen who may chance to paſs near it.—Perhaps it may be hard to ſay, whether they will be more delighted with the beauty of the place—or charmed with the politeneſs of its hoſpitable Maſter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE]

Conſtantinople, Dec 15

ALL the ſhips expected from the Black Sea are returned into harbour, amounting to forty-five ſail; as is alſo the ſquadron lately arrived at the Dardanelles, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, four frigates, and one ſmall ſloop, together with three Ruſſian prizes. Two ſhips of the line, three frigates, and one ſloop, are now on their departure, to join a nearly equal force, which was left cruizing for the defence of the Ottoman coaſts and the iſlands in the Archipelago

No accident of the plague has been verified in this capital ſince the 9th inſtant

Madrid, Jan 20. The King of Spain was proclaimed in this capital on Saturday the 17th inſtant, with all cuſtomary ceremonies. The Conde de Altamira, as Alferez-Major of Madrid, bore the Royal ſtandard; and was accompanied in the proceſſion by a great number of Grandees on horſes, very richly capariſoned, and alſo by the Corregidors, Alguazils, Heralds, and others The Proclamation was repeated in different parts of the city, and ſilver and gold coins, prepared for the occaſion, were thrown by the Heralds among the people. The firſt Proclamation was made in the great ſquare, in front of the Palace Their Catholic Majeſties were preſent, ſeated in a balcony, and attended by the Ambaſſadors, and other Foreign Miniſters, and by the principal Officers of State. The acclamations of the people were great, and expreſſive of much loyalty and affection to their Sovereigns. The public mourning was ſuſpended during three days, a very large liſt of promotions was publiſhed, various entertainments and balls were given, and there was a general illumination on each of the three evenings

Vienna, Jan 24. Letters from Jaſſy of the 10th inſtant, mention, that a detachment from the army, commanded by Marſhal Romanzow, had ſucceeded in their attempt to diſlodge a body of Turks, conſiſting of 900 men, from Gangura, purſued them to Kainar, and having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Salkutzi, and obtained a compleat victory. The enemy loſt in theſe ſeveral actions 390 men killed, 77 priſoners, four pieces of artillery, and ſix colours, whilſt the Ruſſians had only one Enſign and four men killed, and 24 wounded General Kamenſkoy was at the head of the detachment

Stockholm, Jan 27. Yeſterday morning the Diet was ſolemnly proclaimed in the different quarters of the town by the principal Herald attended by four other Heralds, the trumpets and kettle drums, and a body of horſe of the corps of Guards. During this ſolemnity there was a levee at Court, at which his Majeſty, after a ſhort ſpeech to the Members of the Diet, declared Count Charles Emilius Lewenhaupt Marſhal of the Diet, who immediately took the oath of office before the King; as did alſo the Archbiſhop of Upſala, as Speaker of the Clergy The ſtaff was afterwards delivered by his Majeſty to the Marſhal, and the ceremony ended with his introduction into the Houſe of Nobles by Count Brahe, Primary Count of the realm

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

JAN 17

YESTERDAY the Recorder of London, with the Sheriff and the Town Clerk, attended his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, at Carlton houſe, with the unanimous vote of thanks from the Common Council of London, in preſenting which the Recorder thus addreſſed the Prince

"Sir, We have the honour of attending your Royal Highneſs, by the direction of the Corporation of London, with their moſt reſpectful thanks for that Princely bounty, which is the ſubject of the reſolution in my hand I believe I ſpeak truly the ſentiments of theſe gentlemen, as well as my own, in aſſuring your Royal Highneſs, that no charge could have been given to us, which we ſhould have executed with greater pleaſure, and we think ourſelves peculiarly happy in the honour of preſenting to your Royal Highneſs, the firſt public teſtimony of that reſpect and veneration from the greateſt city in the world, to which you are ſo eminently entitled from every good citizen, and every truly affectionate ſubject of your Royal Father. The vote of thanks which we now preſent, we flatter ourſelves will be the more acceptable, for having paſſed without one diſſenting voice"

The Adreſs was then read, to which the Prince of Wales replied, "That he received with much pleaſure this mark of reſpect from the Citizens of London, of whoſe loyalty and affection he had now a freſh proof, that he ſhould be ſtudious to cultivate their affection, and deſerve their eſteem"

Extract of a Letter from Stamford, Jan 19.

"The following ſingular circumſtance of preſervation may be relied on as a fact:—Laſt Saturday ſe'nnight about ſix at night, as Mr Richard Reckaby, of Langrick-fen, in this county, and a ſhepherd of the late Dr Shaws, of Wyberton, were attempting to croſs over Foſs-dyke waſh, without a guide, they found the water rather higher than they expected, and the channel full of large pieces of ice as it was impoſſible to get over without venturing upon the ice, they made choice of the largeſt piece they could find, and intended guiding themſelves over with a walking-ſtick; but it being too ſhort, before they had got half way over, the tide came ſo ſtrong, their efforts were not able to reſiſt it, and they were drove up the river towards Spalding, where, although they were near a houſe on the bank, they could not make any perſon hear to give them aſſiſtance: one of them attempted to gain the bank, but had a narrow eſcape from being drowned; they were therefore obliged to deſiſt, and wait the mercy of the tide, which on its return, conſigned to their deſperate ſituation, took them back from thence into Boſton deep, about three leagues below the Scalp, and was likely to take them more out to ſea; but they had the good fortune to hear a veſſel very near them. As the morning was very foggy, the ſailors had ſome difficulty to find the above unfortunate young fellows, whom they had the humanity to take on board, almoſt dead with cold One of their lives was deſpaired of, but we are happy to hear he is nearly recovered"

Recapitulation of remarkable Froſts during the preſent Century

In 1709, a great froſt for three months, with heavy ſnows, from December to March.

1716, a great froſt, when a fair was held on the Thames

1739 a remarkable froſt began on Chriſtmas Eve, and laſted nine weeks, when all ſorts of carriages went upon the Thames, and all manner of diverſions were carried on upon the ice This is generally called the Great Froſt of 1740, laſting 103 days.

1763, the froſt laſted ninety-four days.

1779, it laſted eighty-four days.

1784, it laſted eighty nine days.—And

1785, it laſted one hundred and fifteen days, being twelve days more than that of 1740

The late very ſevere froſt laſted 51 days.

The Captain of a veſſel lying off Rotherhithe, the better to ſecure the ſhip's cables, made an agreement with a publican for faſtening a cable to his premiſes; in conſequence a ſmall anchor was carried on ſhore and depoſited in the cellar, while another cable was faſtened round a beam in another part of the houſe In the night the ſhip veered about, and the cables holding faſt, carried away the beam and levelled the houſe with the ground, by which accident five perſons aſleep in their beds were killed

18 Dr Kentiſh appeared yeſterday to receive ſentence, for writing a haſty challenge to Dr Reynolds, one of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians; for which the Doctor has ſince made a gentleman-like apology, with which Dr. Reynolds himſelf would have been ſatisfied, but the College conſidered a challenge to one of their body as an inſult to the whole; and under that idea inſtituted the ſuit The Court pronounced ſentence, That Dr Kentiſh pay a fine of 100l to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years, himſelf in 100 and his two ſureties in 50l each.

[illegible] day the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey ended, when 18 convicts received ſentence of death amongſt them were two moſt atrocious villains, William Woodcock, and Cornelius Carty, the firſt, for the premeditated murder of his wife, which he perpetrated by fracturing her ſkull, and beating off her ears with a bludgeon, the other, after having robbed a Mr. Williams on the highway, ſtabbed him in the groin with a knife, of which wound he languiſhed a few days in the moſt extreme miſery, and then died, leaving a family unprovided for &c

19 The Lieutenant Criminel of the Police of Paris, on the report of the French King's Attorney General, has ordered Mr Evelyn Meadows, and John Lilly, to reſtore the diamonds, plate and other effects of the late Dutcheſs of Kingſton, conformably to the requeſt of Colonel Glover, made on behalf of himſelf and other relatives

20 Yeſterday morning were executed before the debtors door, Newgate, William Woodcock, for the murder of his wife (a black woman) at Chelſea, and Cornelius Carty, for ſtabbing Michael Williams, on the Edgeware road

26 The King of France has given up, in favour of liberty, two of the moſt dangerous prerogatives of his crown, namely, *lettres de cachet*, and the power of raiſing a revenue without the conſent of the States No *lettres de cachet* (or general warrants) are in future to be iſſued without ſpecial reaſons, which reaſons are to be ſet forth in the warrant, and the legality to be aſcertained and tryed by the Judges

A letter from Cork, dated Jan 10, ſays, "The 17th inſt we had a dreadful mountain flood which over run our city, lanes, quays, and moſt of the houſes and cellars Such a ſudden and general deluge was never known in this city, large boats could navigate from gate to gate, and through the lanes Fifty thouſand pounds, in my opinion, would not reinſtate the different ſufferers

The Slave laws of Jamaica have been revived, and ſeveral regulations made in favour of the negroes The Aſſembly have paſſed an Act which contains the following reforms

1 Every poſſeſſor of a ſlave is prohibited from turning him away when incapacitated by age or infirmity, but muſt provide for him wholeſome neceſſaries of life, under a penalty of 10l for every offence.

2 Every perſon who mutilates a ſlave, ſhall pay a fine not exceeding 100l. and be impriſoned not exceeding 12 months, and in very atrocious cases the ſlaves may be declared free

3 Any perſon wantonly or bloody-mindedly killing a ſlave, ſhall ſuffer death.

4 Any perſon whipping, bruiſing, wounding, or impriſoning a ſlave not his property, nor under his care, ſhall ſuffer fine and imprisonment

5 A parochial tax to be raiſed for the ſupport of negroes diſabled by ſickneſs and old age, having no owners

The exciſe duty on hops for the laſt year's growth, including the three additional five per cents proves to amount to the aſtoniſhing ſum of 143,236l 16s which is upwards of one hundred thouſand pounds more than was paid in the year 1787

A Mr Pain, at Letton, in the pariſh of Lanterdine, Herefordſhire, has lately found, where ſome perſons had been digging potatoes, a gold coin, weighing 5 penny weights, with a Cæſar's Head, * I. Cæſar Aug F Aug Dict On the reverſe ſide, a figure ſeated with a Lance in his right hand, and a branch of laurel in his left, "Pontif. Maxim The ſpot where the coin was found, is where Cæſar conquered Caractacus, and carried him priſoner to Rome

31 Lately the queſtion which has long been debated between the public and the farmers of the poſt horſe duties, was finally determined in the Court of King's bench, before Lord Kenyon, and the other Judges of that Court, when it was ſolemnly adjudged, "That the hiring a horſe for any diſtance, and returning the ſame day, is not ſubject to the duty"

FEB 2 On the ſecond of December the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica voted 1000 guineas, to be laid out in the purchaſe of an elegant ſet, ornamented with diamonds, to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, as "an humble teſtimony of the very high reſpect and eſteem that iſland entertains for his eminent virtues, and the happineſs they feel in ſeeing him amongſt them, as well as of the grateful ſenſe they have of the particular attention which his Royal Highneſs pays to the duties of a profeſſion which is the ſupport and defence of the Britiſh empire in general, and of that iſland in particular"

When the Committee of the Houſe waited on his Royal Highneſs, to requeſt his acceptance of the ſtar, he received them in the politeſt manner, declared himſelf unconſcious of any merit that could entitle him to ſuch a mark of regard, and aſſured them he ſhould remember, with peculiar pleaſure, their ſentiments of loyalty and affection for his perſon.

3 The long-conteſted election of a Repreſentative for Glouceſter was terminated by the expiration of the 15 days appointed by act of parliament for the return of the writ

At

At the casting up of the poll, the Sheriffs declared the numbers to be,

For John Pitt, Esq 837
H Howard, Esq 836

And next day the Sheriffs made their return, declaring a majority of one vote in favour of Mr Pitt

4 The Constable convicted of wilfully suffering the escape of Burrington, received the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, viz to be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, fined 6s 8d and find sureties for his good behaviour

5 His Excellency the Marquis of Buckingham went to the House of Lords of Ireland in the usual state, and being seated on the Throne, and the Commons sent for, delivered the following Speech

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"With the deepest concern I find myself obliged, on opening the present Session of Parliament, to communicate to you the painful information that his Majesty has been for some time afflicted by a severe malady, in consequence of which he has not honoured me with his commands upon the measures to be recommended to his Parliament

"I have directed such documents as I have received respecting his Majesty's health to be laid before you, and I shall also communicate to you so soon as I shall be enabled, such further information as may assist your deliberations on that melancholy subject

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Deeming it at all times my indispensible duty to call your attention to the security of the public credit, and to the maintenance of the civil and military establishment, I have ordered the public accounts to be laid before you

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"It is unnecessary for me to express to you my earnest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of Ireland, which, in every situation, I shall always be anxious to promote Nor need I declare my confidence in that affectionate attachment to his Majesty, and in that zealous concern for the united interests of both kingdoms, which have manifested themselves in all your proceedings"

As soon as the Lord Lieutenant had retired, and the Commons had quitted the Upper House, an Address to his Excellency was moved for by Lord Longford, which was ordered to be brought in the next day, when it was agreed to *nem con*, and ordered to be presented.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved for by Lord Kilwarlin, which was seconded by Mr Trench, and agreed to; yet there was a very long and anxious debate upon it. Several parts of it were strongly opposed; particularly whatever was [illegible] monarchy to the Lord Lieutenant.

The several documents relative to the King were presented by Mr Fitzherbert—A dispute arose as to the time expedient to take into consideration the state of his Majesty's health The Secretary mentioned Monday the 16th—Mr Grattan Wednesday the 11th—This was the trial of strength between the parties The Secretary was supported by the Attorney General, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr M Mason—Mr Grattan by Mr I Jones, Mr Bushe, the Secretary of State, Mr C O Neill Mr D Browne, Sir H Cavendish, Mr Ogle, Mr Curran, and Mr M Smyth On a division the numbers were, for the Minister 74, against him 128, majority against the Minister 54.

9 A letter from Gloucester of this date says, "On Tuesday evening last a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning fell at Tetbury, in this county, which broke a large hole through the steeple on the west side, which, if reduced to a square, would be at least four feet wide, and cracked the south-west side for more than six yards almost perpendicularly, and also shattered and displaced the grit stones on the south west and north-west sides, from almost the top to the bottom Many stones were scattered about the church yard, and one fell through the roof of a dwelling-house at a considerable distance the bell wheels are injured, but there is reason to hope the bells are secure, though it is judged very dangerous even to toll either of them The steeple, which was esteemed to be very beautiful, is so much shaken, that it is thought it must be taken down The church is not materially damaged, though there are many small holes in the walls of the cloisters, near the floor, and through the windows, where the lightning vented itself; and what is very remarkable, it forced its way through the stone-work on the sides and tops of the windows more than through the glass"

10 The boxing match between Johnson and Ryan was decided in Cashiobury-park, near Herts The fight was tolerably well maintained for some time, and there were some hard blows on both sides Ryan was impatient—Johnson was cool Ryan got the first knock down blow, and Johnson closed up Ryan's eyes They stood up to each other very well, nor were there any manœuvres practised by either side After a combat of thirty three minutes, Johnson gained a compleat victory

16 In the Irish House of Lords in a Committee on the State of the Nation, Lord Courtlemont moved, that the words, "Lords Spiritual and Temporal, should be inserted

[illegible] a part of the Address passed by [illegible] of Commons to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to assume the office of Regent, and to exercise the royal authority in Ireland during the continuance of his Majesty's disorder At half past twelve o clock the House divided

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17 Saturday evening a French Gentleman, seemingly of fashion, committed the desperate act of suicide in Greenwich Park

The following are the particulars, as we have collected them, that attended this melancholy transaction

He had been at the Ship Tavern in Greenwich from Thursday with a lady and servant On Saturday morning, he sent the lady to Town and discharged his servant, at the same time presenting him with his trunk containing a great quantity of wearables, and also added two valuable watches He then called on Sir Hugh Palliser, at Greenwich Hospital, offering him a sum of money to be distributed among the seamen of the Hospital this however the Governor thought proper to decline, telling him, that as they wanted for no comfort whatever, his donation in that form would be useless

The unfortunate Gentleman then retired, refusing to tell his name—The remainder of Saturday was spent in visiting different inhabitants in Greenwich, among whom he distributed several sums of money to the amount of 150l or 200l —particularly meeting the young gentlemen of Dr Egan's Academy, as they walked, he threw among st them eight guineas and a half This circumstance being reported to the Doctor, he was struck with suspicion of the intended fact, and the Gentleman being seen to enter the Park, he dispatched one of his assistants, together with a young gentleman, after him They accordingly followed him as he walked, and entering into conversation invited him to take tea at the Doctor's He seemed happy to meet with those who could converse with him in his native language, and acknowledging the politeness of the invitation, pulled forth a watch he had still remaining, and forced it on the young gentleman, requesting him to wear it for his sake, observing he himself should have no further occasion for it

Having walked some distance in the Park, his natural politeness led him back part of the way with his companions—but taking [illegible] leave of them before they quitted the Park, they had not proceeded far when they were alarmed with the report of a pistol, and running back, found him stretched on the ground and lifeless

It appeared he had applied a case of pistols to his forehead, by which the roof of his skull was nearly shattered to pieces, and rendered his dissolution instantaneous The pistols bore the marks of the *Gens d Armes* of France on them, by which it may be conjectured he belonged to that corps

In person he was tall, and remarkably handsome and in manners elegant and polite, so as to impress those who were witnesses to his behaviour and his fate with the most lively regret

A TRANSLATION of a French letter found in the pocket of the unfortunate *Mons Mimant de Bre*, who shot himself in Greenwich Park, on Feb 14, at a quarter past six o clock in the evening, as mentioned above

Addressed to "Him who shall find it"

"Two o clock in the afternoon, and three hours before my death

"That I might prevent any further enquiries, and at the same time apologize for the trouble I must create you, I thought proper to leave these few lines, Sir, and beseech you to grant me a little portion of ground for my interment

"The *indifference* of my relations, the repugnance I feel at acting as an impostor, the *perfidy* of one whom I tenderly loved, are weighty motives in a mind of sensibility, which has thrown off the fetters of prejudice, to terminate my existence by those means which only can give ease to the wretched —I am far from aiming at lofty things, neither am I incapable of encountering misfortunes, but had I been so happy as to have been blessed with the constancy of my beloved friend, who alone could have endeared and made me cherish life, I should have met the approach of death with horror, but now I survey it with smiles, and even have been long desirous of putting a period to my existence. The fear of disturbing the tranquility of my family, induced me to form a pretence for leaving my country, in order to find a silent tomb London and Paris, with all their boasted pleasures, have by no means convinced me that life is preferable to death, on the contrary, it would be folly to labour under affliction without the hope of cure

"This is my opinion, let every man act as he pleases, you will consider me as a fool —I rather chuse to be thought so, than to lengthen out my unsupportable sufferings —I cannot discover any real enjoyment in life—eating, drinking, and sleeping constitute the principal employments for it, and as of all these sleeping is undoubtedly the

ſweeteſt, I ſhall take this evening ſome *pills*, which will make me ſleep a long time

" Were the four elements to reunite, and after a thouſand combinations reſtore me to life, I would not conſent to live but under the Engliſh Government, where happineſs alone exiſts, and which ought to ſerve as a model for all the nations of the earth——But no!—In vain ſhould this body be formed again, by a concourſe of the four elements of which it is compoſed For I have *ſeen* every thing, *enjoyed* every thing, and I wiſh not to renew my exiſtence!

19 Both Houſes of the Iriſh Parliament having waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with their addreſs to the Prince of Wales, deſiring his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf the government of the realm during his Majeſty's preſent indiſpoſition, and having requeſted his Excellency to tranſmit the ſame unto Great Britain—His Excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer

" *My Lord and Gentlemen*,

" Under the impreſſions which I feel of my official duty, and of the oath which I have taken as Chief Governor of Ireland, I am obliged to decline tranſmitting this addreſs to Great Britain

" For I cannot conſider myſelf warranted to lay before the Prince of Wales an Addreſs purporting to inveſt his Royal Highneſs with powers to take upon him the Government of this realm, before he ſhall be enabled by law ſo to do"

23 About twelve o'clock at night, a fire broke out in Long Acre, near James-ſtreet, which entirely deſtroyed the houſes of Mr Holmden, glover and breeches maker, Mr Wright, upholſterer, and two others in front, beſides conſiderably damaging an umbrella warehouſe on one ſide, and an oil and colour ſhop on the other Communicating backwards to Hart-ſtreet, its progreſs was rapid and deſtructive, but, by a timely application of the fire engines and a plentiful ſupply of water, this dreadful conflagration was got under Happily no lives were loſt

26 It is now authenticated from the beſt authority, that the King's late diſorder was owing ſolely to his drinking the waters of Cheltenham Several caſes have been within theſe few days communicated to his Majeſty's Phyſicians, which are exactly in point, one of a young lady of good family in York-ſhire, and who is well known, but whoſe name it would be indelicate in us to report, another of two ladies further advanced in life, and another, which is the moſt in point, of a Mr le Breton, a French gentleman

This gentleman went during laſt ſummer to Cheltenham, with letters of recommendation from Sir Joſeph [illegible] waters there ſix weeks, [illegible] and was ſhortly after, in [illegible], indiſpoſed in the ſame manner as he lately has been, which continued on him for three months

In referring to his Majeſty's mode of living while he was at Cheltenham, it is now fully believed that his drinking too copiouſly of the waters, and not taking ſufficient animal nouriſhment to counteract the ſtrong nature of them, was the only cauſe of his late illneſs

27 Friday laſt the Duke of Leinſter and Lord Charlemont were depoſed by the Houſe of Lords, and the Right Hon T. Conolly, J O'Neil, W B. Pontonby, and J Stuart, Eſqrs by the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, to preſent the Addreſs of both Houſes to the Prince of Wales, requeſting him to take upon him the Regency of that kingdom; during the indiſpoſition of the King his father: at the ſame time the Houſe of Commons voted by a majority of 83, that the anſwer of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to both Houſes, in refuſing to tranſmit the ſaid Addreſs, is ill-adviſed, and tends to convey an unwarrantable and unconſtitutional cenſure on the conduct of both Houſes —The abovementioned Deputies arrived in London on the 25th inſt

PHYSICIANS DAILY REPORT OF HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION

JAN 30 His Majeſty has had a reſtleſs night, and is not ſo quiet this morning as he was yeſterday

31 Became quiet yeſterday in the evening, has had a good night, and is as uſual this morning

FEB 1 Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning.

2 Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning

3 Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a good night, and is much as uſual this morning

4 Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning.

5 Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a good night, and is quiet this morning

6 Paſſed yeſterday quietly, has had four hours and a half ſleep, and is not unquiet this morning

7 Paſſed yeſterday in a compoſed manner, has had a very good night, and is compoſed this morning

8 Continued in a compoſed ſtate yeſterday, has had a very good night, and is calm this morning

9 Was quiet yeſterday, had a good night, and is quiet this morning,

10 Paſſed yeſterday in a ſtate of compoſ-

[redacted] OFFICE.

[redacted] four hours sleep, and has more [redacted] recollection this morning

21. Has continued in the state of composure he was in yesterday, has had a very good night, and is better this morning than he was yesterday

22 Since the date of yesterday's report, has continued in a progressive state of amendment

23 Has had four hours sleep in the night, and is going on very well this morning

24 Still continues in a gradual state of amendment

25 Has had a very good night, and continues in a state of improvement

26 Continues making a progress in amendment.

27. Has continued in a state of amendment for some time past, and is now in a state of convalescence

28 Continues to proceed in a fair way of recovery

29 Continues to advance in recovery

30 Makes daily progress in recovery.

31 Happily advances in recovery

32 Makes an uninterrupted progress in recovery

33. Advances in every respect towards recovery

34 Advancement towards recovery continues

35 Progress in recovery has been gradual and regular for some time past, and appears this morning to be free from complaint

36 There appears this morning to be an entire cessation of his Majesty's illness

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev William Lort Mansell M A public orator of Cambridge University, to Miss Haggerstone, daughter of Mr Haggerstone, attorney, of Cambridge

The Rev Thomas Hughes, prebendary of Worcester, to Miss Watts, daughter of the Rev Mr Watts, of Uffington, Berks

Thomas Deane, esq of Winchester, to Miss Deane, only daughter of the late Mr Henry Deane, of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire

Joseph Burchell, esq of Limbs Conduit-street, to Miss S J Hall, second daughter of Mr Hall, engraver to his Majesty

At Petersburgh, John Brown, esq of Windsor, Berks, to Miss Sutherland, only daughter of Baron Sutherland, Imperial Banker

R W Dickson, M D of Birmingham, to Miss Morris, only daughter of the late Joseph Morris, esq of Gracechurch street

John Scott, esq of Hadham hall, Herts, to Miss Hudson, daughter of Thomas Hudson, esq of Gray's-Inn

At Chelsea, Mr Hardcock, attorney, aged 30, to Mrs Collett, a widow lady, aged 91

Captain James Butler, to Miss Jane Pitcairn

James John Vassar, esq of Winchcomb, Bucks, to Miss Bateman, daughter of George Bateman, esq of King street

Mr Tyrrel, attorney, to Miss Dolland, only daughter of Mr John Dolland, of St Paul's church yard

Christopher Willoughby, esq of Baldon-house, Oxfordshire, to Miss Martha Evans, of Hatley street

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lord Rosslyn, to Miss Ricketts daughter of William Henry Rickett, esq of Longwood, Hants

Lieutenant Wm Thomas Sandiford, to Miss Ramsay, daughter of the Governor of Bombay

Henry Coleman, esq of Hinborough, Leicestershire, to Miss Bull, daughter of the late John Bull, esq of Bristol

Thomas Pulleine Maxby, esq of Barley-hall, to Miss Pulleine, of Carleton-hall, Yorkshire

M Durand, esq of Woodcot Lodge, Surry, to Miss Cath Harrison, of Somersetshire

The Rev William Hodges, A M of Christ Church, Oxford, to Miss Harriot Gwynn, daughter of John Gwynn, esq late of Chirbury, Shropshire

Thomas Newbery, esq Captain in the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Stable, of Reading

At Manchester, Mr William Williams, son of Mr Benjamin Williams, of Ramsbury, to Miss Sarah Ogden, daughter of John Ogden, esq

General Ramsford, Member for Beeralston, and Governor of Chester, to Miss Cornwallis Molyneux, youngest daughter of the late Sir More Molyneux, of Losely, in Surry.

Mr John Cockson, of Leeds, Merchant, to Miss Sarah Powis, daughter of William Lewis, esq of Clapham

Charles Owen Cambridge, esq to the Hon Mrs Cochrane, widow of the Hon Colonel Cochrane

John Hill, esq of John street, Golden-square, to Miss Wennell, sister to Burchett Wennell, esq of Sutton's, near Hornchurch, Essex

The

The Rev John Barton, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miſs Young, eldeſt daughter of Allen Young, eſq of Grimsbury, Northamptonſhire.

Dr John Mayo, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Cock, daughter of Thomas Cock, eſq of Tottenham.

The Hon Richard Edgecumbe, to the Right Hon Lady Sophia Hobart, third daughter of the Earl of Buckingham

[redacted] Majeſty's regiment of [redacted] Caſtle [redacted] of Lymington, and nephew to Sir [redacted] rard, Bart. of Walhampton, to Miſs [redacted] ley, daughter of —— Darley, eſq. of London

Richard Mafon, eſq. to Miſs Burt, of Milbourn, St Andrews, Dorſetſhire

MONTHLY OBITUARY, for FEBRUARY 1789.

JANUARY 17

GODFREY Wentworth, eſq of Hickleton, near Doncaſter

At St Martin, Stamford Baron, the Rev Richard Lucas, D D aged 63, Prebendary of Canterbury and Lincoln

Lately, in Bromley College, aged near 80, Mrs Sarah Atterbury, relict of the Rev Osborne Atterbury, ſon of Biſhop Atterbury

18. Richard Edwards, eſq of Red Lion-ſquare

20 Framlingham Thurſton, eſq. of Weſton, in Suffolk

At Kew, in the 54th year of his age, Jeremiah Meyer, eſq R A miniature painter to his Majeſty

The following lines on him are extracted from a poem by Mr Hayley

Though ſmall its field, thy pencil may preſume
To aſk a wreath where flowers eternal bloom.
As nature's ſelf, in all her pictures fair,
Colours her inſect works with niceſt care,
Nor better forms, to pleaſe the curious eye,
The ſpotted leopard or the gilded fly,
So thy fine pencil, in its narrow ſpace,
Pours the full portion of unlimit'd grace,
And paints as true to nature's larger line,
Burſt not an air more exquiſite than mine
Soft Beauty's charms thy happieſt works expreſs,
Beauty thy model and thy proneſs
For her thy care has to perfection brought
The uncertain toil, with anxious trouble fraught,
Thy colour'd cryſtal at her fond deſire
Draws death-leſs luſtre from the dangerous fire,
And, pleas'd to gaze on its immortal charm,
She binds thy bracelet on her ſnowy arm

21 At Colney, in Norfolk, the Rev John Brooke, D D late rector of that pariſh, and of St Auguſtine, in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garriſon of Quebec

22 The Hon Anne Herbert, relict of Nicholas Herbert, eſq and ſiſter of Dudley North, eſq

Lately, at Glaſgow, Mrs Belfille, formerly belonging to the Norwich company of Comedians

24 At Bath, the Rev Roger Cole, M A rector of Pilſington, Hants, and vicar of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen.

Lately, the Rev Edward Williams, rector of Caſtleton in Oxfordſhire

25 James Young, eſq. Admiral of the White

Charles Muſgrave, eſq. at Hoddeſdon, Hertfordſhire

Mr Jones, Bookſeller, at Wrexham.

Lately, Mr Robert Finch, in King-ſtreet, Covent Garden

26 At Liverpool, Richard Hughes, eſq. Juſtice of Peace for the county of Lancaſter

At Stafford, Mrs Brooke, relict of the late Dr Brooke, authoreſs of Julia Mandeville (ſee p 99)

27 Mr William Spence, hop-factor, in the Borough

At Mr Roſe's, Piccadilly, Mrs Jane Roſe, aged 106

28 The Hon Mrs Temple, mother to Lord Viſcount Palmerſton

Henry Bayer, eſq Regiſter of the Charter Houſe

Joſeph Lucas, eſq Aſſiſtant Maſter in the Mint office

At Clipſton, Mr Hockley, ſen. farmer and cow keeper

Henry Hunter, eſq Beach hill, near Reading

29 At Bath, Admiral James Gambier, of the Royal Navy

Mr Stubb, maſter of the Jamaica houſe, Deptford

Mr Martin Long, of Smithfield Bars

Mr Job Wells, of Wallingford

At Limerick, Patrick Murphy, aged 116 years

Lately, Richard Wright, eſq of Eaſt Harling, in the county of Norfolk, aged 93.

30 Mr Peter Prevoſt, late a ſolicitor in Chancery

Lately, at Lymington Mr Bulmer

31 William

[illegible] Marwell, esq. at Chesilton.

[illegible] Joseph Terry, principal examiner of the London Distillery.

Robert Drummond, esq. major of the second battalion of New Jersey volunteers.

Robert Vansittart, esq D. C. L fellow of All Souls College, Regius professor of civil law at Oxford, and Recorder of Windsor

At Bath, John Darner, esq of the kingdom of Ireland, aged 84

Lady Banger, Lady of Lord Viscount Banger.

Feb 1 Archibald Fraser, esq

2 Major Henniker, second son of Sir John Henniker, Bart.

John Langlois, esq Woodstock-street

4. Philip George Winter, esq Little Orchard-street

Mrs John Rickman, Lewes, Sussex, aged 63, one of the people called Quakers

Lately, at Lewes, Sussex, Mr Abraham Baley, many years steward to the Newcastle and Pelham families

5. Mr Joseph Thornthwaite, Paternoster-row

Mr. John Kerr, merchant, in Watling-street

6 At Tunbridge, in her 83d year, Mrs Children, relict of John Children, esq

Mr John Hermans, deputy of Bread-street Ward

Mr John Healey, at Gainsborough

William Clavering, esq at Berrington, near Berwick, aged 92.

7 The Rev Mr Winstanley, prebend of Peterborough, and rector of St Dunstan's in the East

The Hon George Talbot, brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Shrewsbury

Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt Alderman for Aldersgate Ward, and Member for Aylesbury

Mr Bensley, sen Printer, Bolt court, Fleet-street

8 John Johnson, esq late of Horkesley, Essex

Mr Samuel Mosley, Wharfinger, Gainsborough.

Mr Thomas Pickering, surgeon, in Bolton

9 At Canonbury, Islington, Dr John Hill

The Rev John Davis, vicar of Bloxam, Oxfordshire

At Plymouth, Mr Edward Spry, aged 93, father of Dr Edward Spry He was an active shipwright in the dock yard 73 years

10. At Inverness, Major James Chisholm, formerly of the 21st and late of the Duke of Gordon's fencible regiment

At York, Mrs Wharton, relict of Richard Wharton, esq of Durham

11. Robert Withers, esq at Epsom

Mr Edward Tutet, Common Councilman for Langbourn Ward

Mr Joseph Bayldon, Merchant, at Horbury, near Wakefield

Lately, Ambrose Audrey, esq of Seend, Wilts

Lately, Mr Samuel Clark, formerly partner with Mr. Richardson

12 Charles Newton, esq formerly an officer in the Oxford blues, and present at the battle of Dettingen.

Lately, at Bath, Mr William Pierce, collector of Excise.

13 Mr John Goss, of Kingsland-road

Sir John Sinclair, of Murkle

14 In the 81st year of her age, Lady Henrietta Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon

Mrs Gardner, relict of Mr Thomas Gardner, of the Strand, Printer

Mr G Howlett, of Bicester, Oxfordshire

The Rev Edward Roger North, vicar of Harlow, Essex

John Hannington, esq the oldest page of his Majesty's Bed chamber

Mr R Mein, sen Postmaster at Feversham

The Rev James Gerard, D D. rector of Monks Risborough, Bucks, and late Warden of Wadham College

Lately, Sir Harry Harpur, Bart

15 The Dowager Lady Bampfylde, widow of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, and daughter of John Codrington, esq aged 89

At Exeter, Rear Admiral Whitwell

Lately, Mr Rickard, at Wendens, in Essex

16 Mr William Wollen, of East Harptree

Lately, Mr Abraham Bristow, Surgeon and Apothecary, of Calsington, near Oxford, and one of the Coroners for the county

Lately, at Worcester, aged 80, James Turner, esq formerly first Commissioner of the Hawkers and Pedlars office

17 At Dartford, the Rev Mr Hiscocks, many years curate of St John the Evangelist, Westminster

—— Parker, esq in the Commission of the Peace for Westminster

Mr Alexander Sharp, Broad street Buildings

Mr Mainwaring, of Bartlett's-buildings

At Sandwich, Richard Solley, esq

Lately, at the Hot Wells, Bristol, —— Diller, the celebrated philosophical fire-work maker

19 Mrs Maddox, widow of Dr Maddox, Bishop of Worcester

William Peverell, esq at Northampton.

Mr Thomas Wing, one of the Clerks of the Exchequer

European [redacted]

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For MARCH, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1 A Portrait of Eyles Irwin, Esq and 2. A View of the Duke of York's House near Whitehall.]

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LONDON:
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[Entered at Stationers-Hall.]

[illegible] ENTS.

[illegible] on Time and Space, are inadmissible.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 16, to March 21, 1789

	Wheat s d	Rye s d	Barl. s d	Oats s d	Beans s d
London	6 [illegible]	3 3	2 7	1 11	2 7

COUNTIES INLAND.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	6 3	0 0	2 7	2 6	3 0
Surry	6 2	0 0	2 10	2 3	3 8
Hertford	6 3	0 0	2 7	2 0	3 5
Bedford	6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge	5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntingdon	5 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0
Northampton	5 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutland	5 11	0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leicester	6 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nottingham	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6 8	0 0	[illegible]	1 9	3 3
[illegible]ter	6 0	0 0	2 6	2 0	3 2
[illegible]wick	6 4	0 0	2 8	2 1	3 5
[illegible]ster	5 10	0 0	2 4	2 8	3 3
[illegible]	5 8	0 0	2 6	2 0	3 10
[illegible]	6 1	0 0	2 7	2 2	3 2
Oxford	6 0	0 0	2 6	2 1	3 4
Bucks	6 0	0 0	2 6	4 11	3 4

COUNTIES upon the COAST

	Wheat	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans
Essex	5 10	0 0	2 4	1 11	2 5
Suffolk	5 9	3 2	2 4	1 10	2 5
Norfolk	5 7	2 9	2 4	1 11	0 0
Lincoln	5 7	2 11	2 5	1 10	2 10
York	5 11	3 5	2 5	1 8	3 2
Durham	6 2	4 3	2 8	1 6	3 7
Northumberl.	5 7	3 2	2 2	1 5	2 8
Cumberland	6 0	3 3	2 3	1 6	3 9
Westmorld	6 4	0 0	2 6	1 7	0 0
Lancashire	6 6	0 0	2 10	2 0	3 8
Cheshire	6 5	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 10	0 6
Monmouth	6 3	0 0	2 8	1 8	0 0
Somerset	5 10	3 1	2 5	1 11	3 2
Devon	6 2	0 0	2 9	1 6	0 [illegible]
Cornwall	6 3	0 0	3 0	1 9	0 0
Dorset	6 0	0 0	2 5	2 0	3 10
Hants	5 11	0 0	2 8	2 2	3 5
Sussex	5 11	0 0	2 7	2 0	3 5
Kent	5 11	0 0	2 7	2 1	2 8

WALES, March 9, to March 14, 1789

	Wheat	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans
North Wales	5 9	4 9	2 8	1 7	3 11
South Wales	6 2	3 9	2 10	1 6	3 8

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.

Barometer.		Thermom.	Wind.
[illegible]—29	57	41	W
[illegible]—29	74	38	N.

MARCH.

Barometer.		Thermom.	Wind.
[illegible]—30	05	36	N
[illegible]	[illegible]	36	N N E
[illegible]	10	38	N
[illegible]	04	34	N
[illegible]—29	85	35	N E
[illegible]—30	[illegible]	34	N E
7—29	97	29	N
[illegible]—29	99	29	N E.
[illegible]	92	30	W.
[illegible]	44	28	N.
[illegible]	32	30	E.
[illegible]—29	26	28	N
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	E.
[illegible]	10	40	S.
15—29	18	38	E
16—29	59	33	N. E.
17—29	84	35	N.
18—29	35	35	S S E.
[illegible]—29	64	38	N E.
[illegible]—29	62	32	S.
21—29	36	41	N W
22—29	84	40	E
23—29	70	38	N.
24—29	98	31	N E.
25—29	48	34	E
26—29	75	35	N N E.
27—29	95	33	W.
28—29	77	39	S.

PRICES of STOCKS,

March 28, 1789.

Bank Stock, shut
New 4 per Cent 1777, shut
5 per Cent Ann. 1785, 113 one-half
3 per Cent. red. shut
3 per Cent Cons. 74 1-4th
3 per Cent 1726, ——
3 per Cent 1751, ——
3 per Ct Ind. An shut
South Sea Stock, ——

Old S S. Ann. shut
New S S. Ann ——
India Bonds, 73s. a 74s prem.
India Stock, shut ——
New Navy & Vict. Bills 1 3 4ths dis.
Long Ann shut
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, shut
Exchequer Bills ——
Lot. Tick. ——

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE AND LONDON REVIEW,

THIS [illegible] 1754, [illegible] his father [illegible] land, of the [illegible] in the county [illegible] ſeſſed a [illegible] quarter [illegible] ended [illegible] Haſly-ha[illegible] ſtate is [illegible] father b[illegible] abroad, [illegible] India Co[illegible] died, and [illegible] children, left the gentleman [illegible] we are about to give a ſhort account.

He was ſent to England at a tender age to obtain that education India was incapable of affording. For ſome years he was placed under the care of Mr. [illegible] of Chiſwick, but the bent of his inclination leading him to follow the ſteps of his father, he was removed to a celebrated academy in London to qualify himſelf for the line he had choſen. The portion of a younger brother was perhaps no little motive for his reſolution to abandon England, and thoſe literary purſuits which the poſſeſſion of independency alone can command with comfort, and which appear to have been neareſt to his wiſhes: theſe however were ſoon interrupted by the buſtle of office, and the cares of improving his fortune. His deſtination was in the civil ſervice of the Company at Madras, where he arrived in the year 1767, and ſucceſſively filled the different ſtations in that line. It was ſo early as 1771 that he wrote the poem of "St Thomas's Mount," as we find by the adverſtiſement to that work, and a ſhort time after "Bedukah; or, The Self-devoted, an [illegible] curioſity, as [illegible] to prefer it. [illegible] which Lord [illegible] communicate [illegible] to the Directors of the East-India Company, and he accordingly entruſted Mr. [illegible] with a confidential diſpatch. It would be needleſs to touch on a journey which has been given to the world by the author's own hand, and which, from its deſerved ſucceſs, is known to every one. But we may obſerve what regards his poetical capacity, that it was during this journey that he wrote his "Eaſtern Eclogues," which he publiſhed at the ſame time with his Travels, viz. in 1780. An Epiſtle to Lord Pigot came out previous thereto; and though the noble Peer did not live to perſue this tribute of public ſpirit to injured virtue, it will ſerve to record our author's principles, and his opinions on that unfortunate event. The delays and dangers of his journey were in all probability forgotten in the ſatisfaction which he received at home by an honourable

[illegible] promotion to the [illegible] of the [illegible], which took place previous to [illegible] arrival

But in the interval between his arrival in England and his ſecond journey, a new colour was given to Mr. Irwin's life, by his marriage in 1778 to his preſent lady, Miſs Brooke *, the daughter of a benefaced clergyman in the county of Longford. On his return to Europe, being reſolved to ſettle in the county where his family had ſo long reſided, he made a viſit to Ireland, and there met with the object of his affections While in this kingdom, it is ſuſpected that he indulged his poetical vein on two celebrated occaſions, viz. in an Epiſtle on the firſt Maſquerade given in Dublin, and in the Triumph of Hibernia, on the free trade granted her by England; but as theſe have not been publiſhed in London, we cannot ſpeak with any certainty concerning the matter.

The ſituation in which Mr. Irwin had left his affairs, by his ſudden departure from India, forbade him the life of repoſe and retirement which his matrimonial union led him to wiſh for. The urgency of his money concerns obliged him to go once more abroad, and what muſt have been a trying circumſtance both to him and his lady, the general war which then raged, added to ſome family calls, were the means of depriving them of each other's company for ſome years For greater ſecurity, and perhaps to gratify his thirſt of knowledge, Mr Irwin reſolved to return to India by land, though by another route than he had tried before It appears from the relation which he has lately given the world of that route, that he left England in Oct 1780, and was once more pitched on to be the bearer of confidential diſpatches to the Governments in India In this ſecond journey his Muſe was not ſilent among the new ſcenes which opened to her view in the Archipelago and on the banks of the Tigris, as his "Occaſional Epiſtles to Mr Hayley," publiſhed in 1783, ſufficiently teſtify We know that Mr Irwin arrived at Madras at a very important criſis, while the Carnatic was invaded and over-run by Hyder Ally, and the coaſt threatened by a French fleet, and while the public ſafety depended on the vigilance and ability of the new Governor Lord Macartney On this occaſion we may obſerve, that the approbation of the India Company, and of the public at large, have done juſtice to his Lordſhip's exertions and ſucceſs, and if the execution of an important truſt in the management and controul of all the revenues to the ſouth of Colcroon during the moſt diſtracted period of Lord Macartney's adminiſtration, have a title to ſecondary praiſe, we may boldly claim it for Mr Irwin, who fulfilled the duties of

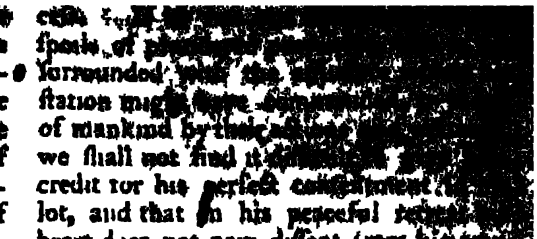
* Our readers will not be diſpleaſed at reading the following addreſs to Mrs. Irwin by her huſband, prefixed to the "Eaſtern Eclogues"

Lamp of my life! and ſummit of my praiſe!
The bright reward of all my toilſome days!
After unnumber'd ſtorms and perils brav'd,
The port in which my ſhipwreck'd hopes were ſav'd,
Who when my youth had pleaſure's round enjoy'd,
Came to my craving ſoul, and fill'd the void
To thee, whoſe feeling heart and judgment chaſte
Give thee of Fancy's luxuries to taſte,
To thee I dedicate theſe rambling lays,
And hold thy ſmiles beyond a monarch's bays!
See, on our bliſs the nuptial year decline,
And ſtill the ſun which lit it, ſeems to ſhine!
Crown'd as our union with a ſmiling boy,
And thou ſtill courted, like a virgin coy.
Ye ſhades of lovers! witneſs what we feel—
To modern couples vain were the appeal!
Though human joys are ever on the wing,
Though ſmall the ſcope of life's enchanted ring;
Though time advances with a courſer's pace,
And ſtill muſt rob thee of ſome charm or grace,
No ſights ungrateful can ſalute our eyes,
Who uſe no optics but what love ſupplies!
Who but in this betray a partial ſide,
Still each to each, the bridegroom and the bride!

April, 1779.

labo-

a laborious and trying ſituation, to the ſatisfaction of the government and the improvement of the revenue The country, we find, had been aſſigned by the Nabob of Arcot to his Lordſhip, for the payment of the troops and the ſervices of the war That aſſignment being annulled by the Company on the reſtoration of peace, and Lord Macartney leaving Madras in May 1785, Mr Irwin only remained behind to cloſe the accounts of his Superintendency, and in October of the ſame year embarked for Europe, to regain that health which continual buſineſs and fatigue had impaired, and to rejoin his family, from whom he had been ſome years ſeparated We ſhould however obſerve, that ſtate affairs had not ſo totally engroſſed his mind as to make him forget the Muſe, to which an Ode on the Death of Hyder Ally, and ſome occaſional Odes written during that period, bear witneſs. It is lucky for the biographer that the enquiries of Parliament into India matters, and a publication of great merit which an officer of reputation * has lately given to the world, enables him to ſpeak with certainty of Mr Irwin's tranſactions abroad, and with confidence of their ſuc-



" Nor yet a votary to gold,
" To avarice has repoſe been ſold;
" Pleas'd in the texture of his fate,
" That ſhe whoſe dear reward is fame,
" To wealth prefers an honeſt name,
" And happineſs to ſtate."

Ode to the Cape of Good Hope

It will be only neceſſary to add to this account, that we are informed Mr. has retired to an eſtate he has purchaſed in one of the northern counties of England, where, in the purſuits of agriculture, and the rearing of a growing family, he ſeems to be wholly engaged, and to have taken adieu to the allurements of the moſt glorious field that is yet open to his ambition.

To the EDITORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS Mr Groſe, in his Local Proverbs, and Mr Beckwith, in his Edition of Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis, have given an improper explanation of

" Firſt hang and draw,
" Then hear the cauſe by Lydford law,"

I beg leave through the channel of your entertaining Magazine to ſet them right, which poſſibly may afford a few minutes amuſement to ſome of your numerous readers.

LYDFORD, a place about ſeven miles from Oakhampton, in the road to Taviſtock, was formerly of ſome note, though now an obſcure village It is famous for its Caſtle, under which there is a moſt horrid, and, I may add, infernal dungeon. This dungeon was the priſon for criminals proceeded againſt in the Stannary Courts of Taviſtock, Aſhburton, Chagford, and Plympton, it being expreſsly ordained by the charter or grant made by Edward the Firſt, that the Warden of the Stannaries in the county of Devon ſhould have full power to juſtify the tinners &c. and if any of the ſaid tinners ſhould in any thing offend whereby they ought to be impriſoned, they ſhould be arreſted by the Warden; and in the King's priſon at Lydford, and not elſewhere, be kept and detained until they were delivered according to the law and cuſtom of the realm This charter was confirmed by Parliament in the 50th of Edward the Third, on the petition of the Commonalty to prevent ſeveral abuſes complained of by the petitioners; and amongſt the reſt, that there was not a delivery of the ſaid gaol above once in ten years Offenders being detained in this filthy hole, which is very ſmall and totally dark, and frequently for trifling offences, has given riſe to the proverb abovementioned; clearly intimating that it is much better to be brought immediately to trial, and to ſuffer a more ſevere puniſhment than the crime deſerves, if it be almoſt death itſelf, than to be confined in this terrible, unwholeſome priſon.

In ſupport of what I have ſaid, I ſhall quote ſome verſes from a poem which

* See Col Fullarton's View of India.

written by Mr. Brown†, and inserted in Mr. Grose's Local Proverbs.

We have heard of Lydford law,
Where in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after;
At first I wonder'd at it much,
But since I find the reason such,
That it deserves no laughter

They have a Castle on a hill,
I took it for an old windmill,
The vanes blown off by weather,
To be therein one night, 'tis guest,
'Twere better to be lous'd and prest,
Or hang'd, now choose you whether

Ten men less room, within this cave,
Than five mice in a lantern have,
The keepers, they are fly ones,
If any could devise by art,
To get it up into a cart,
'Twere fit to carry lions

When I beheld it, Lord, thought I,
What justice and what clemency
With Lydford! when I saw all
I know none gladly there would stay,
But rather hang out of the way,
That tarry for a trial

One lies there for a seam of malt,
Another for a peck of salt,
O Two sureties for a noble

By this you will perceive that the proverb is applicable to those unfortunate wretches who are thrown into prison for petty offences, and by the confinement alone suffer a much greater punishment than their crime deserves

I am Yours, &c.

C W J.

Lydford, besides the Dungeon, is famous for its Cataract and Bridge (of both which you have favoured the Public with a View), and for being the largest parish in Devonshire, as it includes the whole of the Forest of Dartmoor

Lydford Law is mentioned in a pamphlet of the last century, entitled, 'A Briefe Relation of the Death and Sufferings of Archbishop Laud,' Oxford, 4to p 4, in these terms "Lydford Law, by which they used to hang men first and endite them afterwards"—EDITOR

At the desire of several of our Correspondents, we propose to restore THE HIVE, or COLLECTION OF SCRAPS, which has been some time discontinued. We intend to devote it to Pieces of Antiquity, curious Anecdotes, Queries for Information on Subjects of Antiquity, Biography, and Epitaphs, short Performances in Prose and Verse of various Kinds, Jeu d'Esprits, &c &c

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

THE HIVE, or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER I

IF to have been an eminently good and useful man in his place and time, be a just claim to perpetual remembrance, the subject of the following epitaph was peculiarly entitled to this frail kind of immortality.

He was born at Bideford, of a very ancient and respectable family In his youth he experienced some very remarkable deliverances from imminent dangers, which seemed to indicate him born for the good of his fellow-creatures He fell, at one time, from a craggy precipice, of a tremendous height, without hurt; and another time, an arrow struck him forcibly on the forehead, without any other consequence than having a mark which remained to his death

Though he carried on a very extensive foreign trade, and had many ships on the sea at once, it was remarked that he never lost one

The plague breaking out in the town, in the year 1646, the Mayor ran away, and Mr. TRANCE, with amazing boldness and philanthropy, took the critical office on himself, to the great comfort of the inhabitants in their grievous distress. He visited every infected house, took care to supply the needy with food and physic, and saw the dead buried with decency

When this, by his prudent manage-

† Author of Britannia's Pastorals See his Works

ment,

ment, the town was cleared of this dismal enemy, Mr STRANGE fell the last victim to its rage

The following Epitaph is engraved on a fair monument, beneath the bust of this excellent Man, who appears to have been the HOWARD of his day.

Sacred to the Memory of

Mr JOHN STRANGE, some time merchant of this towne, whose sweetness of disposition, affability in discourse, courteousness in carriage, uprightness in commerce, fidelity in magistracy, largeness of heart, and liberality of hand to the needy, bountifulness in hospitality, humility in the flow, equability in the ebb of outward things, and sincere love to GOD, his Gospell, and Saints, having lived belov'd and deservedly honour'd, after the pilgrimage of 56 years ended, dyed, desired, and not without cause much lamented, August, An Dom 1646, in his 4th and fatal mayoralty, whose better part returning whence it came, he left unto the world the precious odour of a good name, and the clearer example of a sweet conversation, together with his earthly tabernacle, put off, and hereby interred, 'till being reform'd and raised a glorious bodie, the more glorious soule returne to take possession of it, and both be rapt up to enjoy that bliss, that knows neither tearme nor tedium

EPITAPH for Dr GILBERT STUART

HERE Stuart lies, whom all the muses mourn,
Let hops and barley ears bedeck his urn
Of Scotia's injur'd Queen he told the tale,
And dy'd a martyr to base Burton ale

LATIN ODE

[From BUCHANAN's POEMS entitled FRATRES FRATERRIMI]

In Antistitem quendam

ESSE Lutheranum rumor te, Posthume, clamat,
Sed tuus Antistes te tamen esse negat
Tam scortaris, ait, quam si vel Episcopus esses,
Et potas dubiam pervigil usque diem:
Nec memor es Christi, nisi cum jurare libebit,
Nec scis scripturæ vel breve iota sacræ
Nempe per hæc fuevit nunquam fallentia signa
Ille vigil sanas noscere pastor oves
Quisquam igitur dubitat, rumorne an Episcopus erret,
Tam bene commissam, qui sibi novit ovem.

Imitation.

FAME cries, my friend, that you're a heretic,
A Methodist, and 'tis believ'd by some.
Your parson owns, 'Tis false, he's sure,
Because he knows you keep a whore.
He says, he minds you every day,
You're often drunk, but never pray,
And as to Christ, you've heard his name,
Yet never use it, but to blaspheme.
The Bible you abhor, he knows,
And nothing of its doctrines knows.
In short, you conduct through the town,
Is just a copy of his own.
These surely mark the shepherd sound,
By which to prove the sheep is sound.
And as he keeps the sheep in view,
Fame must be false, if he be true.

MUNRO.

VERSES

Written by MADEMOISELLE SCUDERY, a Lady of great Genius, but few Personal Attractions, under a Picture of her, drawn by NANTEUIL, a celebrated Painter in her time

NANTEUIL, en faisant mon image,
A de son art signalé le pouvoir.
Je hais mes traits dans mon miroir;
Je les aime dans son ouvrage.

TRANSLATED

DIVINE Nanteuil his matchless art display'd,
When he this face, this ugly face portray'd,
On canvas I'm a Venus—but, alas!
I seem a hideous gorgon in my glass.

Bromley, Feb 7, 1789 MUNRO.

LITERAL TRANSLATION of the LORD's PRAYER in VERSE

QUI cœli Pater es noster, tibi sanctificetur
Nomen—et adveniat Regnum—tua sacra Voluntas
Fiat et in Terris, inter velut intima Cœli.
Panem hodie nostrum da nobis quotidianum,—
Nostra remitte etiam clementer debita nobis,
Debita nos aliis sicut dimittimus ultro,
Et non inducas nos in Tentamina—Damno
Eximе nos autem—Regnum namque est tibi Numen,
Imperiumque, Decusque, per omnia sæcula mundi.

EPIGRAM

EPIGRAM

Written by JOHANNES SANNAZARIUS for the City of Venice, and for which the Senate presented him with 1000 Sequins for every Verse

VIDERAT Adriacis Venetam Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, et toti ponere jura Mari
Hanc ubi Tarpeius, quantum vis, Juppiter arces
Objice, et illa tui Mœnia Martis, ait:
Si pelago Tibrim præferre, urbem aspice utramque;
Illam hominum dices, hanc posuisse Deos
Urbe quod in Venetâ scortorum millia tot sint,
In promptâ causâ est; est Venus orta Mari.

[A Translation is requested.]

Intended to have been spoken
By Mrs SIDDONS,
When she left the Theatre at Edinburgh
Written by Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE

WHEN first a stranger to this land I came;
This land of genius, science, valour, fame;
Trembling I came where all can judge or write;
But here the Critic's candour met me, not his spite.
No noisy plaudits injur'd Nature's cause,
Your noble silence was my best applause
I am, I must be vain when you commend.
I know with tragic powers the breast to rend
In Virtue's cause,—to touch the tender heart;
The spirit high to raise,—to make the villain start,—
Moral and chaste from place to place I rove,
To serve th' children and the spouse I love.
Oh! may blest Heaven on you and your's bestow
That kindness,—which to me and mine you shew
So still to Scotland grateful, humble, dear,
Shall fall the matron's, mother's, muse's tear
But——
If from my breast to yours those transports roll,
Which form the candid, high, and melting soul,
Then I the honours pay which I receive,
And leave you, leave you generous,—just,—and brave

No 45, *Harley-Street, Mar* 20, 1789

SIR,

IN perusing a few mornings since No 75 of the European Magazine, for March 1788, published, I perceive, in your name, I discovered an error in the account therein given of the Diamond Mines in Bundelcund I am the author of that account, which I sent some time ago to the Publisher of the Asiatic Miscellany

In the Magazine account three thousand rupees are stated as the value of the stones which the Rajah appropriated to himself, but instead of *three* thousand, *thirty* thousand rupees, or three thousand *pounds*, should be inserted I now yield you an opportunity to correct this mistake, and you may, if you think proper, subjoin my name to the account itself.

I am, SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
GILBERT IRONSIDE.

To Mr Sewell,
Bookseller, Cornhill.

The DUKE of YORK's HOUSE, near WHITEHALL.

[With a PLATE.]

THIS edifice, destined for the residence of his Majesty's second son, is only in part new. It formerly belonged to Sir Matthew Featherstone, and the front, including the dome, is what has been added to the building by Mr Holland, who has been also employed at Carlton house. To the style of the additions in both houses, some objections have been levelled, which seem to have more of wit than justice or truth, though we cannot but allow that something of heaviness is chargeable on the building, as it first appears to the view We are, however, inclined to believe that, circumscribed as the artist was for room, he has done every thing that the space to which he was confined would admit Elegance must sometimes be sacrificed to convenience, and splendor give way to utility.

Fo

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c. to Dr. [illegible]

(*Continued from Page* 91.)

LETTER IX.

SIR, *Paris, 4th Dec* 1677

I NEVER had a more unwelcome occasion of writing to you than now, believing I can ſcarce ſend you more unacceptable news than that of the illneſſe of a perſon whom not only you and I, but all the world have ſoe juſt reaſon to eſteeme and admire On Thurſday night laſt I was ſent for to my Lady Ambaſſadrice, whom I found in a fit of ſuch violent and exquiſite torment, that (though ſhe be, as you know, a perſon of extraordinary temper, and I have ſeen her even in the courſe of this diſtemper endure very great pain with a patience that ſeemd to feele noe thing) it forced her to ſuch cries and ſhrieks as you would expect from one upon the rack, to which I believe her's was an equal torment, which extended itſelf all over the right ſide of her face and mouth When the fit came, there was, to uſe my Lady's own expreſſion of it, as it were a flaſh of fire all of a ſuddaine ſhot into all thoſe parts, and at every one of thoſe twitches, which made her ſhreeke out, her mouth was conſtantly drawn on the right ſide towards the right eare by repeated convulſive motions, which were conſtantly accompanied by her cries This was all that appeard outwards in theſe fits according to the exacteſt obſervation I could make, having had but too many oportunitys to doe it. Theſe violent fits terminated on a ſuddaine, and then my Lady ſeemd to be perfectly well, excepting only a dull pain which ordinarily remained in her teeth on that ſide, and an uneaſineſſe in that ſide of her tongue which ſhe phanſided to be ſwollen on that ſide, which yet when I looked on it, as I often did, had not the leaſt alteration in it in colour, bigneſſe, or any other way, though it were one of her great complaints that there was a ſcalding liquor in her fits ſhot into all that half of her tongue She had uſually a preſention of the fit by a little throbing upon her gum of the lower jaw, where ſhe had this ſummer a tooth drawn, and a like throbing in the upper jaw, juſt over againſt it In all this time of her being ill ſhe has not found the leaſt pain in all the other ſide of her face or teeth, which hath ſoe wholy poſſeſſed the right ſide that it went even to the very tipp of her tongue, and the laſt tooth before on that ſide. With all this torment that ſhe endured, when the fit was over there was not the leaſt appearance of any alteration any where in her face, nor inflamation or ſwelling in her mouth or cheeke, any little deflection of them more then what the contraction of thoſe parts in thoſe fits might cauſe Speaking was apt to put her into theſe fits; ſometimes opening her mouth to take any thing, or touching her gums, eſpecially in the places where ſhe uſed to finde thoſe throbings preſſing that ſide of her face by lying on it were alſo apt to put her into fits. Theſe fits laſted ſometimes longer, ſometimes ſhorter, were more or leſs violent, without any regularity, and the intervals between them at the longeſt not halfe an howers, commonly much ſhorter. It being night when I was cald, I ſaw noe roome for any thing elſe to be done but to endeavour to give her preſent eaſe by topical anodyn applications to thoſe parts of her gums where the firſt beginnings of her fits appeare, which had ſoe good an effect that that night ſhe had two or three howers reſt together without any fits, beſides ſome other little intervalls of ſleepe. But the next day the fits returning, tho' not altogether ſoe frequent and violent as they had been, yet bad enough to make us feare they might, I thought it neceſſary to purge her Honour, for beſides that I ſaw not indication for bleeding My Lady had borne ſoe often and ſoe much bleeded on the like occaſion this ſommer, without any relefe, that there was little to be hoped from it, and I thought it ought to be very ſparingly made uſe after ſoe much taken already The purge wrought ſeven or eight times, the fits continuing ſtill by intervals after her purge, ſoe at night, as you know is uſuall, ſhe tooke a quieting cordial The firſt part of the night ſhe had the fits very ſeverely, but the latter part hath been more favourable, and till about nine or ten of the clock that I write this, there remains only an ordinary tooth acke, the violence of thoſe fits being ceaſed, but whether we are not to apprehend their returne in this extraordinary caſe I cannot be over confident, two or three days of ordinary tooth acke having preceeded them I wish with all my heart you were here, both to aſſiſt my

my Lady by your better ſkill, and to eaſe moſt a part of that ſollicitude I am under, having the care of a perſon of her conſideration wholy upon me; ſhe having had ſoe litle ſucceſſe with the French phyſitians here this ſummer, in the like caſe, wherein for eight days togeather their applications did her noe good, that ſhe is reſolved to trie them noe more If I durſt interpoſe my opinion in a caſe ſoe extraordinary as this, I ſhould aſke whether you did not thinke this to proceed from ſome affections in the nerves in the place where the tooth was drawn, which drawes all the reſt into conſent and convulſive motions on this ſide, and that perhaps ſome ſharpneſs in her blood may contribute to it I beg your opinion, and of whoever elſe of the ableſt of our phyſitians you ſhall think fit to conſult with, but I wiſh much more for your company, than your opinion without it I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,
JOHN LOCKE

There is ſome mixture of vapours I alſo apprehend with the other ſymptoms

My Lady Harvey thinks it very convenient Dr Scarborough ſhould be conſulted, and certainly you cannot conſult an ableſ man

I beg your pardon for my ill writing, it is in haſte and in feare

The weather here is very cold

For Dr John Mapletoft, at Greſham Colledg, London

LETTER X

Mr. LOCKE to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

Paris, 4 Dec 77
At One in the Afternoon

YOU will certainly thinke me in great diſtraction, when after a letter and note that I ſent you already this morning, I now ſend you this third But it is to tell you, that my Lady upon a little increaſe of her paine, apprehending the violent returne of her fits, hath ſince the writing my laſt note, had a bliſtering plaſter put on to her neck * In a litle ſit ſhe had ſince, the violence of the pain not being ſoe great as it uſually is, ſhe had the liberty to ſhew me her tongue, which ſhe had ſome reaſon to imagine ſwollen, all the left ſide of it being drawn up dureing the fit, and ſoe ſeemd thicker as if it were ſwollen, but as ſoon as ever the fit is over, it returnes to its natural ſtate, and there is noe diſcernable difference between the ſides of it, nor the leaſt impediment in my Lady's ſpeech, or alteration in her voice She has, eſpecially when the fits are moſt violent, a drineſſe in her lips more than ordinary † It may not perhaps be amiſſe to let you know alſo, that during all the pain and diſorder my Lady has ſuffered, her temper has been as good and her pulſe as equall, ſedate and regular, as that of any one in the beſt health, only ſometimes the violence of her paine puts her into a litle ſweat, but as ſoon as that leaves her, ſhe returns preſently to her ordinary good temper I am willing you ſhould know as much as I doe of all the circumſtances of her caſe And I ſhould be glad you knew better what would perfectly cure it, tho' I wiſh heartily it may be over before your anſwer come I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,
J L

LETTER V.

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT

Date torn off ‡.

I RETURN you, Sir, my thanks for the paines you have taken in my relation's concern, which though I can only acknowledge, yet being a piece of charity, you will not fail of a reward from a better hand My mother has ſent her a piece of ſtuff to cloth her and her children, which may be equivalent to the 40s you deſired for her The King this day meet his parliament, but has deferred ſpeaking to them concerning the reaſons of calling them till they had taken the oaths and teſt My Lord Keeper commanded them from the King to chooſe a Speaker they imediately without any conteſt chooſe Sir John Trevor, who this afternoon has his Majeſty's approbation.

* Inter ſcapulas

† And my Lady Harvey tells me, that ſeveral days before the comeing of theſe fits, finding this unuſual dryneſs of her lips, ſhe apprehended ſhe ſhould have them, ſhe having particularly obſerved this ſymptome to accompany thoſe fits ſhe had in the ſommer.

‡ Sir John Trevor was choſen Speaker, 19 May, 1685.

The

The Houſe of Lords is adjourned till Friday, when 'tis expected the King will make his ſpeech, the time between this and that will be taken up in ſwearing the Members. My humble ſervice to Mrs. Mapletoft I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

R NELSON

LETTER VI

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT

London, the 1ſt Jan. 9⅔

MY dear friend's affliction has ſenſibly touch't me, and I heartily compaſſionate the ſeverity of it: if I have not told you ſo ſooner, 'twas out of a reſpectfull indulgence to ſo juſt a concern, for I think there ſhould be ſome time allowed to calm our paſſions, even when our reaſon is obedient to the diſpenſation I can aſſure you I am a great ſharer in your loſs, not only from what I knew, but from what I expected in ſo valuable a neighbour —but God knows what is beſt for us, and a chearful ſubmiſſion to his will, is certainly the ſureſt foundation of preſent eaſe and ſatisfaction, as well as the only method to make us eternally happy I need not go about to prove this propoſition to one who has often with great advantage cleared this ſacred truth, and has convinced other people of their duty in this particular, but give me leave, good Sir, to urge one thing upon you, which is the neceſſity of confirming your doctrine by your example We ſhall be apt to think there is very little force in thoſe arguments our guides comfort us with in affliction, if we find they have not power to ſupport their own ſpirits in the like ſad circumſtances; and ſince no ſmall advantage to the Chriſtian religion, that [illegible] us ſo perfect [illegible] taught—that your [illegible] unreaſonable, if we [illegible] perfect vertue from thoſe who [illegible] honour and happineſs to attend their [illegible] you are the light that muſt ſhine before us, and the ſalt wherewith we muſt be ſeaſoned, and conſequently have greater obligations to influence you than any can pretend to I muſt confeſs I have [illegible] of finding you all of a piece; but ſtrong minds are ſometimes ſhaken, conſidering my earneſt deſire of ſeeing you fixt upon a rock, and if I am got beyond my ſphere put it upon the ſcore of friendſhip, and reckon it as an effect of that value and eſteem which I have always profeſt for you. I thank God, after a long illneſs, my wife is very much recovered, and is rather better in her health than ſhe was before, ſhe talks of returning to Blackheath in February, but I am afraid it may be too ſoon; but that depends upon the weather. I have ſent you this day, by my gardner, a book lately printed, which I am ſure was deſigned by the Author to beget a Chriſtian temper under ſuffrings, which moſt that fall under have great occaſion of —I believe you would hardly have meet with it, which made me take the liberty of preſenting you. The ſeaſon of the year obliges me to wiſh you all happineſs, but I can aſſure you 'tis the conſtant temper of my mind towards you, for I am with great ſincerity,

Your moſt affectionate humble Servant,

NELSON.

My wife and L. Berkley are your humble ſervants.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER VI

Laudis amore tumes? Sunt certa piacula, quæ te
Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello. HOR.

FEW are the ſituations in life which deſerve to be envied, when rightly compared in every point of view with that with which we are diſſatisfied

The character of a MAN OF WISDOM is eſteemed by many as ſomewhat ſupernaturally exceſſent; and oftentimes the conceit of thoſe who enjoy it ſerves to confirm the vulgar opinion.

And yet, if we impartially examine, we ſhall find this character attended with ſuch a number of diſagreeable peculiarities as to render it no very deſirable object

In company, the mere man of letters is chagrined, if his opinion is not implicitly obeyed; and ſhould he be an author, he is not eaſy till his writings are introduced

to the topic of converſation, and their general and particular merit acknowledged. Thus ſets him to the mean taſk of angling for praiſe, by covertly introducing thoſe ſubjects of literature which he has handled in print. But the generality of perſons, even thoſe of the lower rate of talents, who profeſs the greateſt veneration for learned men, are not ſo eaſily caught, and having no intereſt in thoſe things which are neareſt to his heart, ſoon take the opportunity to drop all diſcourſe about them. The common topics of converſation-entertainment return into their natural channel, and the man of wiſdom muſt ſit ſilent, brooding over his diſappointment, or by entering into the play before him, render himſelf ridiculous, for want of having properly attended to thoſe uſeful matters of common life which men of his caſt too commonly deſpiſe.

Theſe and many other perplexities environ HUMAN WISDOM, and the more a man engages in familiarity with it, the more will he feel their influence, and deep, as well as inveterate, indeed, will be the wounds he will receive from them, unleſs he poſſeſſes a greater degree of prudence and fortitude than generally falls to the ſhare of any child of mortality. The multitude of cares which always preſs on his mind when engaged in writing, and the fears attendant on publication, are ſuch as the generality of perſons can have no conception of, but they are nevertheleſs ſeverely felt by me.

What led me to theſe reflections was a letter which lately fell in my way, and which, for its curioſity, I ſhall here inſert.

OLD FRIEND,

YEARS have revolved ſince I ſaw thee, but the friendſhip of our youth is not ſubmitted, at leaſt not on my ſide.

In thoſe pleaſant days when we ſtudied the volumes of the ancient ſages together, thou haſt often predicted that I ſhould be diſtinguiſhed in the world of literature, and be yet a burden to myſelf from not being ſufficiently attentive to the affairs of the living and polite world. Whether thou haſt predicted right will in ſome meaſure appear from the account which I ſhall now give of myſelf and purſuits.

Called from a life of learned indolence (which was, to me, the beſt of luxuries) to the management of a paternal eſtate, I hurried from College with the avidity of a man who expects to find in a country retirement all the beauties and delightful conveniencies that can ſatisfy the wants or wiſhes of a craving heart.

Having formed to myſelf a romantic picture of my inheritance, what wonder if I found it conſiderably different from thoſe ideas I had drawn from the charming deſcriptions of rural proſpects by the Grecian and Roman bards, and which I did not conſider were ſuitable only to thoſe countries where the ſun beſtows his fervid heat all the year round.

I entered upon it, however, with delight, grounded on the determination of rendering the place every way accordant to my wiſhes. After the ceremonies therefore of condolance and congratulation from my neighbours were over, I began to ſurvey my domains, and formed various plans of improvement.—"I builded, I planted."—The gardens were laid out in a new taſte, and having bliſhed the groves of box and yew, I built temples to the ancient gods and goddeſſes, and having deified the illuſtrious heads, philoſophers and patriots of antiquity, I devoted unto them the moſt eminent of thoſe ſacred retreats. In the temple of the great Socrates I read the works of the divine Plato and the entertaining Xenophon. In that of Homer I read nothing but the productions of that bard of fire. Thus did I conſecrate, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, the ſervice to the place, and no religious enthuſiaſt could be more ſcrupulous than I was in my devotions.

From theſe ſacred places all the writers of modern times were excluded, thoſe of the moſt eminence, however, had their names inſcribed on columns or tablets affixed to clumps of trees.

In this manner did I paſs away a year or two of my time, with no other pleaſure than the tranſient one derived from the contemplation of their trivial works, and from poring over the duſty volumes of antiquity.

But even this kind of pleaſure ſoon began to grow inſipid. I viewed my gardens without admiration in proportion as they became familiar. My viſits to them and to the temples I had erected began to grow leſs frequent, and my devotions, like thoſe of every fiery enthuſiaſt, grew irkſome by often repetition. I ſaw the temple of Homer with leſs fervour, and that of Socrates without devotion,—and frequently read the works of the one in the fane of the other.

At this time the *Wiederſehen* began to creep upon me. I had formerly given

given the public an anonymous eſſay upon a doubtful ſubject of antiquity, and which had been well received by the ſtudious in ancient learning The bookſeller being now inclined to publiſh a ſecond edition, I enlarged it with notes and prolegomena, and imagining that I had found the infallible clue to ſome great diſcoveries, I entered farther into the labyrinth of antiquity, and aided by a warm imagination, aſſerted the boldeſt paradoxes as certain truths I twiſted the writings of every ancient author I could meet with to my purpoſe, and not doubting but that the learned world muſt preſently yield me the laurel with admiration, I raſhly put my name to the work For a ſhort time after the publication, I enjoyed a ſomething which might be called pleaſure, and which was increaſed by my being elected, without any ſolicitation on my part, a Fellow of the *Antiquarian Society*

This pleaſing delirium, however, laſted not long, my literary offſpring became familiar, and my new title ceaſed to charm me when I diſcovered what a number were in poſſeſſion of the ſame So far, indeed, all would have been well, had not chance in a luckleſs hour threw in my way a literary journal, in which my performance was condemned with the utmoſt rigour of criticiſm and even ridicule This was a dagger to my heart I ſhut myſelf up for ſome weeks, and then produced a bitter reply to the critics, but alas! I found they were in the full confidence of the public, and the ridicule increaſed upon me

Though I had hitherto but ſeldom engaged in company, and when I did, the air of conſtraint always accompanied me, yet now I durſt ſcarcely venture out of doors I imagined that every perſon, though a country booby who could neither write nor read, was ridiculing me in his heart I began to hate mankind for their ſuppoſed ingratitude, and keeping myſelf ſhut up from all ſocial intercourſe and amuſement, cauſed my health to fail in a ſurpriſing degree In addition to all this, my finances decreaſed, for I had neglected the ſuperintendance of my eſtate, and even ſuffered my ſervants to cheat me to my face Such is the condition in which I am now involved, though I have turned off my ſervants and taken new ones, who I have reaſon to believe are no honeſter than their predeceſſors

I never go to church, becauſe the Vicar of the pariſh once ſeemed to ſtagger me in a diſpute, and what was worſe, I heard him blaſpheme in the pulpit the ſacred names of Socrates, Plato and Seneca, by falſely charging them with actions and doctrines of the moſt criminal nature. This hath brought on me the name of Atheiſt, which in conjunction with that of Magician drives the innocent farmers, whom I would willingly entertain, from my doors

I feel myſelf a prey to diſappointment and miſanthropy, and often hear the country people pity as they paſs me, with an emphatic application of the hand to the forehead, *Poor gentleman!*

At length I have reſolved to recur to paſt friendſhip, and endeavour to regain ſome of thoſe pleaſures to which I have ſo long been a ſtranger, and this hath induced me to write to thee as the friend of my former days, and as thou haſt mingled much with the buſy as well as the learned world, to intreat thy preſence for my amuſement, or, if thou art otherwiſe engaged, to ſend thy opinion and advice to

Thy miſerable friend,

C H—

ORIGINAL COPY of ORDER from the COUNCIL to the PHYSICIANS attending KING HENRY the SIXTH

COTTON MS CLEOPATRA F V f 16,

DECIMO quinto die Martii, &c tricéſſimo ſecundo apud Weſtmonaſterium in Camera Conſilii tempore Parliamenti adviſatum et deliberatum fuit per Dominos de Conſilio, quod Dominus Cancellarius Angliæ fieri faceret commiſſionem in forma, Magiſtris Johanni Arundell, Johanni Faceby, et Wilhelmo Hatclyff, Medicis, Magiſtro Roberto Warcyn et Johanni Marchall, Cirurgicis, ad infraſcripta libere miniſtrand & exequend in &c. cuca perſonam Regis. Inprimis, quod licite valeant moderare ſibi dictum juxta diſcretiones ſuas & caſus exigentiam Item quod in regimine medicinalium libere ſibi poſſint miniſtrare electuaria, potiones, aquas, ſirupos, confectiones, laxativas medicinas in quacunque forma ſibi gratioſi, & ut videbitur plus expedire cluteria, ſuppoſitoria, et apud purgia, gargariſmata, baineа, vel univerſalia vel particularia, vel particularia epithimata, fermentationes, embrocationes, capitis raſuram, unctiones, emplaſtra,

plastra, cerota, ventosa, cum scarificatione vel sine, enemadarum provocationes modis quibus melius ingeniari poterunt & juxta consilia peritorum medicorum qui in hoc casu scripserunt vel in posterum scribent

Ordinatum et deliberatum fuit, ut supra dominis se subscribentibus ut patet & mandatur Custodi privati sigilli quod warrantum conficeret prefatus Cancellarius ad effectum superscriptum T Kant

J. Car Cant	R Waterwyk
W. Ebor	Oxenford,
W. Wynton.	Talbot.
R N Dunelmens	Salisbury
T G. Elens.	Wylleshire
J Wigorn	R Grayftock
W Norwicen	G Faucomberge
J Hereford	Bourgchier
J Lincoln	Wyllughby
R Coventi & Lich	M. Clynton
R York	Scrop.
Jasper	Stourton
Devon	R Prior of St John's
H Buckingham	W Fynis

N B The above signatures are all in the proper hand-writing of the Subscribers

ANECDOTES of Dr MESSENGER MONSEY

(Concluded from Page 84)

AN intimacy between Dr Monsey and the late Mr Garrick was at one time much cultivated by both parties, and continued with apparent sincerity and without abatement for a considerable period It had its commencement from a whimsical incident. On a crowded night at the Theatre, Dr Monsey was in the pit, and being much incommoded by the pressure of some persons upon him, he exclaimed with great vehemence, "Were I not the greatest coward in his Majesty's dominions, no one would dare to treat me in this manner" The acquaintance once commenced soon led to familiarity, which in the end broke down the barriers of good-breeding, and introduced liberties which both parties were offended at To create a laugh at the Doctor's credulity, Garrick told him, that on a night in which he performed, wishing to see a particular scene at Covent Garden, he left a performer called *Mer* to take his place on the stage, and returned time enough to resume his character before it was necessary for his representative to utter a syllable He also contrived to send the Doctor to enquire after a machine for shaving two persons at once, which he assured him was to be seen at a house which he named, the owner of which was prepared to give his visitor an unpleasant reception As a retaliation, the Doctor ridiculed Garrick's foibles with no sparing hand On a report that he meant to quit the stage, Monsey said, "He will never do it as long as he knows a guinea is cross on one side and pile on the other" This sarcasm was reported to Garrick. He resented it, and the cordiality which had subsisted between them was entirely destroyed An anonymous letter was said to have been sent by the Manager which contained the frequently quoted extract from Horace,

Absentem qui rodit amicum, &c &c.

It has been observed, that intimate friends when converted into enemies, seldom fail to disgrace themselves by more than common acrimony in their remarks on each other, and it was so in the present case Sarcasms and retorts were mutually handed from one to the other by their officious friends, and every day increased their enmity When Garrick died, our Doctor wrote some satirical verses on the occasion, which he destroyed as soon as death had taken away his adversary A few imperfect stanzas are remembered, but they are not of importance enough to be preserved

Our Doctor, after he had resided some years with Lord Godolphin, appears to have been providently attentive to a future and permanent provision for himself. The Earl was fond of bowling, and sometimes in fine weather ordered his carriage to drive him and the Doctor to Chelsea. In some of these rambles the state of Chelsea College became the subject of their conversation On these occasions the Doctor suggested his wish to succeed the Physician of that charity when the post should become vacant The Earl observed he had but little interest at Court He promised, however, to exert himself with his friend Henry Pelham, and when the opportunity offered he found himself successful. Dr Monsey had the appointment

On the death of the Earl, Chelsea College became the constant residence of Dr. Monsey, and from this period the even tenor of his life was interrupted with little variety Some disputes with Ranby the surgeon, at one time occupied his attention, and some rebukes in the College at other times attracted his notice His professional attendance was often called for, and he engaged in completing the classical education of the Marquis of Carmarthen

He

He is ſaid alſo to have written ſome papers in the World, and his medical abilities may be ſeen in the Medical Tranſactions, Vol II and Gooch's Medical and Chirurgical Obſervations. He amuſed himſelf alſo with writing ſome poetical pieces which received the approbation of his friends With purſuits like theſe he employed and amuſed life as long as the infirmities incident to old age would permit him He at laſt grew ſplenetic and moroſe to the generality, though ſtill free of acceſs to thoſe of whom he entertained a favourable opinion As he advanced in years, his eye-ſight failed him He had long conceived a contemptible opinion of funeral parade, he therefore determined to have it avoided in his own caſe, and in Nov 1782 began a letter in his own handwriting, which is ſtill in being, addreſſed to Mr Forſter, though by reaſon of infirmities he did not finiſh it until ſome time in 1784 Many of the ſentiments in this letter are repeated verbatim in another epiſtle which he afterwards dictated to the ſame gentleman, a copy of which we having been favoured with, it may be proper here to inſert at length, as highly characteriſtical of the author

DEAR SIR, *Cheſea College*

ACCORDING to my promiſe, you will receive with this my old withered ſkin and bones, by the help of our friend Taylor; but take this along with you, according to your own requeſt, to do what you will with them, except putting life into them again Some of my friends, and I preſume all my enemies, have, or will cry out, "This puppy does all this out of affectation, ſingularity, or to be talked of" Now once for all, I call Almighty God in the moſt ſolemn manner to witneſs, that none of theſe things have any ſhare in my intention whether they will believe or no, I neither know nor care —I am very careleſs what is ſaid about me, and if they think proper, may ſet me down for a doating old fool, pick pocket, houſe breaker, or any other opprobrious term they think fit I owe the world very little ceremony, and they me leſs perhaps, nor would I now give one guinea out of my pocket to have a ſtatue of gold in every metropolis of Europe, with the moſt fulſome eulogia that the moſt abject ſycophant could pen for the moſt deſpotic tyrant — What are all theſe things for, but to gratify the pride and ambition of vain men? A monument laſts a hundred, five hundred, a thouſand, two thouſand years, and then ( )'tis gone. Juvenal tells us, in his tenth Satire, one of the beſt pieces of morality left us by the ancients,

Quandoquidem data ſunt ipſis quoque fata ſepulchris

And Lucan tells us, that when Alexander the Great ſearched for the tomb of Achilles, he could not find it:

Etiam periere ruinæ

The Caliphs of Egypt thought to enſure immortality by embalming their putrid carcaſſes by wholeſome ſpices, but are deceived, but we fooliſh Doctors, and I myſelf one among the reſt, have preſcribed a morſel of their putrid fleſh as a medicine: however, I now hope we are got to the end of this nonſenſe kind of our own folly.

Princes have now taken into their heads to have their guts taken out and put into an urn, and ſent to the place of burial to notify their ſpeedy arrival after ſoon; but there is no end to theſe ſort of follies I was very early ſtruck with the vanity and nonſenſe of all funeral pomp and parade, and cannot conceive how a dead carcaſe can be made a more proper uſe of than to ſubject it to the ſurgeon's knife for the benefit of mankind, if he will be ſo good to undertake it

Some French Biſhop finding his countrymen averſe to diſſection, for there are fools in France as well as in England, ordered his body by will to be ſent to the Hotel de Dieu for publick diſſection What can happen worſe to a dead carcaſe than to rot and ſtink in a dirty churchyard, if there were room to make uſe of the terms better or worſe with any propriety in this caſe?

I come now, my dear Mr Forſter, with humble ſubmiſſion to give you ſome hints and directions what I would have you do About ſeven years ago, I went to apply to that famous and ingenious anatomical lecturer *, and deſired him to feel my pulſe: he did, ſtared me full in the face, and ſaid, he (*had*) felt ten thouſand pulſes, but never felt ſuch a one before, ſaid, "You are an old fellow, and muſt have ſomething or other to knock you down. There is ſome miſchief in the heart, the pericardium, the mitral valves, or beginning of the aorta, or ſome of the arteries thereabouts are oſſified, and I ſhould be glad to ſee what"—"Sir, you do me an honour and pleaſure! I have given my body to a ſur-

* Dr. Nichols, as appears by another Letter. EDITOR

geon

goon for diſſection, and ſhall be glad if you will be preſent at the diſſection"—But, poor man! he has unkindly ſlipt out of the way, and left my heart and arteries to ſhift for themſelves Soon after I ſaw him, I took a medicine with a little crude mercury for the benefit of my blind eyes it did them no good, but it ſet my pulſe quite to rights, ſo there's an end I think of our wiſe theories and viſions of oſſified arteries, &c for I can never believe a few grains of mercury could unoſſify an artery Since that, it has returned about three months ago in a different ſhape, without a why or a wherefore, it now beats very languidly one, and ſtops ſometimes two with a little ſort of flutter, hardly ever three, but to my ſurpriſe one night it beat ſtrong and well thirty or forty If you can trace out this little devil in its tricks and quirks, ſend me word by the firſt convenient carriage, or bring it with you when we meet in a better place If my mind can be preſent, I will place it on the point of your incision knife, and direct you what to do, if I could ſuppoſe you wanted it I have been troubled with bloody urine this five or ſix years, without any pain in the kidneys or bladder, or at leaſt with very little I believe my lungs, ſtomach, and inteſtines, are all ſound, except there may be a ſkin in the inner coat of the inteſtinum rectum, which Cheſelden haſtily, and I fear injudiciouſly tied up for a prolapſus ani Another thing which I ſhall not mention here, having told you of it, you will juſt look at About ſeventy-ſeven years ago, I loſt the bone at the end of my fore-finger by an ulcer ill treated I took off the plaiſter as I lay in bed, the bone ſtuck to the plaiſter, and I drew it out myſelf without the leaſt degree of pain If you have a mind to look at it do. And now I think I have done with the miſerable anomalies of my ſhattered carcaſe, and for your own ſake I wiſh you had done ſo too Having done ſo very little good in my life-time, I wiſh what you do with me now I am dead, may be of the leaſt ſervice to mankind I wiſh my old worthy friend Mr Adair Hawkins may be preſent at the diſſection, at his own deſire, and to have any part of me as a memorandum of an old friend I would give him my brains, if I was not fully aſſured he does not want them; ſo you may give them to an alderman, a page at Court, or a ſhoe-black When you have done, I wiſh you would draw up a ſhort account of the ſtate you find me in, and give or ſend it to my moſt excellent friend and phyſician Dr Heberden And now I think I will have done, for dictating a letter is a very diſagreeable thing, I think a worſe than the ſcrawl of a blind man is to its reader And there is another reaſon for having done The pious and learned Doctor Butler, in his elegant ſermon on the government of the tongue, enumerating the reaſons why a man ſhould be ſilent, gives this very good one, "that a man ſhould be ſo when he has nothing to ſay" But I am of the true Engliſh bull-dog breed, when I lay hold of a friend, I don't know how to let go Diffuſion is my talent, it is only your true geniuſes who write in miniature Belloſte in his Hoſpital Surgeon, tells a ſtory of a ſoldier, which I am inclined to believe is all a damned lie, who loſt his eye, and had only a red caruncle at the bottom of it, cured by cauſtics behind the ears On the preſumption of this being true, I put a couple of cauſtics behind the ears of the daughter of a pariſh clerk, 12 or 13 years old, who came to me with two gutta ſerenas I cured the one, but not the other If you have the book, put it in your pocket the next time you do me the favour to call here. And now I will have done, I think, ſo letter wiſhing you all the bleſſings and comforts of a world of which you are ſo great an uſe and ornament, I am

Yours very affectionately,
M MONSEY*.

He outlived the writing this letter ſeveral years On the morning of his death, the 25th Dec 1783, being at breakfaſt, he ſaid to the maid ſervant who waited on him, "I ſhall certainly loſe the game," and on her aſking what game, he meant, he replied, the game of 100, which he had played for very earneſtly for many years, but he added, that he ſhould now loſe it, as he expected to die in a few hours He then aſked for a glaſs of wine and bit of bread, as they might prolong his life a few hours The wine he drank, but the bread he was unable to eat, and in a ſhort time expired

He had been married early in life, and had a daughter, who married a Mr Alexander, and is ſtill living She has alſo ſeveral children

Dr Monſey had a great averſion to footmen, and latterly hardly permitted no male to approach his apartment He was ſhaved by his maid when he became unable to perform the operation himſelf, and

* The ſignature is in his own hand-writing.

though

though a barber dreſſed his wig, he never was allowed to come further than the door His objection to male viſitors is reported to have gone ſo far, that he with difficulty admitted his grand-ſons, tho' his grand daughters were always received with great politeneſs

With reſpect to his religion, he was a ſtaunch ſupporter of the Unitarian doctrine, and early imbibed an unconquerable averſion to Biſhops and Eſtabliſhments, which continued to the end of his life In the firſt letter left for Mr Foſter already noticed, after mentioning the direction of the French Biſhop about diſſecting his body, he added, that it was done "like a man of ſenſe and reaſon, "and not like a Biſhop, who is, generally "ſpeaking, a ſuperſtitious bigot and hy-"pocrite Witneſs the Ath——n jargon "and impiety, and the 39 articles of the "Church of E——d, to the eternal re-"proach of their virtue and morality, if "they had any but the time is now ap-"proaching, I believe, from the account "of St John's Revelation, when all this "ſtuff and jargon will be thrown off, and "the purity and ſimplicity of the Chriſtian "religion be reſtored, of which there now "ſeems to be a very promiſing prognoſtic, "and God grant it may prove ſo, "though the appearance of theſe preſent "flagitious times (May 1784) a little "damps the hopes of ſo glorious a proſ-"pect" Converſing once with a gentleman who ſaid he ſometimes talked with people who believed there was *no* God, he replied, "And I talk with people who believe there are *three*."

In his political principles he was a Whig, in the moſt liberal ſenſe of the word He was influenced by very extraordinary apprehenſions concerning the funds, in which he would not for a long time truſt any of his property This circumſtance drove him to depend on private ſecurities, which often failing, he was obliged at laſt to rely on public credit He was certainly avaricious, but did occaſional acts of generoſity

As a Phyſician, he was of the old Boerhaavian ſchool, and adhered to rules which he uſed to ſay he had ſanctioned by fifty years trial, of courſe, he either knew not, or neglected the acknowledged improvements of the moderns both in theory and practice Thoſe who had the opportunity of obſerving his practice, can, however, bear witneſs to the frequency of his happy prognoſtics, his minute and accurate delineation of ſymptoms, and his undeviating attention to nature.

Our Doctor was much addicted to mechanics, and as long as his age and ſight allowed, he amuſed himſelf in executing various pieces of joiners work, both for himſelf and his friends. He was alſo particularly fond of a watch, a clock, and a time-piece which he poſſeſſed

After a pauſe, ſays the Author of a ſketch of his life, let us aſk the following queſtions Did he in general effect his purpoſe?—Does it appear that his change of ſituation advanced him on the road of happineſs?—Did his rare talents elevate him to any great or lucrative employment?—Did his learning and powers in converſation make him more feared or loved?—In a word, did they contribute to ſmooth his paſſage through life?—After conſidering theſe queſtions, the humble man may perhaps look up with thankfulneſs to Providence, for bleſſing him with content, and the ignorant and unlearned ceaſe to complain of not being initiated in thoſe dangerous arts, which ſo often tend to diminiſh the happineſs of our neighbours as well as ourſelves

He left the bulk of his fortune to his daughter for her life, and afterwards gave it, by a long and complicated entail, to her female deſcendants He mentions a young lady with the moſt laviſh encomiums on her wit, taſte and elegance, and bequeaths her an old battered ſnuff-box ſcarce worth ſixpence Another female he mentions, to whom he ſays he meant to have left a legacy, but that he diſcovered her to be a proud, conceited minx, with as many affected ſilly airs as a fooliſh woman of quality, which induced him to alter his mind He bequeaths his body for diſſection, an old velvet coat to one friend, and the buttons to another, inveighs againſt Biſhops, Deans, and Chapters, and gives annuities to two Clergymen who had reſigned their preferments on account of the Athanaſian doctrine

On the Saturday following his death, Mr Foſter read a diſcourſe at Guy's Hoſpital, in which, after vindicating his friend from the charge of affectation, vanity, or whim, in ordering his body to be diſſected, he adverted to the MORBID AFFECTIONS, which he had prepared for demonſtration, deſcribing the appearance of the thorax and the abdomen, with their viſcera *in ſitu* He remarked, that the quantity of interſtitial fluids was unuſually ſmall, that the viſcera univerſally exhibited an healthy appearance, that there was no adheſion of the lungs to the pleura, that the abdominal viſcera were ſound.

found, The heart he obſerved to be much larger than the ordinary ſize He demonſtrated an entire bony ring at the mitral valves of the left ventricle, an oſſeous depoſit in the ſide of the ſame ventricle, the ſemilunar valves compleately oſſified in their open ſtate, the aorta aſcendens conſiderably enlarged, the aorta deſcendens loaded with innumerable depoſits of oſſeous matter during its length, even to the extremities He hinted, that the ſymptoms the Doctor experienced for many years back, on riſing from the horizontal poſition, might be accounted for by theſe oſſifications He mentioned, that all the cartilages between the vertebræ were abſorbed, conſequently the ſpine was an entire bone He obſerved, there were ſeveral depoſits of oſſeous matter as big as peas in various parts of the ſpine, and that there were ſeveral holes likewiſe from abſorption of the vertebræ themſelves The ſpine had a conſiderable incurvation

After the whole of the demonſtration, he ſaid, that having made his report of theſe morbid affections to Dr HEBERDEN, according to the will of Dr MONSEY, he ſhould depoſit all theſe parts with theſe ſingular appearances in the Muſeum of Mr CLINE, as that able anatomiſt would doubtleſs in his lectures be able to render them ſubſervient to the promotion of public utility

The following EPITAPH in the Character of the Doctor is the production of PETER PINDAR

HERE lie my old limbs—my vexation now ends,
For I've liv'd much too long, for myſelf and my friends
As for church yards and grounds which the parſons call HOLY,
'Tis a rank piece of prieſtcraft, and founded on folly
In ſhort, I deſpiſe them, and as for my ſoul,
Which may mount the laſt day with my bones from this HOLE,
I think that it really hath nothing to fear
From the God of mankind, whom I truly revere
What the next world may be, little troubles my pate,
If not better than this, I beſeech thee, oh! FATE,
When the bodies of millions fly up in a riot,
To let the old carcaſe of MONSEY lie quiet.

ADDENDUM

The following Letter from Dr FREIND to SIR HANS SLOANE is printed in the Collection of Biſhop Atterbury's Correſpondence

Sept 22, 1723.

SIR,

THE bearer, Mr Mounſey, is deſirous to be an Extra Licentiate he has only taken the Batchelor degree at Cambridge, but I am told he has employed himſelf very well in his ſtudies ſince, and hope he will anſwer to your ſatisfaction when he is examined I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

J FREIND

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

THE HETEROCLITE.

NUMBER III

Tu, quid Ego et Populus mecum deſiderat, audi. HOR

THE Man who wiſhes to emerge from the multitude, (and what inſenſate upon earth who has not ſuch a deſire?) muſt, if he be remarkably *deficient*, make uſe of means as remarkably *extraordinary*. Had I, when I began my *Heterocliteal career*, merely preſented you with *ſober Eſſays* — Quere? would my productions (however in themſelves deſerving it) have at all been diſtinguiſhed from the uſual *truſh* of the day? and would they not, after having, like other *venerable* compoſitions, had, as the Critics term it, their tour, by a kind of *natural magic*, been hocus pocus'd

— *In vicum vendentem thus et odores,*
Et Piper, et quodquid Chartis amicitur ineptis

Apprehenſive therefore of this impending fate, and little caring to make an immediate excurſion to the *land of oblivion*, whatever I may do hereafter—eſteeming too of each and every diminutive *pygmy in literature* the moſt diminutive, and deter-

de crimined—if after all I muſt be a pygmy—to be at leaſt an *original* and *viſible* one,—as an effectual remedy againſt their mortifying conjectures, I have judg'd it proper—firſt, to diſtent abſolutely *in toto* from *razors* in general, and laſtly, as a ſolid eternal remedy againſt the corroſive tooth of that inteſtate monſter *Time*, to requeſt for theſe my diſſentaneous principles, a place of durable abode in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. This my requeſt has generouſly been granted, and,

OBLIVION, I DEFY THEE

Well—and what now—now that you are it ſeems afraid of nothing—what now is your next ſubject? You gave us, I think, in your laſt, ſome hopes that it would be a *ſerious* one—Suppoſe I did do ſo—ſtill it amounts not to a *promiſe*,—and had it—even promiſes, you know, (or at leaſt might know, by poring over the *preſent* Inſtitutes of Rutherforth's Natural Law) are by no means at *all* times binding—much leſs, then, at a time when *neceſſity* was entirely out of the queſtion. To be plain with you, gentle Sir, I have for this preſent made choice of *no* ſubject—I do not however affirm, but that my fancy may hit upon ſomething *like* a ſubject towards the concluſion of my diſcourſe. For the preſent, I ſhall confine myſelf to a few *ſagacious* obſervations upon a few *temporary* topics. Does this pleaſe you?—No!—Then go unpleaſed!

And firſt, I lay it down as a *fundamental propoſition*, 'That in the heart of man there lurks too much of a principle known by the name of *Self intereſt*,' (as little ſuſpected royal David the reſult of *Nathan's Parable*) as our obliging Editor the *corollary* of my fundamental propoſition) witneſs—the *typographical* management of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. Why have we ſuch a little naſty *ſcrag-ſcraggling* †, *eye-paining* print?* Muſt we never find the *roſe* without its *thorn*? Are we always to have our hearts charmed, and our underſtandings improved at the expence of our *eyes*! Fie, Mr Editor, fie! 'tis beneath the dignity of a conductor of a Work like yours, to be anxious in hoarding up the additional ninety-ninth part of a farthing, where the additional ninety ninth part of a farthing would ſo vaſtly conduce to the comfort of your *indocti doctique*—'Other Magazines are conducted after the ſame manner.'—True, but are other Magazines worth any perſon's peruſal? Your's has but one fault—that I have here taken the liberty to point out, and that (unleſs you are reſolved to make *Heraclitus's* of us all) you will there take the trouble of amending.

Another obſervation I muſt hazard, (which, however, I expect not but to be *brangled* for by the profeſſed admirers of *gee gaw* architecture) which is, that your *Italian* Views promiſe fair for being ſuperior in *quantity* only.—I allow, indeed, that they are not wanting frequently even in *quality*, but I ſuſpect them to be of, upon the whole, an *improper ſpecies*; and many, I dare affirm, of your leſs aſpiring Readers would be better entertained with a *ſimple elegant little landſcape*, or *domeſtic* rural view ‡, than with the moſt exact and ſuperb engravings of *Oriental magnificence*. Will not our *Mother Country*, think you, furniſh us with proſpects equally engaging as *foreign countries*? *Cumberland*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Northumberland*, *Derbyſhire*—do they not *abound* with the *pleaſing*, the *curious*, the *tremendous*?—Have you exhauſted all theſe ſources? If not—why take not from them? If you have—why not rather make choice of a ſource which muſt for ever continue *inexhauſtible*? Why not *out-Hogarth Hogarth*, and render your *engravings*, too, ſubſervient to morality?—'You ſee the aſterik—'Tis the ſign of a requeſt, that in your next Number you will favour me, by way of note, with your *objections* to ſuch a plan, ſince to me it appears ſo feaſible, and at the ſame time ſo well calculated to ſupport *Virtue*, (who, God knows, needs at preſent full all the ſupport ſhe has) that I cannot even conceive the ſhadow of an objection.

Thus, Mr Editor, ſhewing my reaſoning *concluſive*, you ſtand of courſe *confuted*—not allowing it ſo—it remains that you prove it *inconcluſive*.

In the certain expectation therefore of an exculpating line or two from you in your next Magazine, (recollect, abſtruſe ſilence will but ſeem to *prove* the circumſtances *alledged*) I for the preſent bid adieu, and ſhall employ the interim between now and this day month, in preparing and ſharpening up ſome perfectly new *thoughts* upon ſome perfectly new *ſubjects*.

† I might have here written *ſmall*, but we have too many monoſyllables, and ſtand in need of a few additional curious compounds.

* Here apply the MOTTO above.

An ORDER to the MASTER of the MINT for REMITTING MONEY to IRELAND

[From the ORIGINAL, in Mr ASTLE's LIBRARY]

[WITH A FAC SIMILIE]

AFTER our very hearty commendations. Whereas there is present occaſion to ſend into Ireland the ſome of ſixteene thouſand poundes of the moneyes of the newe ſtandard of that realme remaining in your cuſtody, for the payment of his Majeſties army, and other ſervices there: foraſmuch as you are authorized by his Majeſties Privy Seale, bearing date the xiiij^th of September laſt, to iſſue and deliver out from time to time ſoe much of the ſayd monyes for the ſervices aforeſaid, as ſhall be required under ſixe of our handes; whereof we the Lord Treaſurer eſpecially, and his Majeſties Principall Secretary or the Chauncellor of the Exchequer to be twoe. Theeſe ſhal be accordingly to require you to deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the ſufficient aſſigne or aſſignes of Sir George Cary, Knight, his Majeſties Deputy and Treaſurer at Warres in that realme, the ſome of ſixteene thouſand poundes of the ſame ſtandard and theſe, with his Majeſties Privy Seale, ſhal be your ſufficient warrant and diſcharge. Soe we bid you hartely farewell.

From the Courte at Greenwitche, the laſt of Jun., 1604.

Your very loving freindes,

T Ellesmere, Canc. H Northampton,
Northumberland, W Knollys,
Ro Cecyll, J Dorſet,
Gilb Shrewſbury, Cumberland,
Devonſhyre, E Wotton,
Tho Burghley, I Bruce.
F Worceſter,

To our very loving freind, Sir Thomas Knyvett, Knight, Warden of the Mynte, and Keeper of his Majeſties Moneyes in the Tower of London.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Among the papers of an ancient Clergyman of this County lately deceaſed, who had in his youth been very intimately acquainted with the Wits of the times, I found the following DIALOGUE, which, from the corrections in different parts of it, ſeems to have been intended for the preſs. The enquiries I have made concerning it, have not led to any diſcovery of its having appeared in print, and therefore I ſend it to the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE. Of Mr. COFFEY, one of the Interlocutors, I know no more than that he was the Author of a once popular Farce called "The DEVIL TO PAY,

Barnſtaple, Mar 2, 1789. I am Your's, A J L*

A DIALOGUE between Mr POPE and Mr. COFFEY, POETS, in ST JAMES's PARK.

Mr COFFEY.

YOUR ſervant, Mr POPE.

Mr POPE. Your ſervant, Sir. I don't know you.

Mr COFFEY. I believe you, Sir. By knowing me well, you'd know yourſelf better. I mean, Sir, without taking the ungrateful trouble to look into yourſelf, you might ſee many of your failings in me. Nature has formed us very much alike to outward appearance, and it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe our virtues, vices, paſſions, much alike.

Mr POPE. Pray, Sir, who are you?

Mr COFFEY. Sir, my name is Coffey. And as I have the honour to be like you

* To our Correſpondent's account, we ſhall add from the Biographia Dramatica, that Mr COFFEY was the Author of nine Dramatic Pieces, the chief of which were unſucceſsful. He was deformed in his perſon, and once performed the part of Æſop for his own benefit in Dublin. He died the 13th of May 1745, and was buried in the pariſh of St Clement Danes. The Edition of Drayton mentioned in this Dialogue, appeared firſt in folio 1748, and again in 4 vols. 8vo. 1753. Some Poems by him were alſo printed in the Grand Magazine 1760.

in other reſpects, ſo I have the pleaſure to ape you in poetry, we were born both alike, Sir *Poeta naſcitur, non fit*, you know, Sir

Mr POPE I know you are *none fit* to be called a poet

Mr COFFEY Good Sir, I thank you Now you condeſcend to level yourſelf with me by that poor quibble And, if you won't be offended, I will endeavour to give you a better opinion of me, and a worſe of yourſelf, than you uſed to have I hope you'll allow that is ſerving us both in reality

Mr POPE Sir, you make very free But the bee does not collect all his honey from the ſweeteſt flowers I am contented to hear you, Sir

Mr COFFEY Why there, now, you borrowed that very thought from a ſong of mine, but there is nothing new I am ſorry, Mr Pope, that, upon our firſt interview, I muſt complain of rude return to a civil letter I am an Author, Sir, as well as you, and for one man that has read your tranſlation of Homer, five hundred have ſeen my Devil To Pay You have a *Belinda*, I have a favourite *Myra*, you have Gnomes, Sylphs, and airy Spirits, I have Conjurors, Fairies, Devils Your begging Epiſtles are wrote in verſe (for, after all, what are they but begging Epiſtles? and mine are wrote in proſe) Now, Sir, this is the ill treatment I complain of I wrote to you to beg the honour of your name to my liſt of ſubſcribers for the excellent works of the famous Michael Drayton I ſent you a liſt of my worthy ſubſcribers names, ſuch as would have conferred more honour on you than your name could on me I wrote you a letter out of my ordinary courſe, for you know we Authors have one letter for a thouſand ſubſcribers, but I conſidered I was writing to Mr Pope, ſo I mounted on Pegaſus, and gave ſome eaſe to my common hackney My condeſcenſion was but ill rewarded You had better not have ſent any anſwer than that you did ſend It was wrote upon a ſcrap of paper, much blotted, and dawbed with ſeveral drops of candle greaſe, not unlike a Doctor's recipe, who had been knocked up at three in the morning, and went to bed fuddled at one, and the contents of it were 'Sir, I don't know you, and I 'never ſubſcribe to perſons unkown' Had you been anſwered after the ſame manner when you printed Homer by ſubſcription, Mr Pope's gardens had not been famous for delicacy, nor would a moſt curious grotto have invited Mr. Pope to gentle ſleep and eaſy poetry.

An humble cell, inſtead of grot,
Had then been Pope's unhappy lot,
The Verge would then his garden be,
In caſe, as figure, juſt like me.

Now, Sir, do not you think you have treated me very ill?

Mr POPE Sir, your addreſs ſeems more like a challenge than an argument to convince me, as you told me at firſt you would However, to give you ſatisfaction, I will let you know why I was ſo indifferent, or, as you are pleaſed to call it, rude in my anſwer I have every day many letters from poor Poets, ſome begging relief, others only hinting their neceſſity was I to give a trifle to every one that aſks me, I ſhould ſoon be pennyleſs: was I to ſubſcribe to every one that aſked me, what I got by ſubſcriptions, I ſhould loſe through the ſame channel. But, Mr Coffey, you are an entire ſtranger to me, beſides, you are about to print another man's works had the ſpecimen you ſent me been your own compoſition, you then had been worthy of every man's conſideration But, you know, it is in the power of every ſchool-boy to reprint any old Rum that comes to hand

Mr COFFEY What, Sir, do you undervalue Michael Drayton? Do you abuſe his works with the title of old Rum, What part of your writings ever came up to his? 'Tis true, your name is up. But was every gentleman to ſign his name to his own lines, you would be the daw in the fable

There's Swift, and Gay, and C—d,
And many more beſide,
As O—d, B—e and W——d,
Contribute to thy pride

Why this is no ſecret, and yet I will allow you to be a pretty fellow The world eſteems you I meet with reſpect upon your account I am often taken for Mr. Pope

Mr POPE You are often miſtaken. Yet I am never taken for Mr Coffey

Mr COFFEY I am ſorry for it Would to Heaven you had been on Saturday laſt! I had eſcaped a Spunging-houſe, and you would be ſenſible of the misfortunes attending a poor poet But I am determined to write againſt the Court, as you did formerly, it will encreaſe my liſt of ſubſcribers, and will gain me the protection of the ſame ſet of men that made your fortune

Mr. POPE Mr Coffey, you muſt endeavour

deavour fuſt to be worthy the eſteem of ſuch great men Pray, Sir, what have you writ to recommend you to the puſt of the world? Had you ſtaid at home (for aught I know) your genius is in proportion to the knowledge or taſte of your own country; and there you might meet with that encouragement which, I aſſure you, you will not find among us I am certain you do not imagine I am jealous of your fame Go home My advice is diſintereſted, and ought to be followed

Mr COFFEY Sir, you know very well that the knowledge of my country is equal to your own country England is beholding to us for excellent men of all profeſſions, the gown, the ſword, the law, and the ſtage

Mr POPE Mr Coffey, I confeſs you are all ſwords-men; and Weſtminſter-hall and the Old Bailey will certify how great a ſhare you have in law affairs but I ſcorn to throw national reflections

Mr COFFEY. I perceive you do, but when I firſt ſpoke to you, I expected and was prepared for this But, Sir, I will not tax you with ingratitude I will lay the whole blame on antipathy An Engliſhman is naturally diſinclined to an Iriſhman, as the air of Ireland is deſtructive to poiſonous creatures The Engliſh and Iriſh, like water and oil, have no appetite of union, no deſire of incorporation the reaſon is this, oil is not of the ſame tribe or family with water, wherefore it hath a diverſity of pores, or a different diſpoſition of atoms deſigned for action or paſſion, with its own kind

Mr POPE It is alſo a true obſervation, that the vine and the coleworth thrive not, being planted near together The enmity is mutual, and I will add, that contraries operate with as much alacrity to deſtroy, as things of like nature to preſerve

Mr COFFEY I could give you ſome inſtances, not unpleaſant, of the antipathy between the Engliſh and Iriſh, had you but leiſure to liſten to them

Mr POPE Mr Coffey, you are a greater philoſopher than I took you for Pray proceed

Mr COFFEY The ſtory I am going to tell you is a fact I knew both the men —An Engliſh gentleman, Peters by name, of a good eſtate, and of an old Roman Catholick family, was reſolved to be prieſted He had a younger brother to get heirs to the eſtate, and he deſigned to ſettle it upon him, which at years of diſcretion He ſet out for Spain, where he expected to ſee his religion ſhort in and where he knew its purity was ſupported by an holy Inquiſition His zeal, which hurried him with too much precipitation, made him forget to learn a little Spaniſh before he left his own country, the want of which, when he arrived in Spain, laid him under ſeveral inconveniences, however, it fortunately happened, that an Iriſh ſtudent lodged at the ſame College The Iriſhman had been years in Spain, ſpoke Spaniſh well, and Engliſh well enough to be interpreter to Mr Peters Their mutual convenience made them very intimate Mr Peters had a good income, and ſpoke no Spaniſh, the Iriſhman ſpoke good Spaniſh, and had no income They were both good honeſt men, and agreed very well Cuſtom is ſecond nature, and Mr Peters, when maſter of the Spaniſh language, could not throw off his Iriſh acquaintance, he had been uſed to him, they had imparted their ſecrets to each other, and their tempers ſuited In ſhort, they both were prieſted, and Mr Peters ſpoke as much the Iriſhman as his own Affairs of conſequence oblige our Engliſhman to return to London He is unwilling at the thoughts of quitting his old companion, and he generouſly offers to live with him, promiſes to ſupport him and provide for him in England The Iriſhman acknowledges his obligations, confeſſing he muſt ſtarve in Spain if left behind, not having wherewithal to bring him to his own country, which, by the bye, is too often the fate of many of his countrymen The poor farmers and ſhepherds of Ireland are all ambitious of breeding up their ſons to learning, ſome of them are ſent abroad to take orders, where they are chiefly maintained by charity either in monaſteries, or as private tutors in gentlemens families their poverty commonly hinders them from making ſuch improvements as would recommend them when they get home and indeed their ignorance, chiefly owing to their poverty, brings their religion into much contempt at home But to proceed our travellers arrive in England, are never aſunder, they live as brothers ought to live, and are remarkable for their friendſhip It pleaſes God to viſit Mr Peters with a fit of ſickneſs, he bears it like a good Chriſtian, and is diligently attended by his friend the Iriſhman, his diſtemper encreaſes, there is no hope of recovery, and the poor gentleman ſettles his affairs, and endeavours to eaſe his conſcience as much as poſſible before he leaves this world After having unburthened himſelf, and received ſuch rites

or

of his church as are proper in his circumſtances, at laſt with a heavy ſigh he calls his friend the Iriſhman he tells him, "My deareſt friend, 'tis in your power to make me die with eaſe and ſatisfaction, I have but one thing that lies heavy at my heart, and if you'll pardon me I will die contented Oh! pardon, pardon me, I conjure you, as you expect pardon, when in my circumſtances" The Iriſhman replies, "Worthy friend, I never knew you had injured me, pray let me know in what, and you ſhall ſee how heartily I can forgive you" The dying man then ſaid, "I will confeſs myſelf the greateſt hypocrite on earth, that firſt, to do you juſtice, I muſt own you have good qualities ſufficient to deſerve the friendſhip of any man of any nation, and now accept of my ſincere confeſſion, which I hope will entitle me to pardon both from Heaven and you Though you have ſtudied to oblige me, though you have been ſerviceable to me, and though, in appearance, I have been grateful in my returns of friendſhip, yet I confeſs, of all mankind I hated you moſt, even your ſervices were inſidious, and when I ſeemed moſt kind I almoſt wiſhed you at the devil At firſt my ignorance in the Spaniſh tongue obliged me to make uſe of you, and I could not be abſent from you for the ſame reaſon, cuſtom is ſo prevalent, that afterwards I choſe rather to be an hypocrite than to ſtruggle and be uneaſy in getting the better of that cuſtom I have endeavoured to vindicate you by true reaſons to my mind, but ſuch unaccountable hatred was not to be overcome by reaſon. You are an Iriſhman, and I had ſucked in an inſurmountable prejudice with my nurſe's milk, or, I will rather believe, a national antipathy, which was conſtantly augmented by jeſts and ſtories which I every day learned to the diſadvantage of your kingdom in general Thus have I continued in ſin for ſome years, flattering myſelf I only waited ſome opportunity of ſhewing my hatred to your whole nation by uſing you extraordinarily ill It has pleaſed God to give me grace to declare my true ſentiments, though not with that ſincere contrition I heartily wiſh for, even now when I confeſs my crime And I am truly ſenſible, it is a crime to aſperſe a nation in general for a few men's faults I cannot get the better of the prejudice of education, and I expect mercy more from your forgiveneſs and my true confeſſion, than from a ſincere repentance, hoping in God Almighty, that national natural antipathies are not to be accounted for by us poor mortals. Now, brother and old companion, ſhew what mercy you expect by forgiving me" The Iriſh Prieſt, without confuſion, thus replies: "And is this the great offence you are guilty of? Die in peace, dear brother, I forgive you, heartily forgive you; and I will endeavour to eaſe your mind by as ſincere a confeſſion as you have made to me My neceſſity was ſo great that nothing could exceed it but my obligations to you And Heaven forbid, that natural national antipathy (as you call it) ſhould be accounted ſinful, for then I have more to anſwer for than you have; for even my obligations could not make me grateful When I have reflected on the ill uſage our country in general receives from yours, I have been inclined to think you were but the inſtrument of God in relieving my neceſſities, and that no more thanks were due to you, than were due to the ravens that ſupported Eliſha in his great diſtreſs; ſo that if your hatred be hereditary, be national, be natural or unnatural, our hatred is the ſame, with this difference only, that all Iriſhmen are uſed ill in England, and that Engliſhmen in general are uſed too well in Ireland. In time, I hope, we ſhall get the better of that bad cuſtom, for I am apt to believe, it is more owing to our polite education, and natural great hoſpitality, than to any regard we have for you, or any abatement in our national antipathy So, deareſt brother, die in peace Our accounts are very even. In the grave all enmity ceaſes or ought to ceaſe" I will try to love you better in the next world than I can in this. Adieu, my dear brother!" and the Engliſhman gave up the ghoſt —Now, Sir, what think you of national antipathy? We ourſelves are ſtrong inſtances of it, for though ſo like in perſon and profeſſion, yet I think we heartily hate each other It is not my good fame can make you envious, ſo you have no reaſon but antipathy And tho' I have pretenſions to be envious, I proteſt ſincerely that is not my reaſon

Mr POPE Mr Coffey, I am acquainted with many worthy Iriſh gentlemen, and yet will confeſs, that the eſteem I have for them, ſcarce leſſens my ill opinion of the country in general I diſtinguiſh philoſophically Some aſperſe the whole nation for particular men's faults I eſteem particular men, without regarding the whole nation And this I muſt obſerve, that the men of that country that honour me with their friendſhip, have all been educated in England Hot ſun the Engliſh air, with help of education, has blunted

Mounted their natural antipathy, I will not at preſent account for, but I think I can anſwer for our reciprocal affections

Mr COFFEY. Sir, your way of diſtinguiſhing philoſophically, puts me in mind of an Iriſhman, who with eighteen Engliſhmen was going to the gallows. He told them, he pitied ſo many worthy gentlemen, who were to ſuffer on the ſame tree with him, and had honoured him with their friendſhip, "but now that you are obliged to go, I wiſh with all my ſoul this ſport was to continue duly for nineteen years." Eighteen Engliſhmen for one Iriſhman would be glorious indeed! I believe you do not doubt of the reciprocal affections of the nine eens; not of my countryman's hatred to your kingdom in general. Beſides, his education was Engliſh

Mr POPE But education teaches us to diſtinguiſh juſtly, and when I am convinced that all good qualities centre in a perſon, it is poſitiveneſs, madneſs, in ſhort, I cannot give a name bad enough for perſiſting in an ill opinion of that perſon.

Mr COFFEY.

He that is convinced againſt his will,
Is of his own opinion ſtill

And was an Angel from Heaven to deſcend at Charing Croſs, to tell the Engliſh, that Ireland was once the iſland of Saints, that the Iriſh ſtill are Chriſtian people, that we think and act like other men, that vices are no more countenanced nor hereditary in that kingdom than ours, they would ſtop the Angel in the middle of his diſcourſe, and tell him he was a damned lying Spirit.

Mr POPE But, Mr Coffey, you make your Angel deſcend in the worſt part of the town; he makes his harangue to hackney-coachmen, chairmen, and the mob, place him in White's Chocolate-houſe, if you pleaſe, Sir, and then

Mr COFFEY Angels have admiſſion every where, though I believe as little welcome at White's as any where But let White's be the place I hope your education will have ſome effect, their good manners will prevent interruption, but in a little time the Angel might preach by himſelf, for it is now faſhionable good manners to depart without taking leave beſides, gentlemen too well know the conſequence of ſcandalous reflections, and I cannot recollect cowardice to be among the number of vices aſcribed to our country

Mr. POPE You are a great advocate for your country, what pity it is that your ability and inclinations are ſo ill ſuited! I do not queſtion, but if you had Iriſh Kings as formerly, one to every province, you would be Secretary of State, or one of the Privy Council at leaſt

Mr COFFEY I always thought Mr Pope dealt more in the ſublime than ſneer But to anſwer you honeſtly, our kingdom is exceedingly well pleaſed with our King, we are good and faithful ſubjects, we diſcountenance libelling Court or Miniſter, and it is equal to us whether our King was born in Germany or in England, we like him well, and hope to deſerve his favour But I wonder Mr Pope forgets to aſk after our wild Iriſh, it is commonly ſecond part to our vices

Mr POPE No, Mr Coffey, I am too much aſhamed of the ignorance of many of my countrymen, who are impoſed upon by ſuch idle ſtories.

Mr COFFEY. Well, you may be aſhamed, for even bears in inland villages have been taken for wild Iriſhmen But a lobſter that was ſent a preſent into the country, happening to crawl out of the baſket, gave a holy day to a whole pariſh, and the judicious conſultation ended in being poſitive it was either a ſpread eagle, or a wild Iriſhman

Mr POPE Mr. Coffey, you are very merry And pray let this ſmall preſent aſſure you I will be glad to ſee you another time I am poſitive neither you nor I believe there is any antipathy between our countries, though we have now teſted about it Prejudice of education has too much weight: but that prejudice, like the notion of wild Iriſh, will ſoon be overcome Let theſe five guineas make an atonement for my not ſubſcribing to your works, and let the book, when it comes out, be your receipt Farewell, Sir, no apology, I thank you for your good company

ANECDOTE of MR CONGREVE and MR ROWE,
NEVER BEFORE PRINTED

MR CONGREVE happening to have ſome ſnuff which Mr Rowe the poet took a fancy to, he left his box ſeveral times to be replenished At length Mr Congreve thinking him too importunate, gave him a gentle reproof, by writing with a pencil, on the lid of the box, the two Greek letters ΦΙ Ρ This being told to Dennis, he declared he was ſure the man who was capable of making ſo vile a pun would not ſcruple to pick pockets

Hogarth from this ſtory probably took the hint of his *Lia Beta Pſi*

THE

THE LONDON REVIEW AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

For MARCH, 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick the Third, King of Pruſſia. By Joſeph Towers, LL D 2 vols 8vo 12s boards. Dilly. 1788.

OF the various branches of literature, none is ſuperior in entertainment or uſefulneſs to Biography. The faithful delineation of the lives and characters of thoſe perſonages who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the great ſtage of the world, never fails to intereſt the paſſions of the reader. We think with the philoſopher, ſoar with the poet; fight with the hero, rule with the prince; and weep with the unfortunate.

The ſubject of the preſent Memoirs ſhone for a great number of years in ſo many different lights of eminence, and his reign was ſo long and active, as to render his hiſtory intereſting to perſons of almoſt every country and deſcription.

As a man, he was truly *ſui generis*; as a ſovereign and hero, famous for greater actions than any ſince the days of Alexander, as a writer, if not deep, yet brilliant and entertaining. In ſhort, ſo peculiar was the character of Frederick the Third, that we took up the preſent Memoirs of him with avidity; and, in two words, proceeded in the peruſal with *pleaſure*, and finiſhed it with *ſatisfaction*.

Dr Towers, if he is not equal to a Hume, a Robertſon, or a Gibbon, in thoſe qualifications which are requiſite to form the character of what is called an elegant hiſtorian, is yet equal to either, or all of them, in a qualification of much greater value—impartiality. He gives a plain account of every material circumſtance, from the beſt authorities, and ſo connects the chain of narration that it is no where tireſome. He ſeldom remarks on circumſtances; but where he does, it is with the utmoſt propriety of judgment and modeſty. As Frederick affected to be the grand Mecenas of his time, and accordingly kept a number of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the age, both learned and others, in his ſervice, Dr. Towers enlivens his work with well-written memoirs of the moſt eminent of them, thrown into notes in their proper places.

As a ſpecimen of the Doctor's manner of writing, we ſhall lay before our readers his character of this wonder of human kind.

"Frederick the Third, King of Pruſſia, was in his perſon below the middle ſtature; but his limbs were well formed, and he had a healthful and vigorous conſtitution. The portraits of him at different periods of his life, exhibit a conſiderable diverſity of appearance. In his earlier years he ſeems to have poſſeſſed an handſome countenance and a graceful figure; but he was afterwards much altered by the perpetual fatigues that he underwent. In the latter part of his life he ſtooped conſiderably in the ſhoulders; and his head was almoſt conſtantly inclined on one ſide. He was ſhort-ſighted; but he had fine blue eyes, full of vivacity and fire, and his look was expreſſive of uncommon keenneſs and penetration. His tone of voice was extremely elevated and agreeable, and he ſpoke ſeveral of the modern languages with eaſe and gracefulneſs. He talked much and with great ſprightlineſs, and excelled at repartee. In converſation, his features acquired a degree of animation which no portraits could exhibit; and though not generally fond of the company of women, he yet diſplayed great vivacity in converſing with ſuch ladies as were poſſeſſed of any ſuperior merit. His intellectual powers were great, and when we advert to his ſituation, and to the little care that had been taken of his education, it muſt be acknowledged that his literary acquiſitions were conſiderable. He had much general knowledge of the affairs, and

was extremely conversant with French writers in polite literature: but he is said to have been very imperfectly acquainted with the Latin language, and he acquired his knowledge of the great authors of antiquity, both Greek and Roman, chiefly through the medium of French translations. He was partial to the literature of France, but in the latter years of his life this partiality was much abated. His memory was uncommonly retentive; and he recollected the faces of those soldiers who had served in his own regiment when Prince, more than forty years after. In his convivial hours among his favourites, he was cheerful, facetious, witty, and sarcastic. But his pleasantries on those who were admitted to his familiarity were often too biting, though he sometimes met with very smart retorts, and which he generally received with good-humour.

"His conduct and character were very various, and at different times appeared in a very different light. His predominant passion was the love of glory, and this often led him to those actions which would extend his fame, rather than to those which were dictated by virtue. He may truly be said to have been covetous of fame, for he wished to unite in his own person the reputation of a great king, a wise legislator, an illustrious hero, an accomplished general, a fine poet, and an enlightened philosopher. But though he loved fame more than virtue, and was more solicitous to extend his reputation, and to enlarge his dominions and his power, than to regulate his conduct by the principles of justice and humanity, he wished, notwithstanding, for the praise of virtue, even when his actions were in direct opposition to its clearest dictates. He contracted that habit of conduct so often variable and inconsistent, and that the same man sometimes appeared an unfeeling tyrant, and at other times mild, gentle, and humane.

"One great object of his aim appears always to have been the aggrandizement of his dominions, and in this he would probably have succeeded much more than he did, in his conduct, at the beginning of his reign, had not so strongly excited the jealousy and apprehension of his neighbours, and produced so formidable confederacies against him. There is reason to believe that he had formed great schemes, which the number of his enemies prevented him from being able to put in execution. Had France and Russia not united against him, he might, perhaps, have totally crushed the House of Austria, and overturned the whole Germanic system.

"Active, enterprising, indefatigable, and intrepid, he kept his neighbours in continual alarm, and their apprehensions of him were the greater, because he seemed scarcely to scruple any means that would effectuate his purposes. In the conduct of his affairs, he possessed the most unremitting vigilance, the most unwearied industry, and the keenest sagacity in seizing those decisive moments, which were the most favourable to the promotion of his views. At periods, and in situations, of no common difficulty, and uncommon danger, he displayed the highest degree of courage, astonishing presence of mind, and the greatest magnanimity. No danger, no difficulties, no forces could deter him from the prosecution of those schemes, to which he was prompted by his ambition, and his love of fame. In attention to his army, to his government, and to the general concerns of his kingdom, he was probably the most indefatigable prince that ever existed. Every department of government was under his own immediate inspection, and the most minute particulars of internal domestic policy did not escape his observation. And, notwithstanding the many faults in his character, there is the utmost reason to believe, that no prince then in the world employed so much time and attention as Frederick did for the last twenty years of his life, in promoting the happiness of his subjects, and the general prosperity of his dominions, so far as was consistent with his mode of government, and with the maintenance of his own power and authority.

"As he was born heir to a despotic monarchy, and trained up from his infancy in military ideas, these circumstances ought to be taken into consideration in judging of his character. But with the taste for literature, and the distinguished talents that he possessed, he would probably have been a better man and a better king, if he had not so early imbibed the pernicious scepticism of Voltaire.* Though he wrote against Machiavel in his youth, he yet appears to have adopted much Machiavelian policy,

* But, with all due deference to Dr Towers, we cannot help observing, that it is more than probable, Frederick was a thorough Deist before his acquaintance with Voltaire, or his writings. Rev.

and,

and, on many occaſions, his conduct appeared to be more characteriſed by craft and ſubtilty, than by generoſity, or true dignity of mind The caſe of Baron Trenck, his treatment of the inhabitants of Saxony, and other inſtances, alſo afford evidence of too convincing a nature, that he could occaſionally be guilty of great cruelty

"His talents as a general, were of the very higheſt order In this character, he was eminently diſtinguiſhed by the rapidity of his marches, his ſkill in the art of encampment, and the dexterity of his manœuvres, by the fertility of his expedients, and his extenſive knowledge of military ſcience, and by the promptitude with which he availed himſelf, even in the heat of action, of every circumſtance that could be turned to his advantage He was ſometimes chargeable with rathneſs, but it was in thoſe caſes, in which he had ſome important object in view, for the promotion of his general deſigns, and, in ſuch caſes, he ſacrificed the lives of his men with a readineſs that reflected no honour on his character

"Though naturally and generally parſimonious, he was occaſionally magnificent and liberal He was alſo kind to his domeſtics, if they properly diſcharged the duties of their ſtations, and manifeſted a great attachment to ſome of his generals, and others, whom he favoured with his friendſhip His love of muſic accompanied him through life, and except at thoſe times when the circumſtances of war, or other affairs of importance, rendered it impracticable, he attended his concerts with almoſt an uniformity and exactneſs, as his military reviews His ableſt muſical performers were with him in the camp, and in his moſt active and buſy campaigns, he always devoted ſome time to muſical performances, and to the purſuits of literature With all his faults, he was undoubtedly a great king, poſſeſſed of very ſplendid qualities; and indeed one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and extraordinary perſonages, of whom the records of hiſtory have preſerved to us any memorial"

Such is the character the immortal Frederick has left behind him —and upon it may we not drop the tear of compaſſion for human nature, and heave the ſigh of pity even for Kings? For what is the whole volume of ancient and modern hiſtory but a continued diſplay of wickedneſs and vanity, written in characters of blood, and, like the prophet's roll, filled with *woe* throughout? —— He that can read the ſanguinary page without feeling for the intereſts of his fellow-creatures, continually violated by the *great* ravagers of the earth, and *petty* murderers of mankind, muſt have a very callous heart indeed! We would wiſh, on the contrary, to ſee all thoſe actions deſcribed by the hiſtorian in ſuch a manner as to rouſe the ſovereigns and ſubjects of different nations into a thorough deteſtation for human blood, and a love for the arts of humanity and peace

In fine, we recommend the preſent *Memoirs of Frederick the Third*, as being impartial, intereſting, and entertaining

W

Conſiderations upon Wit and Morals. Tranſlated from the French. 8vo 6s boards Robinſons.

PERHAPS no ſpecies of literary compoſition has been carried to a higher degree of excellence, or cultivated with more brilliant ſucceſs, than that which has for its object, a nice diſcrimination of the various ſhades and colourings of the human character, as touched by the hand of nature, and influenced by the ſtate of ſociety Ingenious writers, poſſeſſed of leiſure to view and contemplate the varying picture of life and manners, obſerve that every age preſents a different ſcene, and the natural love of novelty, together with the acuteneſs of obſervation which is flatteringly implied in a capacity to detect the cauſes and effects of human action, are ſufficient reaſons why ſuperior men in every age and country have employed their talents upon this ſubject Among the Engliſh, Addiſon, Steele, and Swift, have been greatly conſpicuous, but among the French, La Rochefoucault, La Bruyere, Duclos, and Barnes, have ſhone with unrivalled luſtre, and the Author of the preſent work is no mean conſtellation in the literary hemiſphere In deſcribing the method in which he has choſen to write, he obſerves with great truth, that literary productions are too voluminous, and that Authors, by an over fondneſs for definition and arrangement, ſo elaborately unite the ſeveral parts of their works, that the cement, in general, fills up more ſpace than the ſtones which compoſe the edifice But we ſhall deſcribe the nature of his deſign in his own words

"Detached thoughts, when they are well expreſſed, produce a greater effect, and are more eaſily retained than if they were confounded with the whole matter of

a chapter They awaken the attention of the reader, and ſpare both him and the author an uſeleſs multitude of words

"I have been copious or concise, and have written a chapter, given maxims, or delineated characters, according as matter occurred, or as by one means or the other I could more clearly expreſs my thoughts

"In the characters I have traced I had no perſon in view, and I have carefully avoided drawing *portraits* A character relates to a quality, vice or defect, which is meant to be deſcribed, a portrait aſſembles all the qualities, vices and defects of a perſon, their oppoſites and extent, with all the elements of which that perſon is conſtituted. A faithful portrait belongs to a perſon only, becauſe there are not two perſons in the world who have the ſame phyſiognomy and ſtature, whoſe qualities are in every degree ſimilar, nor between whom they are equally divided La Bruyere was leſs timid he introduced into his characters notorious particulars of conduct, and thereby could not fail of indicating the perſons He went ſtill farther, he ſpoke of the great events of the times, and of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages, without covering his recitals with the thinneſt veil"

The Author opens his ingenious, entertaining, and inſtructive miſcellany, by obſervations ON WIT, and as a definition of this ſubtle quality ſeems to have puzzled moſt writers on the ſubject, the curious will perhaps be gratified by an extract from this preliminary part of the work

"The vague word Wit is the ſource of an infinity of errors If, after the manner of the Engliſh, a leſs general expreſſion were uſed, ideas would be more clear and preciſe The Engliſh ſay a man has Parts The union of well proportioned features, joined to colouring, produces beauty, but a figure may be pleaſing by preſenting ſome agreeable lineaments A woman, without being handſome, may have ſome beautiful features

"This may be underſtood of Wit An invention of terms would be neceſſary to deſcribe its different parts, This word, as well as that of LOVING, has not a ſufficiency of diſtinctive gradations.

"A celebrated author pretends that the difference of Wit and Parts is produced by education alone Such a ſyſtem is ſcarcely worth refutation, its falſeneſs may be demonſtrated without going into the obſcurity of metaphyſics Facts and the ſlighteſt reflection are ſufficient to prove that the man of genius owes every thing to nature Were it otherwiſe, all the ſtudents in an academy, of painting or ſculture, would become Raphaels and Bouchardons

"The inſufficiency of ſtudy and practice is apparent in the trifling progreſs made by a conſtant application to the games of chefs and commerce, or to any other game which requires combination The degree of perfection, at which all are capable to attain, is very ſoon attained, and beyond this neither attention, avidity, or ſelf love, although daily excited, can poſſibly carry us

"I will endeavour to define Wit, that I may fix my ideas and in ſome meaſure underſtand myſelf

"It appears to me, that Wit may be called the knowledge of cauſes, relations and effects Profound Wit goes back to cauſes, that which is extended embraces relations and analogies, and refined Wit conſiſts in immediate judging effects The laſt kind is a ſpecial gift of diſcernment, it ſeems to belong particularly to women, for which reaſon it perhaps is, that the Germans attribute to them ſomething prophetical, or relative to divination

"Locke's definition of Wit is undoubtedly ſuperior to mine "Wit," ſays he, "conſiſts in diſtinguiſhing reſemblances in objects, which differ from each other, and judgment in diſtinguiſhing in what objects which reſemble each other are different This diſtinction throws much light upon the nature of Wit, and upon that part of it called judgment, which is thereby well defined and eſtabliſhed But a more ſimple notion muſt be reverted to Wit is the aptitude of thought, and thought itſelf Every thing intellectual and phyſical is confined to two operations; conception and production The man who thinks moſt, and is moſt inclined to thinking, poſſeſſes to the higheſt degree the gift of Wit How many authors, ſeverely examined according to this rule, would loſe their reputation There is more thought in ſingle pages of Montaigne, de la Bruyere, and Monteſquieu, than in a whole poem

"If ſeveral works were analized, leaving apart manner and colouring, and the attention were to be confined to what is profound and extends the ſphere of the reader's intelligence, we ſhould be aſtoniſhed at the mediocrity of the reſult

"Wit has been compared to the ſight, by which the moſt juſt idea and the liveliſt image is given of it All its operations may be aſſimilated to thoſe of the

eye, which ſeems to be the material ſoul of the body The properties of Wit and light are the perception of objects, the diſtinction of their forms and difference, the judgment of their diſtance, and ſeeing clearly ſwift and quickly Theſe relations have been found ſo juſt, that without reaſoning upon their cauſes, the ſame expreſſions are uſed to determine the qualities of Wit and thoſe of light: ſagacity, clearneſs, perſpicuity, penetration, ſubtility obtuſe, obſcure, are words applied to one and the other Eyes accuſtomed to certain objects diſcover in them ſhades which eſcape a more perſpicuating eye, not being in the ſame habitude In this manner, the eye of a connoiſſeur in painting ſoon diſtinguiſhes a copy from an original, the man of letters, the man of wit, inſtantly diſcovers in a work all that relates to the ſtyle and genius of a great writer In the ſimple ſtatement of a propoſition, he quickly diſcovers diſtant conſequences, in a principle ſeemingly unconnected, many applications, in a ſimple idea, ſomething ſublime, and in a brilliant thought, falſehood and affectation

"If Wit be nothing but thought, if it conſiſts in perceiving clearly, its degrees of elevation muſt be aſſigned the diſtance of objects meaſured, the obſcurity with which they are ſurrounded, and their complication determined before its qualities can be appreciated, and he who ſhall have penetrated the greateſt obſcurity, or clearly ſeen objects at the greateſt diſtance, will be the man of ſuperior Wit

"Who, according to this principle, can refuſe to Newton, and the Chancellor Bacon who had diſcovered what Newton demonſtrated, the firſt rank among men of ſuperior underſtanding? The diſcovery of the laws of nature certainly required the greateſt extent of genius, and manifeſted the moſt ſublime conceptions. The knowledge of man, the ſprings by which he acts, the means of directing him, and of ſubjecting his inclinations, ought to place the philoſopher and the legiſlator immediately after Theſe are the Newtons of the moral world In the ſame claſs will be found the hiſtorian, who aſſigns the cauſes of the revolutions of empires, the vices of their conſtitution, and who traces, in the ruins of antiquity, the progreſs of human intelligence Poets form a claſs apart ſome have talents only, others harmony joined to philoſophy, ſentiment and thought Rouſſeau frequently devoid of thought and philoſophy, Rouſſeau remarkable for nothing but harmony of ſtyle, and who ſeldom ſpeaks to the heart, may be conſidered as a muſician

"In following the ſame principle, and on examining the extent of the faculty of thinking, thoughts will be diſtinguiſhed as they are profound or enlightening. The reſult will prove, that there is much difference in the merit to be attributed to moral or philoſophical works It ſeems, however, that once ranged in a claſs, as upon the ſhelf of a library, one author is, to the generality of obſervers, equal to another By frequently hearing Montaigne, La Bruyere, La Rochefoucault, and Duclos quoted together, we might be led to believe that their wit was upon a level However ingenious Duclos may be in his definitions, or of whatever ſagacity he may give proofs in the diſcovery of certain gradations, he is very unequal to Montaigne and La Bruyere Duclos ſees clearly, but not at a diſtance He knows men, but they are thoſe of Paris, of a certain circle, in the moment when he writes He has frequently deſcribed a fugitive being The horizon of his ideas is circumſcribed In another age or country Duclos's men will be unknown. This author will be like thoſe painters whoſe pictures are ſought after for no other reaſon than becauſe they ſhew the modes and faſhions of the age in which they are produced He was, however, quoted twenty years ago with Monteſquieu, Buffon, and Jean Jacques Rouſſeau The reaſon of his ſucceſs is eaſily found. His kind of Wit, which was preciſion, juſtneſs, and ſagacity, to a certain elevation of ideas, gave him great advantages in converſation It was of Duclos of whom it was firſt ſaid, *That he had his wit in ready money* He ſeized with promptitude the objects moſt within the reach of the ſociety of his time, and which were moſt intereſting to it This muſt have produced the greateſt effect The moment he wiſhed to elevate himſelf he ſhewed the bounds of his talents The painter of a few portraits fell beneath mediocrity when he attempted to paint hiſtory Duclos deſcribed manners, ridicule, vices, and the falſe virtues of thoſe with whom he lived, but he had never lived with Louis XI

"Wit is ſeldom diſcovered in the converſation of men of genius or great talents. As ſoon as they are out of their ſphere, they appear not ſuperior to others, and there is ſome difficulty in reconciling the contradiction between their works and their converſation Men of eloquence muſt more particularly feel this diſadvantage.

A great theatre is neceſſary to animate them and call forth their talents Wit is proportioned to the ſubject and circumſtances, but talents require to be entirely developed Without an eſtabliſhed reputation, it is with difficulty a man can give attention when he reaſons upon a ſubject Nothing but a ſucceſſion of brilliant thoughts has a great effect in converſation Subtilties vaniſh, they are loſt in the circle when the auditors are not previouſly prepared by the reputation of the ſpeaker The eloquent man muſt be excuſed—rouſed the man of wit is always maſter of himſelf, his expreſſions fall every where with equal force, and, without being dazzling, illumine every object to which they are directed thoſe of a man of eloquence or talents are a torrent which overflows one part only, like the poet, he alſo muſt be in the humour The man of wit always knows the meaſures he is to purſue, he combines, judges and expreſſes himſelf with truth, elegance, and agreeableneſs the eloquent man is ſnatched away by the impulſe of ſudden inſpiration, and frequently has no idea of the great effects he is going to produce

A Journey through the Crimea to Conſtantinople In a Series of Letters from the Right Hon Lady Craven, to his Serene Highneſs the Margrave of Brandeburg, Anſpach, and Bareith Written in the Year 1786 4to 18s Robinſons

(Continued from Page 107)

THE lively energy of the female mind ſpeaks through every page of this light yet entertaining work, and diſcovers that the fair and noble Authoreſs is poſſeſſed of an enviable ſhare of animal ſpirits and mental vivacity, but it is greatly deſtitute of that *vividus vigor animi* which alone inſpires the boſom of real genius The motive indeed of this "long and extraordinary journey," ſeems to have been a deſire to let the world ſee "where the real *Lady Craven* has been," and not for the purpoſe of philoſophiſing on the various objects of her route her Ladyſhip therefore has confined her obſervations to the ſuperficial appearances of things, and her deſcriptions to the momentary impreſſions which ſurrounding objects made at the inſtant on her mind; and if theſe Letters are conſidered merely as the *converſation* of an agreeable and prattling female, they will meet with admiration But let the work ſpeak for itſelf

From Piſa Lady Craven proceeds to Venice, and gives no very favourable account of the conſtancy of the Venetian ladies, or of the jealous fondneſs of their huſbands

"Venice ſeems to me to be a new world, retired and different from any other I have ſeen.—The Venetian ladies are ſome of them very handſome, and a few of them are moſt remarkably determined in their reſolutions —It is not an uncommon thing here for a lady, married in the morning, to declare to her parents before night that ſhe has taken an averſion to her huſband—who, upon ſuch an occaſion, is forced with the parents to apply to the great maſter of the church (the Pope) who is always good enough to admit of the reaſons given him, as ſufficient to grant a divorce —The lady, once out of her convent, bears the name of her own family in the world—and the gentleman looks out for another wife

"Nothing is more frequent here than to ſee a Venetian lady quit her palace, for months together, to live in a convent, of which the huſband perhaps does not even know the ſituation —I could divert you extremely with ſome Venetian anecdotes, but I have no leiſure to make this letter much longer, for between my Venetian acquaintance and the Ambaſſadors I have ſcarcely time to breathe

We ſhall contraſt this account with that which is given of the Turkiſh women

"As to women, as many, if not more than men, are to be ſeen in the ſtreets—but they look like walking mummies —A large looſe robe of dark green cloth covers them from the neck to the ground, over that a large piece of muſlin, which wraps the ſhoulders and the arms, another which goes over the head and eyes, judge, Sir, if all theſe coverings do not confound all ſhape or ſize ſo much, that men or women, princeſſes and ſlaves, may be concealed under them I think I never ſaw a country where women may enjoy ſo much liberty, and free from all reproach, as in Turkey —A Turkiſh huſband that ſees a pair of ſlippers at the door of his harem muſt not enter, his reſpect for the ſex prevents him from intruding when a ſtranger is there upon a viſit, how ealy then is it for men to viſit and paſs for women —If I was to walk about the ſtreets here I would certainly wear the ſame dreſs, for the Turkiſh women call others names, when they meet them with their faces uncovered —

When

When I go out I have the Ambaſſador's ſedan chair, which is like mine in London, only gilt and varniſhed like a French coach, and ſix Turks carry it, as they fancy it impoſſible that two or four men can carry one two Janiſſaries walk before with high fur caps on—The Ambaſſadors here have all Janiſſaries as guards allowed them by the Porte.—Thank Heaven, I have but a little way to go in this pomp, and fearing every moment the Turks ſhould fling me down they are ſo awkward, for the platform where people land and embark from and to Pera, is not far from this houſe."

At Vienna her Ladyſhip was honoured by a private audience with the Emperor

We ſhall conclude our preſent extracts from this Work with her Ladyſhip's deſcription of the celebrated GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS

"Mr de Choiſeul's artiſts were to take aſtronomical and geometrical obſervations of this famous grotto, and I had promiſed to deſcend into it with them. An aſs led by two Greeks was waiting on the ſhore for me, as the heat was exceſſive, and my companions were afraid I ſhould be too much fatigued if I had walked.—Indeed it was a league diſtant from the ſhore, and we aſcended conſtantly. Turning ſuddenly to the left, we deſcended a hill, and a ſcene truly romantic preſented itſelf. A vaulted ſemicircle formed by craggy rock, ſome bearing the appearance of pillars, which ſeemed to ſupport the pendent roof, and caverns which afforded a refreſhing ſhade to different flocks of goats which the Greek ſhepherds had driven in, and were reſting by, was an object worthy the pencil of my companions.

"Here we reſted, and a ſmall hole on the ground was pointed to me as the entrance of the grotto. I was obliged to crawl in, a ſtrong cord was faſtened to the outſide, and ſeveral ſailors and Greeks preceded us with flambeaux. It required a good deal of courage and dexterity to proceed. Sometimes I ſat, and ſlid down ſmall points of rock, which were the only ſupport for hands or feet—in two places the deſcent was perpendicular——there rope-ladders were faſtened, and in one or two places, through holes on the left, we could look down perpendicularly into the grotto—where I arrived ſafely, exulting conſiderably to be aſſiſted, for I thought myſelf in greater ſafety in truſting to my own hands and feet than to the aſſiſtance of others, who had enough to do in preſerving themſelves from ſlipping

"Tournefort ſays the grotto is three hundred fathoms perpendicular from the entrance, it is three hundred feet only; but as there are ſeveral windings in the paſſage, in times when mathematical calculations were in leſs perfection than at preſent, the miſtake was an eaſy one.—The feeble deſcription my pen may trace of this famous grotto I muſt defer at preſent, I yet remember with pleaſure its gloomy freſhneſs, and the ſweet ſpring of left water we found in one corner of it, that made us reliſh our cold collation with much pleaſure. My patient contemplation of objects, which the ſilent and cold hands of time only can produce, was very favourable to the artiſt who was taking a drawing of the interior of the grotto, intended for Mr de Choiſeul's ſecond volume of his publication *du Voyage Pittoreſque de la Grece*, where I am to be ſeated at the foot of what they call *le Grand Autel*——Would, my dear and honoured friend, you had been ſitting by my ſide, for I fear no pen or pencil can do juſtice to the immenſity of objects I ſaw, nor the beauty of them.

"The water, which diſtils drop by drop conſtantly from the top of the grotto, hardens, and by degrees the firſt drop acquires a conſiſtency like a brittle and thin ſhell, the next extends round the firſt, ſo that upon breaking off and examining the pendent point, at the end of which there was conſtantly a drop of clear water, it reſembles nothing ſo much as that made to do with one another—the laſt forming a much conſiderable circle than that it joined to precede it—Theſe are of a beautiful colour like alabaſter. The altars and pillars which riſe from the ground upwards, ſome of them being taller than the talleſt perſon, are of a different colour to thoſe which deſcend, a greeniſh brown, ſo ſeemingly more hard than the hard ſtone—but evidently cruſted by the dropping of the water likewiſe, and muſt be a curious ſpeculation for a philoſophic mind to explain why the ſame matter, in the ſame atmoſphere, ſhould, in theſe ſeveral inſtances, produce ſuch different petrifactions. The cauſe ſeems perfectly natural to me, for the firſt is ſuſpended, and that were congeals in the air, while the other reſts upon the rock, and ſettles gradually to ſtone, like ſand in the bed of rivers.

"When the Ruſſian fleet was here, ſome of the officers broke off ſome pieces of the pillars, which by a blow proceeds, and probably by the drop falling in the ſame perpendicular line afterwards for

for ages, had reached from the top to the bottom of the *grande falle*—I ſaw them in a very imperfect ſtate at Peterſburgh, and in the grotto the tops and bottoms of them, for the material being ſo brittle, they could not be broken off in their length If the Empreſs could know how little ſatisfaction the curious muſt receive by ſeeing them in an imperfect and mutilated ſtate in her Muſeum—and what beautiful things they muſt have been in the grotto —ſhe would grieve with me, that even a deſire of obliging could induce her officers to commit what I think a ſacrilege againſt antiquity —Nothing can be more beautiful than the ſhapes the cryſtallizations have taken in ſome parts of the ceiling, if I may ſo call it, of this place — Wherever by any accident the congealing drop has been removed from its direction, it takes another courſe —As there are millions conſtantly oozing out and congealing, ſome of which are removed accidentally, the petrifaction repreſent the folds of drapery curtains, hanging ſtreamers, &c —As to the altars, as the French call them, which mount ſpirally towards the ceiling, their ends have been deranged like it, and wherever the congelation has reached it the point is like a cauliflower head—and moſt of them look like pyramids compoſed of cauliflowers, ſuppoſing them to be blown the contraſt of this form, as well as the colour of the ſuperior part, is a great addition to the beauty of the place After the drawings were taken, the meaſures aſcertained, and the artiſts had perfectly finiſhed what Mons de Choiſeul had commanded them to do, we ſearched in every corner of the grotto, and found another chamber lower than that we were in, with ſeveral receſſes unſuſpected before Names were engraven on the moſt conſpicuous parts of *le grande falle*, and we left ours engraved in the rock, and burnt into a board, for any bold adventurer to read after us—and re-aſcended, but with much more difficulty than we had entered, for one of the rope-ladders was ſo contrived that I could not reach from one ſtep while my foot was on the other How I ſcrambled up at laſt I cannot very well tell—but I was not ſorry to ſee the light of the ſun again —I was now much ſurprized to find myſelf ſurrounded by Greek peaſant women, one pointing to her head, another to her ſtomach, a third to her arm, all bewailing their ill ſtate of health, and touching my clothes with devotion —I found at laſt, that hearing a woman had deſcended, they took her to be a ſupernatural being, and were perfectly convinced I could cure all diſorders, nor could I *tirer myſelf d'affaire*, otherwiſe than by diſtributing ſome I have vinegar which I had in my pocket

"One of the moſt ſingular ſcenes I ever ſaw, was the deſcending of about five-and-twenty people after I was at the bottom of the grotto, moſt of them with torches. As there was but one rope to hold by, when we were obliged to have recourſe to it, I inſiſted that only five people ſhould go down with me—and the reſt ſet out when we were ſafely landed, leſt the rope ſhould break As the paſſage to the *grande falle* is winding, and as there are many ſteps in it, we caught and loſt ſight of theſe people alternately and of the torches —The brilliancy of the petrifactions, the jagged ſhapes of the rocks, through which we ſaw the men, the darkneſs of part of the grotto, and the illuminations which reflected light in new places every moment, diſplayed the ſtrangeſt and moſt beautiful ſcenery that can be imagined —Doubtleſs, my dear Sir, there are many obſervations, eaſy to make, which my ignorance prevents me from attaining to, but you will be amply ſatisfied, when Mr de Choiſeul's account of this grotto ſhall appear

"He has promiſed me two copies of his works, and there his pencil will give you a better idea of this remarkable curioſity than my pen poſſibly can And now I confeſs to you, that had it not been that my pride felt ſuperior to my fears, I never ſhould have gone down —Mr de C——, when we were laying out the plan of my Grecian tour, ſaid, *Jamais femme n'a deſcendu dans la grotte d'Antiparos, peu d'hommes veulent y deſcendre, mais vous, Milady vous, il faut abſolument que vous y entriez.* — When I had got about two or three yards into the narrow entrance of the cavern, the ſmoke of the torches, which could only find iſſue there, almoſt took my breath away, and I was forced to ſet myſelf down, or rather lie upon the rock—as I fell almoſt ſuffocated—and I was upon the point of going out again: but I ſhould have been aſhamed to have ſeen the ſpirited Ambaſſador, who had run ſo many riſques in ſearching after the truths of antiquity, if I had returned without ſeeing the *Grotte d'Antiparos*, and I took courage and deſcended

(*To be concluded in our next*)

An

An Historical Eſſay on the Dreſs of the Ancient and Modern Iriſh. Addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont. To which is ſubjoined, a Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Iriſh. By Joſeph Cooper Walker. 21 1s Finley

THE zeal with which antiquarians purſue the objects of their reſpective ſtudies, occaſions a regret that the fruits of their labours ſhould in general be attended with ſo few real advantages. The reſearches however of Mr Walker are directed to a quarter from whence, if his hopes be rational, real benefits may ſpring. "Iriſh Hiſtory," ſays he, "for ſome ages hath worn a forbidding aſpect, but touched by the *Ithuriean ſpear* I do not deſpair of ſeeing her ſtart up into an engaging form." Animated in the purſuit of information, I left no means untried to obtain it. I viſited the couch of the aged, and patiently liſtened to "*the tale of other times*;" I trimmed the midnight lamp over many a dry annaliſt, and poured with unremitting attention on many a muſty manuſcript; I explored the mouldering walls and "*vaulted ſepulchres*" of cloiſtered ſhrines, for figures illuſtrative of my ſubject—nay, I even unbarred the gates of death, and entered the tomb in queſt of evidences."

The reſult of theſe extraordinary induſtry has enabled Mr W. to commence his hiſtorical enquiries from the remote period of the Milefian invaſion, but he treads with cautious ſtep thro' the mazes of its obſcurity, and proceeds to deſcribe the dreſs of the ancient Iriſh, which conſiſted of the TRUIS or ſtriat Breca, the long COTA, the COCHAL, the CANABHAS, the BARRAD, and the BROG. The TRUIS covered the ankles, legs, and thighs, hung as high as the loins, and fitted ſo cloſe to the limbs as to diſcover every muſcle and motion of the parts which it covered. The COTA was a kind of ſhirt, open before, which fell below the waiſt, and was occaſionally folded round the body and made faſt by a girdle to the loins. The COCHAL was the upper garment; a kind of long cloak, with a hanging collar or hood of different colours, which only reached to the loins as the middle of the thigh, and being brought over the ſhoulders was faſtened on the breaſt by a claſp or *brooch*. The CANABHAS was a large looſe garment, not unlike the *Cochal*, and being thrown over the ſhoulders it ſpread all over the body, and when the hood of the Cochal was drawn over the head ſerved completely to diſguiſe the wearer. The BARRAD was a conical cap, not unlike the cap worn at preſent by grenadiers, except that the cone of the Barrad uſually hung behind. The BROG was made of the dried ſkins of beaſts, and faſtened to the foot by means of a lateliet or thong. The ancient Iriſh alſo wore a kind of buſkin or ſhort boot, reſembling to the Britiſh *Butis*, the Scotch *Mutchon*, and the Roman *Perones*. Among the early Iriſh the BEARD was cheriſhed with as much ſolicitude as formerly among the orientals, nor did they reſtrain the growth of the hair on the head, but throwing it back from the forehead, allowed it to flow about the neck, calling thoſe looſpended locks COLUNS OF GLIBBS, and taking an honeſt pride in them.

"Amongſt the ornaments which formerly adorned the fair daughters of this iſle, the BODKIN is peculiarly deſerving our notice. Whence the Iriſh derived this implement, I might conjecture, but cannot determine. Although I have purſued it with an eager enquiry, I have not been able to trace it beyond the foundation of the celebrated palace of Emania. The deſign of this palace (according to our old chronicles) was ſketched on a bed of ſand by the Empreſs Macha, with her Bodkin. If this tradition be founded in reality, Bodkins muſt have been worn by the Iriſh Ladies ſeveral centuries before the Chriſtian æra. But I ſhould be contented to give them a leſs remote, provided I could aſſign them a more certain antiquity. If the word Aicede in the Brehon laws will admit of being tranſlated a Bodkin, we may infer their uſe in Ireland about the commencement of the Chriſtian æra. For in a code of ſumptuary laws of the ſame date we find frequent mention of the Aicede. But I am diſpoſed to conſider the Aicede as a kind of pin, derived from the diſtinct office of faſtening the mark of the wearer by its value, as was formerly the caſe amongſt the Highlanders, whoſe frequent intercourſe with the Iriſh occaſioned a ſtriking ſimilarity in the cuſtoms and manners of both people.

"This inſtrument was known in Ireland under ſeveral names, viz COTTIA, DEALG, MEANNADH. Its uſe was two fold. It was uſually worn in the breaſt and head. The cuſtom of wearing the Bodkin in the breaſt, is alluded to in the following paſſage of an old Iriſh MS.

 "Tomiſtic,

ence, called, THE INTERVIEW PE-TWEEN FION MACUBHALL AND CAN-AN. "Cannan, when he ſaid this, was ſeated on the throne, on his right hand ſat Miſcaire, and upon his left his beautiful daughter Finvalve, ſo exceed-ingly fair, that the ſnow driven by the ſharpeſt ſtorm ſurpaſſed not her fairneſs, and her cheeks were the colour of the blood of a young calf. Her hair hung in curling ringlets, and her teeth were like pearls. A ſpacious veil hung from her lovely head down on her delicate body, and the veil was bound by a *Golden Bodkin*."

"Such Bodkins as were worn in the head, were termed DEALG-FUILI Even at this day the female peaſants in the interior parts of this kingdom, like the women of the ſame claſs in Spain and Turkey, collect their hair at top, and twiſting it ſeveral times make it faſt with a Bodkin.

"Beſides thoſe uſes, the Bodkin had ſometimes it was ſometimes made to anſwer the purpoſe of a Needle. Hence its name of MEANNADH-FUAGHALA. To be ſo employed it muſt have had an eye It is in a Bodkin of this kind that Pope's Ariel threatens to impriſon ſuch of his Sylphs as are careleſs of their charge

"Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
"Or wedg'd whole ages in a Bodkin's Eye"

"Whether or not the Iriſh Ladies, like thoſe of the neighbouring nations, employed their Bodkins as weapons of-fenſive and defenſive, neither tradition nor hiſtory informs us But ſuch of thoſe implements as I have ſeen, certainly ſeemed as capable of making a man's *quietus*, as that with which Julius Caſar is ſaid to have been killed, or that with which Simkin in the REVES TALE protected the honour of his wife

"But perhaps we ſhould not confine our Bodkin to the toilet of the fair However I ſhall let it remain there until I am properly authoriſed either to give it a place in the breaſt, or to bury its body in the hair of the ancient heroes of this Iſle According to the ingenious Mr Whitaker, Bodkins conſtituted a part of the ornamental dreſs of the early Britiſh Kings This he aſſerts on the authority of Coins And from the works of ſome of the old Engliſh Dramatiſts it appears, that Bodkins were worn by Engliſhmen during the middle ages"

(To be continued)

Of the Importance of religious Opinions. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. Necker. 8vo 6s J Johnſon

(Concluded from Page 31)

IN the fifth and ſixth chapters of this excellent Treatiſe Mr Necker conſiders the "influence of religious principles on our happineſs" Some would accuſe Religion of entirely ſtripping the buſineſs and the pleaſures of the world of their importance, but Mr. Necker proves, with the greateſt clearneſs, that it is Religion alone which confers any true dignity upon them.

"Religious principles," ſays he, "are perfectly adapted to our nature, to our weakneſſes and perfections, they come to our ſuccour in our real difficulties, and in thoſe which the abuſe of our foreſight creates. But in what is grand and elevated in our nature it ſympathizes moſt, for all men are animated by noble thoughts, if they reſpect their intelligence, their chief ornament if they are intereſted about the dignity of their nature, they will fly, with tranſport, to bow before Religion, which ennobles their faculties, preſerves their ſtrength of mind, and which, through its ſentiments, unites them to Him whoſe power aſtoniſhes their underſtanding It is then that, conſidering themſelves as an emanation of the Infinite Being, the commencement of all things, they will not let themſelves be drawn aſide by a philoſophy whoſe falſe leſſons tend to perſuade us that Reaſon, Liberty, all this immaterial eſſence of ourſelves, is the mere reſult of a fortuitous combination, and an harmony without intelligence" In the diſcuſſion of this part of his ſubject Mr N is beautifully pathetic, as well as convincing, of which the following is a proof

"I will ſay it the world without the idea of a GOD, would be only a deſert embelliſhed by a few deluſions, yet man, diſenchanted by the light of reaſon, would find nothing throughout but ſubjects of ſadneſs. I have ſeen them, the dreams of ambition, the allurements of fame, and the vain ſhews of grandeur; and even

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when the illusion was most dazzling, my heart always returned into itself, and was attached to an idea more grand, to a consolation more substantial I have experienced that the idea of the existence of a Supreme Being threw a charm over every circumstance of life, I have found that this sentiment alone was able to inspire men with true dignity for every thing which is merely personal is of little value, [illegible] places some in such high above [illegible], it is necessary, in order to have any reason to glory, that, at the same time we exalt ourselves we elevate human nature; we must refer it to that sublime intelligence, which seems to have dignified it with some of its attributes We then hardly perceive those trivial distinctions which are attached to transitory things, on which Vanity exercises her sway, it is then that we leave to this queen of the world her rattle and toys, and that we search elsewhere another portion, it is then, also, that virtue, exalted sentiments, and grand views, appear the only glory of which man ought to be jealous'

The following observation is very important "It is not virtue only, but virtue united to different motives, which contributes to our happiness"—This is illustrated in a very extensive and excellent manner, but we cannot possibly detach any of the particulars, on account of the narrowness of our limits.

Chap, VII is one of the most interesting, and one of the very best, in the work, it treats of "Religious Opinions, in their relation with Sovereigns'

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of this excellent Chapter Mr Necker shews, with the greatest force of argument, the necessity of religious principles for the influencing the conduct of Sovereigns and their Ministers, as, without their force, the people can have no security for their liberties.

One particular passage struck us, as we may have too much reason, perhaps, to make an application of it to a case wherein this nation is nearly concerned. It is on the evils which result to Prince and people from corrupt Ministers.

"Ministers without virtue," says Mr Necker, "are more to be feared than Sovereigns indifferent to public good: newly come out of the crowd, they know better than the Monarch the selfish use that they can make of all the passions and vices, and, as they are connected with society, as they have a continual relation with the different orders of the state, their corruptions are [illegible] dangerous influence [illegible] trace Attacked, [illegible] public, they become [illegible] to them means of warding [illegible] despairing of [illegible] eyes of a whole people [illegible] address against the Prince; they pry into, the weaknesses, encourage those which may [illegible] vet the defects of their character; apply themselves, at the same time, to [illegible] immorality with every grace [illegible] can render it amiable; and they [illegible] your to make virtue hateful, by [illegible] ating it as austere, imperious, [illegible] and almost incompatible with [illegible] and manners: it is thus that [illegible] not restrained by principles, [illegible] only the misery of a country, [illegible] influence lasts, but they poison the [illegible] of public felicity, by weakening in [illegible] Monarch his sentiments of duty, [illegible] ing his good dispositions, and [illegible] if I may say so, his natural virtues."

Chap VIII. answers "an objection drawn from the wars and from the commotions which Religion has given rise to." In replying to this, Mr Necker shews the greatest philanthropy of heart, liberality of sentiment, and strength of judgment. "Fanaticism (to which we are to attribute all those calamities) and Religion have not any connection, though very often these ideas are found united."

Chap IX. examines another objection made against Religion by Infidels, and that is, "the appropriation of one day in seven to the cessation from labour, and the attendance on religious ordinances." This is considered, by Mr. Necker, entirely in a political light, and, after a variety of acute observations, he draws this satisfactory conclusion: "That so far from finding fault with Religion for appointing a day of rest, devoted, every week, to public worship, we ought to acknowledge with pleasure, that such an institution is a benevolent act extended to the most numerous class of the inhabitants of the earth, the most deserving our consideration and protection, from which we require so much, and return to little; towards that unfortunate class, whose youth and maturity the rich profit by, and abandon them when the hour is come when they have no more strength left, but to enable them to pray and weep."

Chap. X is the shortest and the worst in the book; it contains an observation on the public service of the Church of

...nish is condemned, by Mr Necker, ...ng in the vulgar tongue ... though we must readily allow his observation" to be right on that point, yet ... certainly ... as, in a treatise of religious opinions considered as influential to the happiness of mankind, *in general*, no one could possibly expect to find the discussion of any particular controversies about ceremonies, much less of such a very trivial, and often confined one as the present.

If we were mortified a little, however, in reading the above Chapter, the perusal of the next more than dispelled the chagrin. In this Chapter Mr N. proves, in the closest and most masterly manner, that "the single idea of a GOD is sufficient support of morality." In doing this, he "first follows the course of those simple sentiments, and natural thoughts, which guide the mind and the heart of man, in every climate and country under heaven." After this he discusses that very intricate metaphysical question of "liberty and necessity." Mr Necker does not appear, however, to have gained the victory over the doctrine of philosophical necessity; though we must confess that he hath adduced many new and ingenious arguments, well worthy the Necessitarian's most attentive consideration. From this our excellent author proceeds to the consideration of another famous, and no less difficult, question, the *materiality* or *immateriality* of the human soul; and many, and sensible, are his arguments in favour of the latter, though, perhaps, nothing he has advanced amounts to a full and decisive proof.

Chapters XII XIII XIV are taken up in proving "that there is a GOD." This, in our opinion Mr Necker has done in a manner that is not equalled by any of the numerous theological or philosophical writers who have gone before him. Mr Necker does not merely combat all the objections that have been made against this important truth, but he makes so many devout and lively observations, drawn from the most intimate acquaintance with human nature, that he forces the mind to submit to the truth, from the desire that it should be so.

Chap XV treats "of the respect that is due from true Philosophy to Religion," which, though short, is handled in the same masterly manner as the Chapters preceding. There is something in the following remarks which we could wish to submit to the cool consideration of those proud rational men who are so forward in condemning the faith and worship of their country. "I know nothing more dangerous," says Mr Necker, "than the inconsiderate censures of those religious ceremonies received and respected in the country we live in. Some do not think that they are acting wrong when they speak slightingly of the various symbols of public worship, yet, if they attentively observed the kind of minds, and the first habits, of the greater part of those to whom they address such discourses, they would know how easy it is to wound them in the sentiment which is the source of all their tranquility, and the safeguard of their moral conduct. The deliverer of Switzerland struck off, with one of his arrows, an apple placed on the head of his only son, but every one cannot expect to be so fortunate."

In Chap XVI Mr Necker pursues the same subject, and makes some excellent observations on intolerance. "The operations of the mind," says he, "can only be influenced by reasoning, all the designs formed to attain this end by violence, are attempts to subvert the belief of the spirituality of the soul, and indirect associations with matter hills, for we must believe in the identity of matter and thought to have a right of presuming that the empire exercised on us by rigorous treatment can have an influence on our opinions, and then we must consider man as a being governed by mechanical laws, to be able to imagine that with instruments of torture we can excite a conviction, which, by an unknown condition, might act instead of judgment, and the sentiment of persuasion. His other arguments against persecution are equally new and convincing.

Chap XVII contains "Reflections on the Morality of the Christian Religion."—This, though a true subject, is treated by Mr Necker with his usual elegance, force and perspicuity. "The severe censure of superstition, says Mr Necker, "which we find throughout the gospel, is derived from an idea as reasonable as enlightened: men are too much disposed to make their religion consist of little exterior practices, always easier than the conflicts with, and triumphs over, the passions. Our minds seize with avidity every extraordinary idea which they are in part of our own creating, they aid our self love to subjugate our imagination, man is not at the age of maturity terrified by those phantoms which annoy his infancy, but mysterious, occult causes, extraordinary appearances, continue to make

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an impreſſion on his mind, and, like all the wonders of nature, form too large a circle round his thoughts: it is by ideas more proportioned to his ſtrength, by mere ſuperſtition, that he permits himſelf often to be led captive we love trivial commands, obſervances and ſcruples, becauſe we are little ourſelves, and that in our weakneſs we would wiſh to know every inſtant the limits of our obligations —"Sometimes, perſons terrified by their imaginations, or by the confuſed picture which they form of the duties of religion, attach themſelves to ſuperſtitious practices as a ſafe guard near at hand, which may quickly guard them from the different anxieties of their minds The precepts of the goſpel are deſigned to deſtroy the evil poſitions, for on one ſide, they facilitate the ſtudy of morality, by reducing to ſimple principles the entire ſyſtem of our duties, and on the other, they ſeek to render our intercourſe with the Supreme Being more eaſy, by teaching us that we may unite ourſelves to Him by the expanſion of a pure mind; by informing us, that it is not either on Mount Sinai or Gerizim that we are to raiſe an altar, but that every honeſt heart is a temple, where the Eternal is adored *in ſpirit and in truth*' The Chriſtian Religion is the only one which, diſcarding ceremonies and ſuperſtitious opinions, leads us to the worſhip more conſonant to our nature Chriſtianity indeed, in that grand thought, has pointed out the dictates of our conſcience as moſt worthy of reſpect, benevolence, as the worſhip moſt agreeable to the Supreme Being, and all our moral conduct as the moſt certain prognoſtic of our future ſtate There reigns a profound philoſophy in the doctrines of the goſpel, men have only added a vain pageantry, a more ſounding tone"

Chap XVIII and laſt exhibits a beautiful picture of its Author's heart, and is indeed a maſter-piece of good writing, reaſoning, and piety

Of this the following paſſage, which is the laſt we ſhall extract from the work, is an abundant and pleaſing proof.

The "Piety which I treat of," ſays he, "may be properly repreſented as a vigilant friend, tender and rational. It lets us ſee the various bleſſings of life, but it recals us to the idea of gratitude, in order to augment our happineſs by referring it to the moſt generous of all benefactors: it allows us to exerciſe our faculties and talents; but recalls us to the idea of morality and virtue, in order to aſſure our ſteps, and ſhield us from regret. it allows us to run the race of glory and ambition; but recals us to the idea of inconſtancy and inſtability, to preſerve us from a fatal intoxication it is always with us, not to diſturb our felicity, not to impoſe uſeleſs privations, but to blend itſelf with our thoughts, and to unite to all our projects thoſe mild and peaceable ideas which attend wiſdom and moderation: in ſhort, in the day of adverſity, when our ſtrength is broken, in which we have placed our confidence, piety comes to ſuccour and conſole us; it ſhews us the nothingneſs of vanity and worldly illuſions; it calms the remorſe of our ſouls, by reminding us of a particular providence, it ſoftens our regrets, by preſenting more worthy hopes than any earthly object can afford, in order to engage our intereſt and fix our attention"

After having dwelt ſo long upon this article, and made ſuch copious extracts from it, nothing more need to be ſaid in its recommendation, indeed all that we could ſay would fall ſhort of its merit.—As to the Tranſlation, it is in the main juſt and ſpirited, but it appears to have been haſtily executed ſhould it come to a ſecond edition, we would adviſe a careful reviſion of the whole, and a total expulſion of the tenth chapter, which has no proper affinity to the work; and the ſubject of it is adapted only to the meridian of Roman Catholic countries.

W.

Letters on Greece, being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, and containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Iſlands of the Archipelago, with comparative Remarks on their ancient and preſent State, and Obſervations on the Government, Character, and Manners, of the Turks, and modern Greeks Tranſlated from the French of M. Savary 8vo 7s Robinſons

[*Continued from Page* 34]

IN our literary Journal of January laſt we made ſome general obſervations on the nature of this work, and left our induſtrious traveller on the Iſland of *Caſtel Roſſo* He deſcribes a vaſt amphitheatre, ſituated about half an hour's ſail to the eaſt of the harbour, large enough to contain the inhabitants of a populous city, the deſign

deſign of which, he conjectures, was for the purpoſes of viewing public exhibitions both by ſea and land, it being above twenty feet high, and containing eighty rows of ſeats raiſed one above the other From this place he ſails for *Rhodes*, and during his paſſage obſerves an innumerable multitude of ſwans and cranes ſailing on the waters, ranged in files like ſoldiers in order of battle Each of theſe files was upwards of a quarter of a league in length, and the whole body conſiſted of thirty files, all ſwimming in a ſimilar direction The head of this army terminated in a point, reſembling the prow of a ſhip Each individual bird kept its poſt, notwithſtanding the motion of the waves, with their heads turned towards Africa, to which quarter they were fleeing, for, at the approach of winter, they fly from the ſnows and ice of the North to ſeek a milder climate Mr *Savary* at length arrives at *Rhodes*, and gives a very elaborate deſcription, collected from a variety of authors, of its former opulence and greatneſs The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and poſſeſſes no remarkable antiquities Not even the moſt ſlight remains of the theatre, temples and portico are to be diſcovered Statues, coloſſuſes, paintings, all have been deſtroyed or carried off The wide and ſkilfully diſpoſed ſtreets have ſucceeded narrow lanes, and houſes without taſte, regularity, or decoration, and Mr *Savary*, aſſerts, that "if a Rhodian of the days of *Alexander* were to reviſit his native city, he would find himſelf abſolutely ſtranger; he would not recollect the ſmalleſt monument, but muſt imagine himſelf tranſported into a country inhabited by barbarians" From *Rhodes* the Author embarks for *Crete*, but, by contrary winds is forced to put into *Calos*, one of the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, and ſubject to the Turks, but they dare not inhabit it becauſe it has no port This fact is a moſt fortunate circumſtance for the inhabitants, who owe to it alone the tranquility, happineſs, and liberty they enjoy

"Deſirous, ſays Mr Savary, of obtaining ſome knowledge of the iſland, I ſet out from the village, and directed my courſe toward the higheſt mountain, which I reached in an hour's walk From hence we may diſcover Carpathus, which appears to be at no great diſtance, and extends from eaſt to weſt In front of the village, three little iſlands ſituated to the eaſt, weſt, and north, form the extenſive road in which our veſſel lay at anchor They are uncultivated, and produce nothing but brambles Below the hill from which I made my obſervations, ſtands a ſmall chapel ſurrounded by fig-trees Here begin a chain of hills, that, bending into a ſemicircle, leave in the middle a plain of a league in circumference, which has been cleared out by the inhabitants, with infinite labour. They have torn up large pieces of rock, and removed heaps of ſtones, with which they have formed the walls of the incloſure All this ſpace is divided into compartments, and ſhared among the Caiots They ſow barley and wheat here at the commencement of the rainy ſeaſon, which laſts from October to February The rain is not continued in theſe months, but none falls in any other, the remainder of the year the air is pure and ſerene, and both days and nights commonly fine and clear The heats are moderated by the ſea breezes, and beneath ſo bountiful a ſky the inhabitants enjoy a delightful temperature, and are almoſt ſtrangers to every kind of diſeaſe The ſides of the hills are covered with vineyards, the grapes of which produce a very agreeable wine I could not help admiring the induſtry with which theſe iſlanders have been able to cultivate rocks, hardly covered with a few inches of earth, and rejoiced in the reflection that they were recompenſed for their labours, and that the iſland ſufficed for their ſubſiſtence

"When I had ſatisfied my curioſity, I returned to the houſe of my hoſt, where they were waiting for me to dine A hen, with rice, new-laid eggs, excellent pigeons, ſome cheeſe, and a glaſs of good wine, made me amends for the miſerable repaſts I had made on board The men dined together, ſeated in a circle on the carpet, and the women in a ſeparate apartment This is the cuſtom, and, though not in the French taſte, I was obliged to conform to it. Towards the end of our meal the cup was circulated from hand to hand The company drank to me, wiſhing me a proſperous voyage, and I returned the compliment, by drinking health and happineſs to the people of Calos The gueſts were beginning to grow merry, when the ſound of muſical inſtruments made us riſe from table

"About twenty young girls, dreſſed all in white, with flowing robes, and plaited locks, entered the apartment, and with them a young man who played on the lyre, which he accompanied with his voice Several of them were handſome, all healthy and lively, and there were among

among them some who even rivalled the two belles I have already described I must own, Madam, that this scene appeared to me enchanting The uniform dress of these nymphs, the modesty which heightened their charms, their becoming bashfulness, their joyous but decent merriment, all contributed to make me almost imagine myself suddenly transported to the island of Calypso They began to range themselves in a ring, and invited me to dance I did not wait for many entreaties The circle we formed is singular from the manner in which it is interwoven the dancer does not give his hand to the two persons next him, but to those next them, so that you have your hands crossed before your neighbours, who are thus locked, as it were, in the links of a double chain This interweaving is not without pleasure, for reasons by no means difficult to understand In the middle of the circle stood the musician, who played and sang at the same time, while all the dancers kept exact time in advancing, retreating, or turning round him For myself, I followed where my partners led me, my mind being less occupied with the dance than with the charming females who composed it

"The next day I took a view of the village It consists of about a hundred houses, each of them inhabited by a single family they are all of stone, built very strong, and contain, in general, two or three lower parlours, with a couple of rooms above Each house has its oven, and cistern, cut out of the rock The latter are filled during the rainy season, and the water is preserved in them pure and limpid Besides this, a hundred paces below the village is a fine spring, which flows the whole year

"I entered several houses, where I found the women employed in spinning and embroidering, and some in making the fine lace which they wear Their frames are small, but well contrived, and they work with a great deal of skill I every where met with activity industry, and neatness I afterwards paid visits to several of the girls I danced with the day before, and was received very favourably I entered into conversation with them, and inquired why so many pretty women were to be seen in the island, and so few men, for I had only met with five or six They answered that, during the spring, the summer, and part of autumn, the men were out at sea "They trade, said they, "to different islands of the "Archipelago, and return from time to "time, to bring their families the pro-"visions they may stand in need of, but "only pass the winter with them. They "sow the land in November, get in the "harvest in March, and, immediately "afterward, return to sea The produce "of the island not being sufficient for the "maintenance of its inhabitants, they "are forced to seek supplies from other "countries, with the assistance of which, "if we are not rich, we live at least in a "comfortable mediocrity The boys "accompany their fathers, and become "sailors while they are absent, we spin "cotton as you see, and weave a part of "it for their clothing and our own"

"In these visits I could not but admire the regularity and wisdom of this little republic, the peace and harmony that reigned among its members, and, above all, that entire fulness and content which was so visible in their countenances. Happy people! said I to myself; ambition and intrigue trouble not your tranquillity, the thirst of gold hath not corrupted your manners, the quarrels, dissensions, and crimes with which it hath covered the earth, are to you unknown. Here no citizen, proud of his titles, or his wealth, tramples under foot his humble countryman, nor ringing vain flattery the vices of his master, man is equal to man nor does the Caliot blush, or abase himself before the Caliot Respect and mutual esteem unite you Your enjoyments consist in the pure pleasures which nature offers to all her children, and your happiness is found don the durable basis of mediocrity and quality!

"I here respect owe to truth, however, obliges me to confess that, in a private conversation with some of these handsome Caliot girls, I drew a flattering picture of the happy lot of the ladies of France I represented them as elegantly dressed, adorned with gold, silks, and diamonds, conveyed in superb carriages from show to show, and from entertainment to entertainment, surrounded by admirers only attentive to give them pleasure, and wholly occupied with their amusements, and a succession of new delights I had only pourtrayed the roles of a life apparently to delicious, and my admiring hearers seemed enchanted with my description. They sighed, regretted their condition, and, despite to the horrible pleasures to which they were born, could have wished to have been transported instantly to France. So natural is it to the human heart to quit the

the happineſs it enjoys for the brilliant chimeras of imagination

"Another day I paid a viſit to two ſiſters who were ſaid to be very amiable. Melancholy reigned in their houſe, and ſighs eſcaped them amid their occupations. The eldeſt, who was about eighteen, was tall, well made, and had a very pleaſing countenance. She had not been at the ball. A deep grief caſt a veil over her beauty, and her cheeks had loſt almoſt all their colour. A dying flame ſhone languidly in her eyes, and tears ſeemed ready to ſtart. How much was I affected! Her younger ſiſter ſhared in her ſorrows, and reſembled a flower which, growing in the ſhade, receives not the beneficent rays of the ſun, but languiſhes at its opening. I could have wiſhed to conſole theſe afflicted charmers, but I had no claim whatever on their hearts, and, in ſo ſhort a time, could not inſpire them with ſufficient confidence to be permitted to dry up their tears. I knew that one of them had juſt loſt a huſband, whom ſhe tenderly loved. I was told that they were the handſomeſt couple in the iſland, and united by the pureſt affection, but that, after having been married only a month, the unfortunate man was ſhipwrecked, and periſhed in the ſea. "He is the more "to be lamented," added my informers, "as he had not attained his twentieth "year. The younger of theſe amiable "girls, tenderly attached to her ſiſter, "participates ſincerely in her grief. This, "however, is not the only cauſe of her "melancholy; ſhe is ſixteen, and not "yet married, and, in this country, "men are ſcarce, the ſea devours a "great number of them, and, therefore, "many of our poor girls remain without "huſbands."

"This explained to me the reaſon why in Candia, and in ſeveral other cities, I have frequently met with Cadiot girls, who have voluntarily forſaken their country. Theſe young females, having neither protectors, friends, nor relations, are obliged to ſeek a maintenance by ſervice. Their innocence is expoſed to great dangers, and frequently, led aſtray by example, or ſeduced by the temptations wealth ever has it in its power to offer, they embrace a life of licentiouſneſs and debauchery. I have ſeen many of them who had entirely forgotten the manners of their iſland, and totally loſt that modeſty, and ingenuouſneſs, which conſtitute the loveliеſt charm of their countrywomen.

"During my ſtay at Caſos, a bark arrived, laden with rice, melons, pomegranates, and various fruits. Immediately almoſt all the women haſtened down the hill with the greateſt impatience, ſome to meet a huſband, others a father, a brother, or a friend. I never witneſſed ſtronger expreſſions of joy and tenderneſs; they embraced them with tranſport, preſſed them to their boſoms, and thanked Heaven for once more reſtoring them to their anxious wiſhes. Every token of the moſt heartfelt joy, every expreſſion of the tendereſt love, was laviſhed on both ſides. The ſcene was indeed moſt affecting. Theſe, ſaid I to myſelf, are the ancient Greeks; ſuch was their lively imagination, ever ready to take fire, and ſuch their exquiſite ſenſibility, which diſtinguiſhed them from all the nations of the earth. This rock has preſerved them from the Turkiſh yoke, and they have retained their ancient character.

"The afternoon of this memorable day was dedicated to pleaſure. The Caſiot captain gave a little ball, and I accepted of his invitation. The hall was filled with a number of lively girls, with their treſſes perfumed, and dreſſed in their handſomeſt boddices, their beſt embroidered ſaſhes, and their whiteſt gowns. Various rounds, ſuch as I have before deſcribed, were formed. Two lyres, and fingers placed on a raiſed ſeat, animated the motions of the dancers, and pleaſure ſparkled in every eye. The young men who had juſt arrived took their places at the ſide of their wives or miſtreſſes, claſped them round the waiſt in dancing, and felt the palpitation of their hearts, while joy beamed in every face. The young Greek females, with downcaſt eyes, endeavoured to conceal the pleaſure they felt, but their bluſhes, and their heaving boſoms, ſufficiently ſhewed who were the objects of their affection. How great the pleaſure of this ſimple recreation! Each motion gave a new ſenſation of delight. Our artificial dances may be infinitely more graceful, elegant, or majeſtic, but how cold are they when compared to this joyous round! In theſe vanity alone is gratified, in theſe heart ſpeaks to heart, by a look, a ſmile, and, above every thing, by the touch. All with Nature has implanted the means of happineſs within ourſelves. The rich man flatters himſelf he ſhall obtain it amid the brilliant companies he aſſembles, and, by diſplaying pomp and magnificence, endeavours to purchaſe it with gold. Alas! knows he not that this inconſtant divinity flies the importunity of oſtentation, diſdains a bribe,

bribe, and contemns the pride and vanity of wealth!

"The westerly winds have detained us eight days in the road of Calos, and I thank Heaven for their continuance. I have visited countries, on which liberal Nature has lavished all her treasures. I have seen others where tyrants have compelled her to refrain her bounties, and every where have found nations unhappy, not by their own fault, not by the sterility of the soil, but by the vices of the government to which they are subject. In the midst of slaves crouching beneath the Ottoman yoke, I have found a rock, only three leagues in circumference, on which the Turk dares not set his foot, and inhabited by a free and happy people. There each father of a family is a sovereign within his own house, he decides every difference, and his decrees are laws, which cannot but be equitable, since they are only dictated by paternal tenderness. When any disputes arise, the priests and the old men peruse and decide them, but disputes cannot be frequent among citizens, who are all equal and alike unacquainted with poverty or riches. All the members of this little society are employed, and I have seen the handsomest of their women go down into the valley, to wash their linen at the fountain, as in the days of Homer. They chear their labours with a song; nor do they imagine themselves disgraced by their humble employment. It is only in countries where the rich can purchase service from the hands of the poor, that they blush to make use of their own.

"Travellers, who have made observations on the character of the Greeks under the Ottoman yoke, justly reproach them with hypocrisy, perfidy, and meanness. These vices are not inherent in their nature, but are the consequence of the servitude in which they live. The inhabitants of Calos are also Greeks, but, enfranchised, and warmed, by a ray of liberty, they possess industry, sensibility, and integrity. Send them a Cadi, a Pacha, or a Mouteselim, they will become as perfidious and corrupt as the rest of their nation. From this observation we may be convinced of the first and most sacred of political truths, that, in general, man is virtuous in proportion as he preserves his liberty and natural rights, and that as he is deprived of these, he becomes vicious and degenerate."

(*To be continued.*)

Travels through Italy, in a Series of Letters, written in the Year 1788, by the Abbé Dupaty. Translated from the French by an English Gentleman. Octavo 7s. Robinson.

[*Concluded from Page* 38.]

THIS eccentric and entertaining work, which now for the third time engages our attention, was originally published at ROME, and sold at PARIS, without a name, but it seems to be admitted, that the *Abbé Dupaty*, or *the President Dupaty*, as it is called by Mr. *Pothier*, and the English translator of it, is entitled to claim the merit of this singular performance. We have not seen the original, but we are told that the author announces it as TRAVELS *in* ITALY, rather than TRAVELS *into* ITALY, and a story of the sensations which he *felt*, rather than a description of the objects which he *saw*, and we must acknowledge that he appears to be "*tremblingly alive* upon every occasion, and amidst remarks and observations the most profound and erudite, finds interests to "*die of a rose in aromatic pain*." The continual propensity to *extasies*, begets a suspicion that his feelings are in some measure affected, but, admitting this defect in its fullest extent, the Reader of these Travels will still find a source of amusement and instruction. He is an enthusiast, but his enthusiasm is inspired by so much wisdom and good sense, that although it now and then "*o'erleaps the modesty of nature*," it will easily be forgiven. We shall conclude our remarks on this Work with presenting to our Readers extracts of the Author's visits to the TOMB OF VIRGIL, and MOUNT VESUVIUS.

"I slowly took a delightful ride.

"I first went on pilgrimage to the tomb of Virgil, on the mountain of Pausilippo.

"I found it falling to ruin, and buried amongst the weeds which are completing its destruction.

"A laurel however is growing in the midst of them.

"I entered the tomb, and seated myself on some flowers, I repeated the eclogue entitled *Gallus*, I read the beginning of the fourth book of the Eneid; I pronounced the names of Dido and Ly-

ceris; I cut a branch from the laurel, and then deſcended, full of thoſe ſentiments with which ſuch a place muſt neceſſarily inſpire every ſoul awake to Nature, Love, and Virgil

"Continuing my ride, I paſſed thro' the grotto of Pauſilippo, that is to ſay, a road of five hundred toiſes in length, extremely high, and very wide, dug through the mountain, to ſhorten the road from Naples to Puzzoli What a prodigious effort of labour and perſeverance! This road is paved with lava, and is the work of the Romans

"On coming out of the grotto, I proceeded through fields full of lofty poplars, united to each other by vines, which hang ſuſpended to their branches, under which three or four different crops are reaped by turns in the ſame year

"On a ſudden an enormous mountain opens its ſides, and midſt eminences black with chefnuts and gloomy trees, I find myſelf in an enchanting valley

"Here are the ſulphureous baths of St Germain, there the ruins of antique caſtles; further on, the celebrated *Grotto del Cane*; on every ſide, alleys formed in woods of an immenſe extent and depth, and in the middle of the valley, in the mouth of an extinct volcano, the lake Agnano, one half of which is bordered with a double row of lofty poplars; lake Agnano, which rolls the pureſt waves, and which is continually peopled and ploughed by thouſands of aquatic birds

"I firſt entered the hot baths of St Germain

"In a houſe, built for the purpoſe, ſulphureous vapours, more or leſs powerful, riſe up from the earth in different places. The patient remains amidſt their vapours, a longer or ſhorter time, according to the nature and degree of the diſorder. It is thus the dry bath is taken It was with difficulty I could breathe in ſome of the chambers. The ſoles of my feet were burnt by the vapour The walls are covered with ſulphur.

"A few paces from theſe ſtoves, you find the Grotto del Cane; it is an excavation in the rock, which may contain three perſons

"My guide had brought a dog with him. Scarcely had he entered the grotto, before the poor creature tried to make his eſcape; but his maſter took him by his legs and laid him on his ſide Within the ſpace of a ſecond, the vapour that exhales here from the earth, began to act upon the animal, he ſwelled, fell into convulſions, loſt all motion, and was expiring. His maſter dragged him out of the grotto, and, on expoſing him to the air, he ſoon found his legs and ran away

"The experiment of the piſtol did not ſucceed, when fired at two inches from the earth, it went off, at that diſtance, in general, it makes no exploſion

"On coming out of the grotto I left my conductor, and made the tour of the lake alone on foot. I ſeated myſelf on its banks, I fixed my eyes on its waves, and was abſorbed in meditation

"I ſenſibly felt the contraſt of this happy calm, of this melodious murmur, of the inſenſible undulations of the waters of the lake, with the waves and roaring of the ſea, which I had juſt quitted.

"What delight I took in this delicious valley! The ſky was perfectly beautiful, and its azure ſoftened by the ſilver tints of a few flying clouds I enjoyed ſeeing them paſs over my head How lovely the union of the colours of theſe waters, that ſky, thoſe mountains, and the lively rays of the ſetting ſun, which were ſparkling on the horizon

"I ſhall ever ſay to hearts of ſenſibility and melancholy who may viſit Naples — "Fail not to go and ſeat yourſelves on the banks of the lake Agnano"

"Every traveller ſhould viſit Portici, not for the king's palace, which has nothing very remarkable in it either in point of architecture or external ornaments, but for its picturesque ſituation

"Portici is ſeated on the ancient Herculaneum, amidſt lawns and flowers, between Veſuvius, ſmoaking over its head, and the ſea boiling at its feet

"Herculaneum, Veſuvius, and the ſea, all threaten to ſwallow up Portici, Veſuvius in its lava, the ſea in its waves, and Herculaneum among its ruins

"Portici deſerves alſo to be ſeen for ſome marble ſtatues which decorate its periſtyle; eſpecially for the equeſtrian ſtatues of the two Balbuſes, monuments of gratitude or flattery, for ſtatues have been proſtituted in every age Not that I am ſo much an enthuſiaſt, as many amateurs of that of the younger Balbus he is naturally enough repreſented on horſeback, but his figure is ignoble, he has the carriage of a peaſant, and the horſe, which is of marble, appears to be of marble

"The objects moſt worthy of curioſity are two cabinets, the one of antique paintings, and the other of vaſes, inſtruments and ſtatues, equally antique

"A whole

" A whole volume would not describe every thing interesting in the latter of these cabinets *

" Every thing it contains, in fact, is either invented with ingenuity, elegant in the workmanship, or formed of precious materials, and is besides antique and Roman

" The Romans bestowed remarkable pains on the ornaments of their lamps, they are all adorned with figures of men and animals, in the representation of which, taste has delighted to exert itself, and imagination had its full scope

" Amongst others, I remarked the following —At the extremity of a table of bronze, rises the trunk of an old tree, it has already lost its leaves, and its branches are on the point of falling, to all these branches are negligently attached by slight chains, which suspend them at different heights and intervals, seven or eight small lamps of bronze, all varied in their size and forms, and chased with the greatest art and admirable elegance

" This elegance and art are not less worthy of admiration in their chandeliers, their tripods, and *candelabrums*, more particularly in a tripod formed by three satyrs bearing on their shoulders a large bason, these figures breathe, this is truly *casting life in bronze*

" We find here almost all our instruments of agriculture and surgery Necessity has dictated nearly the same arts and the same laws over the whole earth

" This collection of instruments of surgery, agriculture, cookery, music, war, and religion, presented together to the imagination and the eye, form a very whimsical picture

" The shape of the vases, and particularly of the cups, is inviting you with to drink out of them

" I sat down in a curule chair

" I had never before seen any of those *lacrymatories*, those little phials in which were collected the tears that were shed over the tombs They would not now be made so large, it is perhaps better to make none at all The Romans had carried every thing to excess, Nature was too circumscribed for them, they tried to escape from it in every direction The idea of the conquest of the world, which was the first of Roman ideas, had given the *ton* to all the rest, all their other ideas must necessarily be exaggerated, to accord with that

" Who would not be surprized, in visiting the ruins of Herculaneum, to find eggs in perfect preservation, as well as bread, corn, oil, and wine; and chafing-dishes with their coals and cinders?

" The mind is delighted and astonished that any thing so perishable should have escaped during so many ages as have elapsed since the destruction of Herculaneum.

" We feel a pleasure in contemplating a grain of corn which has triumphed over time, and shared in the eternity of the brazen statue

" But nothing perhaps can appear more astonishing than the burnt manuscripts, which preserve, in that state, the ideas intrusted to them The fire stopt at them, and left just as much matter as was necessary to their existence But how is it possible to draw them hence, or to restore that connection which has been interrupted by the fire?

" The method has been discovered; but it requires a more than imaginable degree of patience, extreme dexterity, and the labour of many years Each bed of ashes is gradually unrolled, with infinite slowness and precaution, and by degrees, as they unroll it, a sheet of paper, thin as air, follows after, lays hold of it and adheres to it, it thus receives one line and then another, and sometimes, at the end of a month, has got possession of a page

" What care is necessary to prevent all those ashes, when they are stirred, from mingling together, and to preserve the proper places of these symbols of thought, which constitute their whole existence!

" The part of these manuscripts which is preserved, is that which has been burnt the rest, which was not touched by the fire, has perished

" They have succeeded in restoring a Greek manuscript on music The operation, possibly, would have been less tedious but that it depended on the government

" The busts and statues in bronze are for the most part in the best taste, and of the finest workmanship Nothing is comparable, in particular, to a sleeping faun. He is really asleep

" I admired also two young wrestlers; they are quite naked, and going to begin

* " The Chevalier de Non, formerly *Charge des Affaires* of France at Naples, has also made a very valuable collection of antique vases Every body is acquainted with the taste, talents, and knowledge of that lover of the arts "

the conflict; you feel for them, for you forget that they are of bronze. I was tempted to address them in the following ode of M. Rochet.

"Pour des combats plus doux l'Amour forma vos charmes

"For softer combats Love has form'd your charms."

"All the apartments of the cabinet are paved with fragments of Mosaic found in Herculaneum.

"But I must not omit one of the greatest curiosities in this celebrated cabinet. It consists in the fragments of a cement of cinders, which in one of the eruptions of Vesuvius surprized a woman, and totally enveloped her. This cement, compressed and hardened by time around her body, has become a complete mould of it, and in the pieces here preserved we see a perfect impression of the different parts to which it adhered. One represents half of her bosom, which is of exquisite beauty, another a shoulder, a third a portion of her shape, and all concur in revealing to us that this woman was young, that she was tall and well made, and even that she had sleeped in her shift, for some pieces of the linen are still adhering to the ashes."

"I have written these few lines on the summit of Vesuvius, by the light of an eruption.

"They are a sort of medal I have struck, to authenticate my journey, to remind such of my children as may one day come to view the same wonderful conflagration, of this moment of their father's life, and to embellish in their eyes, with this reflection, so magnificent a picture.

"On my arrival about six in the evening at Resina, a little village beyond Portici, I left the carriage that had brought me, and mounted on a mule, while three sturdy fellows accompanied me, provided with a number of torches.

"I began by ascending between two fields covered with poplars, mulberry and fig-trees, interwoven with plant and flowering vines, which sometimes support themselves by, and hang suspended from those trees, at others mount up, and lose themselves by their own wisdom in the air.

"As I passed on, the house of Portolese was pointed out to me, whither he retired to forget that men on holy at once so happy and so fatal, to which, at the age of twenty seven, he owed his immortal *Stabat*, and his death.

"After traversing, for an hour, a number of beautiful orchards, I arrived at an immense lava.

"Vesuvius vomited it forth, in an eruption, about sixty years ago.

'All Naples trembled, but after threatening that city for a moment, it stopped its progress.

'Though stopped and extinguished, it has still a menacing and fearful appearance.

"The borders of this lava, like the banks of the Seine, are clad with turf and flowers, and shaded here and there with young shrubs, which are constantly bedewed, if I may so say, and nourished by fertile ashes.

"After pursuing for some time a very rugged path, I found myself on frightful rocks, in the middle of moving cinders.

"There the earth is no longer trodden by the feet of animals, but those of men, who has discovered almost all the boundaries of Nature, and often overstepped them, still venture further.

"I was obliged to climb with the utmost difficulty through heaps of ashes, which crumbled beneath my feet.

"I panted a moment to look around.

"Before me, the shades of the night and clouds thickening with the smoke of the volcano, were floating around the mountain, behind me the sun sinking beyond the hills was illuminating with his expiring rays, the coast of Paulippo, Naples, and the sea, whilst the moon was rising over the island of Capreæ, to the left I beheld at the same instant the waves of the sea sparkling with the reflection of the sun, the moon, and Mount Vesuvius. How glorious a picture!

"After contemplating this object by day and that splendour, this horrible, strange, and sublime one, in which face of Nature so gay, animated and teeming, the empire of death and that of life, I threw myself amongst the clouds, and continued to ascend. At length I reached the Crater.

"This mountain that volcano which has been burning for so many ages, which has overwhelmed so many cities, which has consumed nations, which every hour menaces that vast country, and that luxurious Naples, where at this moment they are singing, dancing, and laughing, and not so much as thinking of its ravages. What a light flames around this Crater! What a burning furnace in the middle! But the horrible abyss thunders, and already, with a tremendous crash, vomits into the air, through a thick

cloud

cloud of cinders, an immenſe ſheet of fire Millions of ſparks and thouſands of ſtones which are diſtinguiſhed by the blackneſs of their colour, hiſs with the rapidity of their explofion, fall, and return back into the rumbling gulph, or roll upon the mountain There is one juſt fallen only a hundred paces from me On a ſudden the abyſs cloſes, and then, as ſuddenly, again opening its yawning mouth, vomits forth a horrid fiery torrent, in the mean while, the lava riſes to the edges of the Crater, it falls, it boils, runs over, and plows up, in long ſtreams of fire, the black ſides of the mountain

"I was really in ecſtaſy while viewing at once this deſert! this height! this night, and the volcano actually burning before my eyes

"I could have wiſhed to paſs the night beſide theſe fires, and ſee the ſun, at his return, extinguiſh them with the ſplendor of his dazzling rays

"But the wind, which blew with impetuoſity, had already frozen me, and I deſcended with regret It coſt ſome pains to take the laſt look at ſuch a ſcene!

"Adieu, Veſuvius! Adieu, thou lava, and ye flames which illuminate and crown the profound abyſs! Adieu, thou mountain, at once ſo formidable and ſo little dreaded! If thou art one day to drown beneath thy aſhes theſe caſtles, thoſe villages, and yonder city, let it not at leaſt be at the moment when my children ſhall be there

"My guides had lighted their torches, I deſcended, or rather rolled, ſinking half-leg deep in aſhes I rolled ſo faſt (for it is impoſſible to do otherwiſe) that I only employed half an hour in coming down a ſpace which had coſt me three hours in climbing One of my ſhoes, torn into a thouſand pieces, fell off when I was half way the other I was obliged to leave at the place where I had quitted the mules

"In deſcending, I met with ſome Engliſhmen who were going up to the Crater we ſtopped and talked of Veſuvius and for a moment interrupted by the light of our torches, the night which extended over that river of lava, and diſturbed with our voices the deep ſilence which reigned all around

"We bid each other adieu, I purſued my way, and at length arrived, greatly fatigued, at Portici I inſtantly lay down, and had a moſt profound ſleep

"But it was in the morning I awoke with the ſummit of Veſuvius, its crater, its conflagration, and its lava preſent to my imagination My ſoul ſtill ſhuddered with all the emotions it had experienced the night before.

"The eruption of Veſuvius is one of thoſe ſpectacles, that neither the pencil nor language ever can deſcribe, and which Nature ſeems to have reſerved only for the admiration of man, like the riſing of the ſun, and the immenſity of the ocean."

The Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton, with Engravings, and an Appendix containing Letters to the Hon Daines Barrington, and Thomas Pennant, Eſquire By the Rev Gilbert White, A M 4to 11 11s boards White and Son

(*Concluded from Page 28*)

WHAT has been well ſaid of the Naturaliſts, that they are moſt valuable who have confined themſelves to a ſingle ſubject, *more uſeful firſt*, holds equally true when applied to the writers on antiquity By grappling at an extent of country too wide for the accurate inſpection of one man, many have been obliged to ſwell their volumes with churchyard anecdotes, and unintereſting extracts from the deeds of eſtates If we were to extend this remark to local poetry, the celebrity of the *Cooper's Hill* of Denham, and of Pope's *Windſor Foreſt*, when contraſted with the neglected *Poly Olbion* of Drayton, though his other works ſhew that he was by no means devoid of poetical merit, would juſtify it.

Mr White, like Sir John Cullum, has here ſet a laudable example by giving an account of the pariſh where he reſides, in a county which has hitherto lain unattacked, yet, from its ſize and ſituation, capable of furniſhing abundant materials to the hiſtorian, and, would others follow him, we might, at ſome future period, expect to ſee a deſcription of Hampſhire, not compiled merely from memorials of the dead, and regiſters of fleeting property, but conſiſting alſo of obſervations on the various ſoil, the agriculture, and the population, which would afford general and permanent information.

The hiſtory of the Antiquities commence with a learned diſſertation on the genuineneſs of Roman copper coins, medallions,

which were found in a large pond Selborne that became dry P 310 Were there really any *medallions*? We apprehend not

After describing the church, in its present state, and giving a detail of the Vicars, from early times down to modern days, our Author proceeds to the Priory, which had been erroneously inserted by Dugdale, in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, among the *alien* Priories "The Priory of Selborne was founded by *Peter de* "*la Roche*, or *de Rupibus*, one of those "accomplished foreigners who resorted "to the Court of King *John*" P 233 The *Poitevin* adventurer, by his insinuating address, soon became a favourite, and attained the highest offices in the kingdom, both civil and religious On his return to England from the Holy Land, whither he had been driven by a confederacy of the Barons against him, de Rupibus began, in 1232, to build and endow this convent, which, at times, received considerable donations from the mistaken piety of professors of land in the neighbourhood But it appears that the Canons very naturally preferred the conviviality of social life to *chanting direly vigils to the pale cold moon* For by the *Visitatio Notatum de Selebrune*, holden by *William of Wykeham* in person, we find, that one of the irregularities which the prelate reprehends is, that "some of "the Canons are given to wander out of "the precincts of the convent without "leave, and that others ride to their "manors and farms, under pretence of "inspecting the concerns of the society, "when they please, and stay as long as "they please" P 367 It should also seem that they had no dislike to the jollity of a christening, since the bishop enjoins them, for the future, not to stand godfathers

The *Visitatio* displays so highly finished a picture of monastic disorders, that we cannot forbear to insert one or two quotations from this document These religious are forbidden to join any more in public, noisy, tumultuous huntings, "or to keep any hounds, by themselves or by others, openly or by stealth, "within the convent or without" P 368.

How deeply planted in the human mind is the propensity towards foppery in dress, when the solitude and austerities of a cloister were not able to subdue it! The Visitor reprimands the Canons severely for throwing aside their statutable clothing, and wearing publicly fashionable buskins, instead of the boots of the order, and appearing "with fringed "gloves, and silken girdles trimmed with "gold and silver P 371 This gay apparel brings *Rowley's Abbote*, in his *pentle gyrdle*, before our eyes

"His cope was all of Lyncolne clothe so
"fyne,
"With a gold button fasten'd neere his
"chynne,
"His auremete was edged with golden
"twynne,
"And his shoone pyke a loverd's might
"have binne"

Balade of Charitee, v 50.

Though their revenue was fully sufficient to have supported them, had they conformed to the rules of their order, yet to supply their extravagancies, the Prior and Canons misapplied their income, and suffered "notorious dilapidations to take "place among their manerial houses, and "in the walls and inclosures of the con-"vent itself" P 369 At the same time they pawned their relics, plate, holy vestments, and books P 372 To such an height were these abuses carried, that Pope *Martin V* issued a bull to revoke the property which had been alienated from the Priory of Selborne P 379 Beside the dissolute manners of these recluse, they seem to have been possessed with a rooted aversion to the institution itself The original number of fourteen could not be kept up When Wykeham held his visitation they were decreased to eleven, in 1462 they were dwindled to four, at last there wanted no tyrannical *Henry* to dispossess them, for the place was totally deserted At this juncture, the newly-established College of St *Mary Magdalene*, in the University of Oxford, procured from their founder, *William of Waynflete*, an appropriation of the estates, which grant was ratified, in 1486, by Pope *Innocent VIII*

"The site of the Convent (we learn "from this gentleman) is now become "a rough, rugged pasture-field, full of "hillocks and pits, choaked with nettles "and dwarf elde, and trampled by the "feet of the ox and the heifer, P 423 and he says, in the preceding page, that of this venerable structure "nothing re-"mains but a piece of a wall, about ten "feet long, and as many high" This ruin might bear an inscription similar to the following, which the late Lord Rochford caused to be fixed on a remaining wall of a religious house, at St Osyth, in the county of Essex

VETVS.

VETVS HAEC.
QVAM CERNIS MACERIES.
CONSERVATA. EST.
AD AVGVSTINIANI COENOBII.
LIMITES DESIGNANDOS
TV VERO
INTER LOCI HVIVS. AMOENITATES
TVORVM TEMPORVM FELICITATI
GRATVLERIS
ABLEGATA IAM ISTA. SVPERSTITIONE
QVAE
DOMICILIVM TAM SVPERBVM.
SEGNITAE. CONSECRAVIT.
ET
SOCORDIAE

But before we indulge the triumph of the eighteenth century over former ages, on our enfranchisement from monastic establishments, let us pause a moment to consider whether posterity may not, with equal reason, look on an order of men trained to the arts of destruction, to be full as degrading to the dignity of human nature, and as opposite to the true interests of mankind, as the votaries to the cell, which they have succeeded On every principle of sound policy, is a man separated from his fellow-citizens, and maintained in idleness by the labour of the rest of the community, a soldier is a military monk Nor ought we to forget that this land of liberty is still disgraced by prisons where men are immured, tho' not accused of a crime, deprived of every means of supporting themselves or their families, and compelled to live a burthen on the public

However, the dawn of philanthropy now spreading over Europe, allows us to hope that a more enlightened period will enable antiquaries hereafter to survey the ruins of a barrack, or of a gaol for debtors, with the same philosophic complacency that Mr White contemplates the vestiges of the monastery he describes *

The barbarous word *junctorum* occurs in the inventory of the relics, p 384. We believe our author is right in rendering it a *joint*, as we recollect the more classical word *junctura*, in *Bede's Ecclesiastical History*. "Quandam *junctura* "Sancti Laurentii," &c "Una *junctura* digiti Sancti Mauricii *"

Num 15. *Append.*

Among the benefactors to the Priory at Selborne, Sir *Adam Gurdon* and his family stand conspicuous Gurdon was an inhabitant, and an owner of lands, in this parish He is memorable, alike, for his perseverance in opposition to the government of Henry III and for his fidelity to Prince Edward, who vanquished him in personal combat, and received him into his confidence P 341 A lively portrait of the ferocious generosity of feudal manners. Here, indeed, we may with justice congratulate the felicity of our times, when it is no longer in the power of a factious chieftain, or a turbulent prelate, to embroil his country in a civil war.

The Knights Templars, an order remarkable for the rapidity with which it rose to affluence, and for the barbarity with which its members were extirpated, enjoyed large possessions, and a *preceptory*, in Selborne The Chapel of their Manor-house, is still standing

This work is embellished with several romantic views in the village, well engraven, and the elegant manner in which it is printed, does much credit to the publisher.

To conclude, we cannot dismiss this article without strongly recommending it to the notice of the public In the course of our occupation, as reviewers, we have been but too often disappointed by title-pages, which promised more than the performance warranted, here, on the contrary, in the history of an obscure parish, we have been agreeably surprised to meet with a variety of original and general information, in the part relating to Natural History, from what fell under the author's own observation, and in the Antiquities, with valuable extracts from inedited records, the whole conveyed in pleasing language, and frequently enlivened with classical allusion.

A General Description of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compose this vast Empire, that of Tartary, the Isles, and other tributary Countries, &c &c &c Illustrated by a New and Correct Map of China, and other Copper plates Translated from the French of L'Abbe Grosier, 2 vols 8vo. 12s. G G J and J Robinson

(*Continued from Page* 42)

FROM a description of the laws and customs of China relating to the female part of that extraordinary empire, with the substance of which we presented our readers in the Review of January, the Abbé Grosier proceeds to describe the

* The collection at Durham, indeed, was intended to raise admiration as well as devotion, for it was enriched with *griphon's eggs and claws*

education

education of their children, the veſtments and dreſs of both ſexes, the building and furniture of their houſes, their public and private diverſions, and their funeral rites

"Funeral rites," ſays the Abbé, "are conſidered by the Chineſe as the moſt important of all their ceremonies The day of one's death is always very ſplendid in China, and people receive more honour and homage at that period, than ever they did when alive

"A few moments after a perſon has expired, he is dreſſed out in his richeſt attire, and with every badge of his dignity He is then placed in the coffin which has been purchaſed for him, or which he himſelf had provided in his lifetime; for one of the moſt anxious cares that engage the attention of a Chineſe, is to prepare himſelf a coffin, and not to delegate that buſineſs to his ſucceſſors — Thoſe, often, who are not worth above nine or ten piſtoles, employ the greater part of their money for this purpoſe Sometimes the coffin remains twenty years placed in the family, and is conſidered by the head of it as the moſt valuable piece of furniture in his poſſeſſion In caſes of poverty, when all other means fail, the ſon often ſells himſelf, or becomes a ſlave, to procure his father a coffin

"Rich people frequently expend a thouſand crowns to have a coffin of precious wood, ornamented with different colours Thoſe of citizens who are only in eaſy circumſtances, are much leſs expenſive. They are formed of ſtrong planks, ſix inches in thickneſs, and often more, which laſt for many years In order that they may better reſiſt the injuries of time, they are daubed over with pitch and bitumen, and afterwards varniſhed, which prevents the from exhaling any diſagreeable ſmell

"The cuſtom of opening dead bodies is not practiſed in China It would be conſidered there as an act of cruelty, worthy of puniſhment, to ſeparate the heart and entrails from the body, in order to inter them apart The Chineſe would be no leſs ſhocked and offended, to ſee, as in Europe, the bones of people deceaſed, heaped one upon another A Chineſe is sure of being always buried entire, unleſs he has loſt ſome of his limbs by accident Their manner of interment is generally as follows They firſt ſprinkle, in the bottom of the coffin, a ſmall quantity of lime, they then lay the body in it, taking care to place its head on a pillow, and to add a great deal of cotton, in order that it may remain more ſteady, and be prevented from ſhaking They uſe cotton, likewiſe, with ſome other means, to preſerve the body in the ſame poſition in which it is firſt placed The lime and the cotton ſerve alſo to receive the moiſture which may iſſue from it

"In this manner the body remains expoſed ſeven days, but theſe may be reduced to three, if any ſubſtantial reaſon renders it neceſſary During this interval, all the relations and friends, who are purpoſely invited, come and pay their reſpects to the deceaſed The neareſt relations even remain in the houſe The coffin is expoſed in the hall of ceremony, which is then hung with white, but ſome pieces of black, or violet coloured ſilk, are here and there interlaced, as well as ſome other ornaments of mourning Before the coffin is placed a table, upon which ſtands the image of the deceaſed, or a carved ornament inſcribed with his name Theſe are always accompanied with flowers, perfumes, and lighted wax candles

"It is cuſtomary for thoſe who enter the hall, to ſalute the coffin, in the ſame manner as if the perſon it contains were ſtill in life They proſtrate themſelves before the table, and knock their foreheads ſeveral times againſt the earth, they afterwards place upon the table ſome perfumes and wax candles, which they have taken care to provide for that purpoſe The intimate friends of the deceaſed, or thoſe who are ſuppoſed to have been ſo, accompany their ceremonies with frequent ſighs, and other marks of ſorrow, either real or pretended.

"The ſalutation which they have made to the body of the deceaſed, is returned by the eldeſt ſon, accompanied by his brothers The latter come forth from behind a curtain, which hangs on one ſide of the coffin, but they do not walk, they creep on the ground, and drag themſelves along, until they reach the ſpot where thoſe ſtand whom they are going to ſalute After which, without riſing up, they return in the ſame manner to their former ſituation The ſame curtain conceals alſo the women, who every now and then ſend forth diſmal and mournful cries

"Thoſe who come to pay their reſpects in this manner to the dead, are afterwards conducted into another apartment, where they are treated with tea, and ſometimes with dried fruits and ſweetmeats A diſtant relation, or ſome intimate friend of the family, is deputed on ſuch occaſion

ſaſon to be maſter of the ceremonies, he introduces the viſitors, and in like manner accompanies them to the door when they are about to depart.

"Thoſe who live in the neighbourhood of the place go in perſon to pay their reſpects to the deceaſed, but thoſe who are indiſpoſed, or whoſe habitations are at too great a diſtance, ſend a note of excuſe, which is entruſted to the care of a domeſtic. All theſe viſits are afterwards returned by the eldeſt ſon of the deceaſed, but complimentary billets are generally ſubſtituted for real viſits. The cuſtom is not to be at home when he calls.

"The relations and friends of the deceaſed are again informed of the day fixed for performing the funeral rites. Few of them ever fail to attend, according to invitation.

"The proceſſion commences by a troop of men, who march ſingle file, carrying different figures, made of paſte board, ſome of which repreſent ſlaves, others lions, tigers, horſes, &c. Other troops follow, who walk in two files; ſome of theſe carry ſtandards, ſome flags, or cenſers filled with perfumes, while others play plaintive and melancholy airs, on different muſical inſtruments. We find that muſic has been always uſed at the funeral ceremonies of every ancient nation. Theſe muſicians immediately precede the coffin, which is covered with a canopy in form of a dome, and entirely compoſed of yellow coloured ſilk; its four corners are ornamented with the like number of tufts, made of white ſilk, very neatly embroidered, and covered at the top with net work. The coffin is placed upon the bottom of this machine, and is carried by ſixty four men. The eldeſt ſon, clothed in a coarſe ſack, having his body bent and leaning on a ſtaff, follows next the coffin, and behind him his brothers and nephews, but neither the one nor the other are dreſſed in cypreſs.

"Next come the relations and friends, all clad in mourning, and followed by a great number of chairs, covered with ſhining ſtuff, which contain the wives and female ſlaves of the deceaſed. Theſe ſhew plentiful marks of ſorrow, and make the air reſound with their cries, but in general the lamentations of the Chineſe, in ſuch ceremonies, are ſo methodical, ſtate of mind as one, that a European would be induced to aſcribe them rather to the effects of cuſtom and art, than to the natural emotions of a mind agitated and oppreſſed with grief.

"When they arrive at the burying-place, the coffin is depoſited in a tomb appropriated for it, not far from which there are tables arranged in different halls. Theſe tables have been expreſsly prepared for the purpoſe of giving a repaſt to the aſſiſtants, which is ſerved up, after the ceremony, with the greateſt ſplendour.

"This repaſt is ſometimes followed by freſh marks of homage rendered to the corpſe; but theſe are often changed into thanks returned to the eldeſt ſon, who anſwers only by ſigns. But if the deceaſed was a grandee of the empire, a certain number of his relations never leave the tomb for one or two months. There they reſide, in apartments which have been previouſly prepared for them, and they renew the marks of their grief and ſorrow every day, together with the children of the deceaſed.

"The magnificence of theſe funeral ceremonies is augmented, in proportion to the dignity and riches of the deceaſed. In the proceſſion which attended the corpſe of the eldeſt brother of the Emperor *Kang hi*, there were more than ſeven thouſand people, all of whom had particular offices aſſigned them relating to the ceremony.

"Burying-places in China are always ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from a city or town, and generally upon ſome eminence. It is uſual to plant pines and cypreſſes around them. We find that this cuſtom has exiſted at the ſame period in different nations who never had the leaſt communication one with another. The form of the Chineſe tombs is various, according to the different provinces, and according to the ſituation of thoſe for whom they are intended. The poor are contented with placing the coffin under a ſhade, covered with a root of thatch; others enclоſe it in a ſmall building of bricks, in the form of a tomb. Thoſe of people in affluence are in the figure of a horſe-ſhoe, well whitened, and finiſhed with great taſte. But thoſe of the mandarins, and great people, are much more ſumptuous and elegant. A vault is firſt conſtructed, in which the coffin is ſhut up, over this vault is raiſed a pyramid of earth, well beat together, about twelve feet in height and ten in diameter. A layer of lime and ſand laid over the earth, makes a kind of plaiſter, which renders the whole very durable and ſolid. Various kinds of trees are planted around the tomb, in regular order. A large and long

table of white marble, well polished, is placed before it, upon the centre of which are to be seen a censer, accompanied by two vases, and the same number of candlesticks, of exquisite workmanship But this is not all a great number of figures, representing officers, eunuchs, soldiers, saddled horses, camels, lions, tortoises, &c. are ranged round the tomb in different rows, and *F Du Halde* assures us, that the whole produces a very striking effect It appears, at least, more calculated to make a deep impression upon the multitude, than the costly decorations of our funeral monuments in Europe

"Some of the Chinese have carried their filial attachment so far, as to preserve in their houses, for three or four years, the bodies of their deceased fathers *Mourning continues in China three years*, and during that long interval they abstain from the use of flesh and wine, they can assist at no entertainment of ceremony, nor can they frequent any public assembly. When they have occasion to go abroad, which is even not permitted them at first, the chair in which they are carried is commonly covered with a white cloth These are general rules for every Chinese who is in mourning, but those who preserve the bodies of their fathers in their houses for several years, impose on themselves a great many other duties they use no other seat, during the day but a stool, covered with white serge, and no other bed but a plain mat, made of reeds, which is placed near the coffin

"When a Chinese dies in a province in which he was not born, his children have a right to transport the body to the burying-place of their ancestors. This right has been even converted into an indispensable duty. A son who should be wanting in this respect, would be disgraced in his family, and his name would never be placed in the hall of ancestors—a place reserved to honour their memory, of which we shall speak hereafter Besides this, the coffin cannot be carried through any town, it must be conveyed round part of its circumference, in order to regain the direct road Permission from the Emperor sometimes abridges these difficulties, but it is forbidden, in any case whatever, to inter a person lately dead in the grave of another, unless it has entirely lost its former figure

"With regard to the hall of ancestors, it is a vast building, considered as common to all the branches of the same family, and destined for the following purposes All these branches repair thither at a certain season of the year Sometimes they amount to seven or eight thousand persons, whose fortune, dignity and rank in society are all very different, but there no distinction is known The man of letters, the mechanic, the mandarin, the labourer, are all on a level in these assemblies age alone regulates precedency The oldest always takes place of all the rest, even although he may be the poorest in company

"The distinguishing ornament of this hall is a long table set against the wall, upon which is generally seen the image of one of their ancestors, who has filled some office of distinction in the empire, with honour to himself, or who has been rendered illustrious by his talents and virtues Sometimes it contains only the *names of men, women, and children* belonging to the family, inscribed upon tablets, together with their age, the day of their death, and the dignities they enjoyed at that period. these tablets are ranged in two rows, upon steps, and are only about a foot high each

"It is in spring that these relations assemble in this hall They sometimes repair thither in autumn also, but a strict observance of this custom is not always necessary The only privilege allowed to the richest on these two occasions, is to prepare an entertainment, and to treat the whole family at their own expences We must observe, that the entertainment appears to have been prepared for their ancestors only, and that they first pay respect to their memory, for they never permit themselves to touch a bit of any thing, until an offering has been made to them

"The honour rendered to ancestors in this hall, which is consecrated to them, does not free the Chinese from the obligation they are under of visiting their real burying place once or twice a year It is generally in the month of April that they discharge this duty They begin by plucking up the weeds and bushes that surround the sepulchre, after which they renew those ordinary marks of respect, affection and grief, which were shewn at the funeral, and conclude by placing wine and provisions upon the tomb, which serve to dine their assistants

"Such are the marks of honour which the Chinese pay to their deceased relations, and which they constantly renew in memory of them These at first were, perhaps, the simple dictates of nature, supported by custom, but at present they are established into a Law, which cannot be broken

broken with impunity *Confucius* ſaid, *Render to the dead the ſame duty you repay as if they were ſtill preſent and alive* This is only in advice, but the counſels of *Confucius* have in China become precept

"It may, perhaps, be ſuperfluous to obſerve, that ſimilies, where the very poor have no ſtall to honour the manes of their anceſtors. They are [illegible] the names of their nearest relations, who have departed this life, in the most conſpicuous part of their houſes. We are not ſeeking for the manners and cuſtoms of a nation among the poorer ſort of people; they can neither ſet an example themſelves, nor imitate that of others.

(*To be continued.*)

Mount Pelham A Novel By the Author of Roſa de Montmorien &c. 12mo 2 Vols 5s

THIS Novel is evidently the production of a female pen, and it poſſeſſes, in an eminent degree, the artleſs and ſimple elegance characteriſtic of the ſex The ſtory is deeply affecting, but it does not abound with that variety of *incident* which is conſtituted by the vitiated taſte of the preſent day as the *ſine qua non* of this ſpecies of writing The ſtyle in general is eaſy and harmonious, and thoſe meretricious ornaments of which female writers are too often ambitious, are judiciouſly avoided The moſt endeavours to mediate a diſtinction between that affection which is the offſpring of ſenſibility and reaſon, and that deluſive and perverſe bias of inclination which is nurtured only by fancy, and independent of the heart and we agree with the fair Authoreſs, that thoſe who rationally hope to taſte the domeſtic ſweets of conjugal bliſs, ſhould learn early to make this firſt diſcrimination We think, however, that there is a degree of inconſiſtency in the conduct of *Tracy Pelham*, for with the manly mind he is made to poſſeſs, the ſuſpicion he entertains of his wife's partiality to *Sir Alfred*, will ſcarcely warrant his ſudden dereliction of a woman of whoſe virtue he was ſo well convinced.

The Ramble of Philo, and his Man Sturdy A Novel. 12mo. 2 Vols 5s

THE King of Ithaca is ſaid to have acquired his exemplary wiſdom becauſe *mores multorum et hominum vidit*, and upon this idea, the Author of the preſent novel has ſent his hero to *ſee the world* PHILO, the ſon of a country gentleman, finds himſelf upon the death of his parents poſſeſſed of a good heart and five hundred pounds a year, but altogether incapable of managing it, from his ignorance of the *ways of men* To reſcue himſelf from this painful ſituation, he determines to make a *grand tour* to the villages within a certain diſtance of his own houſe, and ſelects an honeſt and athletic countryman of the name of STURDY, as the companion of his travels They meet with a number of adventures, and make many moral reflections, but neither the morality nor the humour of this work poſſeſs any great novelty or ingenuity. The plan of it, however, brings to our recollection the very excellent production called "*Barnabæ Itinerarium*;" and we conceive that on the hero's return to the ſeat of his anceſtors, if any kind friend had required an account of his journey, he would have been obliged to anſwer as *Fauſtus* did to *Mirtel* —

MIRTEL.

Fauſte FAUSTULE reduſti,
Narra (precor) quo veniſti;
Villos, vicos viſitaſti,
Cœlus, ſitus peragraſti;
Certe ſcis ab Aquilone
Multum mali, parvum boni

FAUSTUL.

Ille ego ſum qui quondam
Crines, mores, veſtes nondum
Sunt mutatæ, nam receſſi,
Calceamentis quatis diceſſi, &c. &c.

Maria Cecilia or, Life and Adventures of the Daughter of Achmet III. Emperor of the Turks Tranſlated from the French 12mo. 2 Vols. 5s

IF Language be the DRESS of thought, as moſt unqueſtionably it is, every TRANSLATOR may be conſidered as acting in the capacity of a TAYLOR to the work which he tranſlates, but it happens in the literary world with *books*, as it does in real life with *men*, that they are frequently caſt in a ſhape, or rather figure, ſo extremely unkward and out of all proportion, that THE TAYLOR in the one caſe

another TRANSLATOR in the other, are equally at a loss how to *cut* or *contrive* a dress by which their respective subjects can be, in any fashion, adorned. Of this deformed character is the history of MARIA CECILIA, the unfortunate daughter of Achmet the Third, and the ingenious Translator of her Life and Adventures has discovered so much judgment and dexterity in *Literary Taylorism*, by his endeavour, though unsuccessful, to expose beauties, and conceal defects, that it is only lamentable he should have employed his talents upon so unprofitable an object. It is well known that Truth, in whatever garb she may appear, conveys a secret and almost irresistible charm to every mind, and her name is therefore boldly attempted to be called in upon the present emergency, for the *pretended Editor* of the original work undertakes to warrant, from "*the most authentic papers*," that the *substance* of this History is real and genuine. It seldom becomes necessary, however, to assert the positive existence of facts, except from the general complexion there is reason to apprehend that they would otherwise be deemed fictitious; and every man who reads these volumes will perceive the necessity of this assertion, from the internal evidence he will feel that much more than '*three grains of allowance*' in them must be fictitious. The commencement of their Adventures excited great expectation of future entertainment, but their progress is carried slowly and uninterestingly along, until the conclusion suddenly proves abortive. In short, to use the apothegm of Dr. Johnson, the whole work seems to afford "*little more than a renovation of hope, or a momentary cessation of disappointments*."

The Ill Effects of a Rash Vow. In a Series of Letters. 2 vols. 12mo. 5s.

THAT a *rash vow* is pregnant with *ill effects* will prove destructive to the *happiness* of the reader who shall peruse, is the probable fatality of the English language, if the Editor's intentions are as highly laudable in the novelist, as a perception of useful morals, to avoid the many quicksands which abound, but, in the present case, he *errs* with the author of these volumes in his *choice* of a subject, and by no means likely to attain their *end*. Not one part of the work appears capable of drawing the attention of the mind, or of making a lasting impression on the heart. Incidents are collected uninteresting, and frequently obscure, and from its unmeaning jargon, the language incorrect, the sentiments vapid, and the characters lifeless, it forms the indeed most pregnant proof that the *effects* it may produce are *ill effects*, and, perhaps, if the natural dissolution of such a character be considered, it will not seem extraordinary, that the dregs of a *rash vow* and a *rash writer* should be exhibited conjunctively in the same type.

The Two Parents; or, the Infancy of Life. Designed to recommend the Practice of Virtue to Mankind, and all other living Creatures, in the religious Observance of the Fourth Day. By Mrs. Trimmer. 12mo. London.

THIS exemplary tale is not much calculated to please the *mere reader*, yet the moral precepts it inculcates will be cordially admired by every *sensible* reader. What possibly can be learned from the results of twenty novels—novels, I fear, of the *freest kind*? Mrs. Trimmer is evidently a humble writer, and derives many things from the common source, her understanding; the excellence is to shew the *whole* and *all* of a thing, and the *whole* part of human life where we can expect to be happy or miserable. Highly as we respect her skill, however, we must say, that in sometimes discovers too much of that fault of *particularism*, which, next to an Epic writer, is the great curse of every species of *Christian writing*, and—what is worse—*Conversation with girls*.

* "*Dear girl!*"—Why "*girl*?"—Would it not have been more consonant to our sentiments, good Lady, had the expression been "*woman*?"—But let us not wrangle about a word, especially when we know, that from the pen of that woman nothing can ever flow but what is both *dignified* and *calculated* to promote the welfare of society.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

TUESDAY, Feb 24

THE order of the day being read for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the further consideration of the Bill intitled 'An Act to provide for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and for the Administration of the Royal Authority during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness,'

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and said the account of the progress that his Majesty made towards recovery continued to be so favourable from day to day, that he presumed the same reasons that before actuated their Lordships, and induced them to adjourn last Tuesday, would prevail for a further delay, and incline them to adjourn for a few days longer. He should therefore move to adjourn till Monday next.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he should be happy to hear what were the present appearances of his Majesty's health, and if his Majesty should continue in the same progressive state of amendment, though not able to take upon himself the actual business of the legislation, what steps would be to be pursued after the period of adjournment proposed, and whether another examination of his Majesty's Physicians would take place.

The Lord Chancellor said, that during the late interviews that his Majesty had commanded him to have with him, he had found the posture of his Majesty's mind to be clear and distinct, so much so, that he perceived to be perfectly capable of conversing on any subject that might be proposed to him. Whatever steps might be proposed, it ought, he should conceive, to be grounded on a view of his Majesty's health, as near to the moment of the proceeding as possible, and therefore it was impossible for him at that time to anticipate the measure, or say what it might be.—The House adjourned to

MONDAY, March 2

Lord Dudley Ward took the oaths and his seat.

The Duke of Leinster took the oaths and his seat as Viscount Leinster.

The order of the day being read for the House going into a Committee on the Regency Bill,

The Lord Chancellor rose, and said, the accounts of his Majesty's health being every day more and more favourable, he should content himself with reminding their Lordships, that the several adjournments had been proposed on the principle of bringing the pressure of public affairs as gradually as possible under his Majesty's views, and therefore on the same principle he should move, "That the order of the day be adjourned to Thursday next."

This motion being agreed to *nem. dis.* their Lordships at five o'clock adjourned to

THURSDAY, March 5

The order of the day being read for their Lordships going into a Committee on the further consideration of the Regency Bill,

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack, and informed their Lordships, that since their last adjournment his Majesty had found his health so far re-established and confirmed, that he had expected his intention of signifying on Tuesday next, to his Parliament, what business was necessary, to be taken into consideration, he should therefore move that Lordships do adjourn to Tuesday next. Ordered *nem. con.*

TUESDAY, March 10

In consequence of a message from their Lordships to the Commons, desiring their attendance, the Speaker and a considerable number of the Members attended in this House, to hear his Majesty's Commission read. The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the two Secretaries of State, &c.

The Lord Chancellor addressed the Lords and Commons to the following effect, viz. "That his Majesty, not thinking fit to be present this day, in his Royal Person, had been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal, authorizing and commanding the Commissioners who were before appointed to hold this Parliament, to open and declare certain further causes for holding the same."

The Commission was then read; after which his Lordship delivered the following Message from his Majesty

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"In obedience to his Majesty's commands, and by virtue of both Commissions already mentioned to you (one of which has now been read), we proceed to lay before you such further matters as his Majesty has judged proper to be communicated to his Parliament.

"His Majesty being, by the blessing of Providence, happily recovered from the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted, and being enabled to attend to the public

affairs of his kingdoms, has commanded us to convey to you his warmeſt acknowledgments for the additional proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to his perſon, and of your zealous concern for the honour and intereſts of his Crown, and the ſecurity and good government of his dominions.

"The interruption which has neceſſarily been occaſioned to the public buſineſs will, his Majeſty doubts not, afford you an additional inducement to apply yourſelves, with as little delay as poſſible, to the different objects of national concern which require your attention.

"His Majeſty has likewiſe ordered us to acquaint you that, ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, he has concluded a Treaty of Defenſive Alliance with his good Brother the King of Pruſſia, copies of which will be laid before you: that his Majeſty's endeavours were employed, during the laſt ſummer, in conjunction with his allies, in order to prevent, as much as poſſible, the extenſion of hoſtilities in the North, and to manifeſt his deſire of effecting a general pacification: but no opportunity will be neglected on his part, to promote this ſalutary object; and that he has, in the mean time, the ſatisfaction of receiving, from all foreign Courts, continued aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſitions to this country.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

"We are commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint you that the eſtimates for the current year will forthwith be laid before you; and that he is perſuaded of your readineſs to make the neceſſary proviſions for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"We have it particularly in charge from his Majeſty to aſſure you, that you cannot ſo effectually meet the moſt earneſt wiſh of his Majeſty's heart, as by perſevering in your uniform exertions for the public welfare, and by improving every occaſion to promote the proſperity of his faithful people, from whom his Majeſty has received ſuch repeated and affecting marks of invariable zeal, loyalty, and attachment, and whoſe happineſs he muſt ever conſider as inſeparable from his own."

After the Commons had retired, a motion was made for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, congratulating him on his happy recovery, and thanking him for his gracious communication, was made by

The Earl of Cheſterfield, who expreſſed his high ſatisfaction at the fortunate circumſtance which had reſtored the Houſe to meet this day. The reſtoration of his Majeſty's health deſerved to be conſidered as a great national bleſſing; and he truſted that the feelings of the people at large coincided with his own on this joyful occaſion. He made ſome remarks on the preſent reign, of which he ſpoke in terms of great encomium. He then adverted to the late proceedings of Parliament, and gave it as his opinion, that the meaſures which had been propoſed towards the ſupply of the defect in the executive government, were the moſt wiſe and conſtitutional that could have been adopted. His Lordſhip concluded his ſpeech with obſerving, that he conſidered the opportunity of moving this addreſs to a Monarch who was juſt reſtored to his people, as the higheſt honour that he could enjoy.

Lord Cathcart was happy in ſeconding the noble Lord's motion. It was beyond his power to deſcribe the emotions of joy which he himſelf, and (he doubted not) every individual who heard him, felt on this occaſion. Their gratitude to the Divine Being for the mercy he had thus extended to the nation, would alſo keep pace with their joy. To make a proper eſtimate of their joy and gratitude the noble Lords muſt reflect on the ſorrow they had felt at the firſt rumour of his Majeſty's illneſs, as well as on the dangers and difficulties in which we ſtood involved.—He then made ſome remarks on the conduct of the Miniſtry, which, he ſaid, in a critical point, had reſcued the nation almoſt from the jaws of a tempeſtuous ſea.

Earl Stanhope ſeconded the motion, and ſaid, that while he acknowledged, in common with every perſon in the nation, the goodneſs of the Omnipotent in reſtoring his Majeſty, a doubt roſe in his mind with reſpect to the parliamentary proceedings now ſubſiſting. The two Houſes had unanimouſly adopted a reſolution, that the King was incapacitated, by infirmity, from executing the duties of his function, and they had claimed a right of ſupplying the defect thus pronounced, and had proceeded to make proviſion accordingly. A bill was now in progreſs through the Houſe, in which was a clauſe, preſcribing the manner in which his Majeſty was to reſume the reins of government. The Queen and her Council were to decide when his Majeſty ſhould be capable of reſuming his government. Now the two Houſes having firſt, by the examination of Phyſicians, aſcertained the fact that the King was incapable, and having, by a clauſe in the Bill, declared their ſenſe as to the manner in which the nation ſhould be ſatisfied of the King's reſtored powers, he wiſhed to know whether the preſent meaſure was ſtrictly parliamentary? He ſpoke only for the ſake of order. He had no heſitation in giving full confidence as to the fact of his Majeſty's reſtored

reſtored health, but it was eſſential that they ſhould act ſtrictly in conſonance to order. If the King could declare himſelf well, and of himſelf reſume the reins of government, why introduce the clauſe into the Bill, by which the Queen and her Council muſt previouſly declare his capacity? If that clauſe was right, ſurely the preſent meaſure was wrong. He urged the Houſe to avoid raſhneſs and precipitation; and he wiſhed the preſent motion might be deferred only for ſufficient time to enable the Houſe to do away the reſolution that ſtood on their Journals.

The Lord Chan[illegible] expreſſed his aſtoniſhment that any noble Lord ſhould have ſuggeſted a doubt of the propriety of the meaſure. As to the clauſe introduced into the Bill which was in its progreſs through the Houſe, the noble Lord was miſtaken as to the principle on which it was founded, and alſo as to the tendency. In the firſt place, ſurely no declaration of the two Houſes on occaſion of the King's illneſs could take from him the right of governing, nor could any clauſe in ſuch Bill interrupt his exerciſe of his powers on the reſtoration of his health. Neither was the ſuſpenſion, for the Bill itſelf was a Bill, at the inſtance of which he wiſhed to bury in everlaſting oblivion) founded on the abdication of the Miniſters. The abdication is founded on the fact of the King's ill[illegible] —a fact of which Parliament had the beſt teſtimony, namely, that the King never met the Parliament nor iſſued any Commiſſion for the duty to be executed by others, as had been done on that day. It was his peculiar duty from his ſituation, to take the beſt meaſures on the ſubject; and he never could conſent to adjourn, after the laſt proceeding, that no Commiſſion had been iſſued, the two Houſes ſtood by, look upon themſelves the taſk of providing for the emergency then, in framing a temporary Government, they introduced the clauſe alluded to by the noble Lord, as they thought it right, that the perſons were to have the Government entruſted to them, might have deſinitely determined that there might be no doubt upon the ſubject which his Majeſty was to reſume the reins of Government on his reſtoration to health. He thought the noble Earl would not perſiſt in the motion when he ſhould have more accurately conſidered the ſubject.

Earl Stanhope denied that he had made any motion, or that he intended to make any. He had only ſuggeſted doubts that ſtruck him on the ſubject.

The queſtion was then put on Lord Cheſterfield's motion, and the addreſs was agreed to nem. con.

The Lords with white wands were deſired to wait on his Majeſty to know what time his Houſe ſhould attend ſuch gracious Speech.

Lord Mansfield moved a congratulatory addreſs to the Queen, on the recovery of her Royal conſort, which was readily agreed to.

The Regency Bill was then ordered, on the motion of Lord Hawkeſbury, to be for ever ſuperſeded and rejected.

At a quarter before ſix their Lordſhips adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Earl of Salisbury reported to the Houſe his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of Tueſday laſt. The addreſs and anſwer were ordered to be printed, which are as follow:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your Throne, and return our moſt humble thanks for the gracious Speech which your Majeſty has commanded to be made to both Houſes of Parliament.

"We moſt ſincerely congratulate your Majeſty on your happy recovery from your late indiſpoſition, and upon your being again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your kingdoms, and to exerciſe perſonally your Royal Authority.

"We acknowledge, with all poſſible thankfulneſs, the goodneſs of Almighty God, in vouchſafing to the prayers of a loyal, affectionate and afflicted people, and in reſtoring your Majeſty to the wiſhes of your faithful ſubjects, and we moſt earneſtly hope that the bleſſing of your Majeſty's juſt and benign Government may long be continued to us.

"We humbly offer to your Majeſty our moſt ſincere proteſtations of gratitude for your gracious acceptance of our beſt endeavours to prove our zeal, as well as our affectionate attachment to your perſon, and our anxious concern for the honour and intereſts of your Crown, and the ſecurity and good government of your dominions.

"Your Majeſty may be aſſured that we will with all poſſible application addreſs ourſelves to the conſideration of the different objects of national concern which have come before our attention.

"We muſt humbly thank your Majeſty for the order which you have been graciouſly pleaſed to give for laying before this Houſe a copy of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance which your Majeſty has concluded with the King of Pruſſia.

"We are ſenſible that your Majeſty's endeavours, in conjunction with your Allies, to prevent as much as poſſible the extenſion of hoſtilities in the North of Europe, and to contribute to the reſtoration of general tranquility

quility

[illegible], are the natural result of your Majesty's known wisdom and humanity; and we have a full reliance on the continuance of your exertions towards promoting so salutary an object

"We hear with satisfaction that your Majesty continues to receive from all foreign Courts the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country

"We are conscious, Sir, that we ensure to ourselves the approbation of your Majesty, when we attend to the public welfare, and to the advancement of the prosperity of your people, whose zeal, loyalty, and attachment to your Majesty, are the natural and spontaneous effects of their uniform experience of your Majesty's virtues, and of the constant blessings derived from your mild and auspicious government"

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

"*My Lords*,

"This very dutiful and affectionate address calls forth my warmest thanks; the "sentiments expressed in it have so universally prevailed among my loving subjects, that they must, if possible, increase "my solicitude for the prosperity and happiness of this, my native country

The Queen's answer to Lord Aylesbury was to the following effect

"That her Majesty was sensible of the "great confidence which the Parliament had "placed in her hands"

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb 16

RECEIVED a petition from Cheshire, and another from Lancashire, against the County Election Bill

A message was received from the Lords, that they would proceed to the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq on Monday the 6th day of April

TUESDAY, Feb 23.

A petition was presented in favour of Lord Hood, against the return of Lord John Townshend for Westminster, which petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 6th day of March

A petition was presented from Liverpool against the County Election Bill.—Adjourned to

FRIDAY, Feb 20

Accounts of the expences already incurred in consequence of the County Election Bill, and the probable future expence, amounting to 35,000l. were presented to the House, pursuant to an order issued a few days ago

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, without a single word by way of preface, moved that this House do adjourn to Tuesday next.

Mr Vyner rose, and expressed his surprise that the Right Hon Gentleman had not assigned some reason for the motion he had just made He wished that gentleman to inform him whether there was good authority for the hope now entertained of his Majesty's speedy restoration to perfect health.

The Minister not thinking proper to answer Mr Vyner's interrogatory,

The question of adjournment was again put, and agreed to by the House.

TUESDAY, Feb 24.

This being the day appointed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Colchester petitions, and the Speaker at four o'clock not being able to count more than 84 Members, they adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, Feb 25

The Speaker was not more successful this day than he was yesterday, and a little before four o'clock, finding that there were not 100 Members assembled, without which number he could not proceed to a ballot, he adjourned the House to

THURSDAY, Feb 26

One hundred Members being assembled, they proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of Mr Tierney's petition on the Colchester election

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a Representative to serve in Parliament for the city of Worcester, in the room of the Hon William Ward, now Viscount Dudley and Ward

Mr Addington moved to discharge the order of the day standing for Friday the 6th of March, for balloting a Committee to examine the merits of Lord Hood's petition against the Westminster election, for the purpose of moving to have the Committee appointed on Friday the 3d day of April next.

Mr Bouverie wished the Hon Gentleman would assign some reason for this motion

Mr Addington said the two gentlemen interested, for their mutual convenience, agreed to the motion of postponing the Committee, which would also be convenient to the House, as it would not interrupt the public business, which necessarily must be brought forward before that period.

The question being then put, the first order was discharged, and the 3d of April appointed for the House balloting a Committee.

The

The Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible] no public buſineſs was before the Houſe, it could be attended with no inconvenience to adjourn to Monday; he therefore moved, "that this Houſe, at its riſing, do adjourn to Monday next."

This motion was agreed to without any obſervation

MONDAY, March 2.

Richard Ford, Eſq took the oaths and his ſeat for Eaſt Grinſtead

Mr Barnard was ſworn and took his ſeat for Aylesbury

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the late interruption of public buſineſs, as they well knew, had been occaſioned by his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, but would now be removed by the happy circumſtance of his Majeſty's recovery. In order, therefore, to allow as much time to confirm that recovery as the ſtate of public affairs would admit, he meant to propoſe a ſhort adjournment, to which he hoped there would be no objection, and therefore, with leave of the Houſe, would move, That, at their riſing, the Houſe do adjourn to Thurſday next

This motion was agreed to *nem con* and the Houſe adjourned

THURSDAY, March 5.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe and ſaid, from the preſent happy ſtate of his Majeſty's health, he had the pleaſure to inform the Houſe, it was probable that they would receive a communication from the King on Tueſday next he ſhould therefore move the Houſe to adjourn to Tueſday next. This motion was agreed to without any debate.

TUESDAY, March 10

Richard Wigley, Eſq took the oaths and his ſeat for the city of Worceſter

Mr. Neville, Chairman of the Colcheſter Committee, ſtated that Sir William Young had been abſent from that Committee on the two laſt days of their ſitting

Mr Wintour, a gentleman of the faculty, was immediately called to the bar; and being queſtioned on the cauſe of Sir Wm Young's abſence, replied, that that gentleman was too much indiſpoſed to be able to attend the Committee

The Houſe then reſolved, on the motion of Mr. Neville, that the Committee ſhould have permiſſion to proſecute their enquiries without the preſence of Sir Wm Young

A petition for leave to eſtabliſh an Antigallican Society in Weſtminſter was ordered to be referred to a private Committee

Much private buſineſs was tranſacted before the Commons received a meſſage from the Lords, to attend the reading of his Majeſty's meſſage

[illegible]

Earl Gower role and [illegible] ſimilar to that which the Earl of Chatham had propoſed in the other Houſe. He began with ſtating his inability for public ſpeaking; a circumſtance which would have prevented him from riſing on any other occaſion than the preſent joyful event of his Majeſty's recovery. For ſeveral months paſt, a melancholy *interregnum* had taken place, and the State had reſembled a diſmaſted veſſel, which, however, was now ſafely brought into port. The Sovereign was reſtored to the ardent wiſhes and prayers of a loyal people, and he hoped that they would long continue to enjoy the beſt of Governments under the beſt of Kings. Compared with this pleaſing event, the other topics mentioned in the ſpeech were ſo light and trivial, that he would not ſay a word reſpecting them. He concluded with moving an addreſs in the uſual form

Mr Yorke ſeconded Lord Gower's motion. He adverted to the joy which the whole nation could not but feel on his Majeſty's reſtoration to health. He then begged leave to ſay a few words on the late proceedings of Parliament, although he by no means wiſhed to allude to them in ſuch a manner as to diſturb the unanimity which ought to prevail on this occaſion. Let us, he ſaid, congratulate ourſelves on having acted with caution, and on having adopted meaſures, without regard to private intereſt, for preſerving the dignity of the Crown, and the rights of the people.

Let us congratulate ourſelves, that his Majeſty has an opportunity of applauding the ſteps taken by his Parliament. The moment that announced the King's recovery appeared to him particularly auſpicious; for, in addition to that great bleſſing, the ſituation of this country with reſpect to foreign politics was exceedingly favourable. The wars and alliances we were engaged in on the Continent reſulted from the great ability of his Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt), in whom every foreign Court placed, as this Country placed, the utmoſt confidence; his integrity, his ability, and his prudent Adminiſtration, had placed this country in the utmoſt grandeur and reſpectability.—In alluding to the treaty with Pruſſia, he noticed what had fallen from a Right Hon Gentleman oppoſite him (Mr Fox) at the time of this country's interfering in the troubles of Holland on that occaſion the Right Hon Gentleman declared he approved of the meaſure on the ground of Miniſters purſuing further Continental connexions,

question, and the eight fully approved the unremitting exertions of Administration for the welfare of their country. There was no part of the speech, or of the Address, that in his opinion was liable to the least objection, it was impossible for them to use expressions too strong in the Address to his Majesty

Mr. Fox did not rise for the purpose of disturbing the unanimous joy and loyalty of the day; on the contrary, he sincerely hoped that the Address might be voted *nemine contradicente* Far from rising to cause dissentions, he rose solely to deprecate that part of the Hon Gentleman's speech, which seemed so industriously inserted for no other purpose than to destroy that unanimity which he had professed to hope He was exceedingly willing to declare that he saw not a word either in the Speech, or in the Address, to which he had the least objection: the manner in which the noble Lord (Lord Gower) had moved the Address, did honour to his understanding and his heart, and shewed him to be a warm and loyal subject of his King: he had heard many Addresses moved, but never heard one moved with greater elegance and propriety The Hon Gentleman who had seconded the noble Lord's motion, had not however been so prudent, he had chosen to mix, in his support of an Address to his Majesty, his approbation of the King's Minister. He (Mr Fox) thought, that on that day, the gentlemen on the other side of the House might have kept the Minister a little back, and made the King their only subject; the conduct of the Minister might meet future discussion he would not enter into that discussion then, the only matter before them being his Majesty's Speech, and the Address moved. He had no objection to the idea expressed in the speech by his Majesty's thanking the Commons for their care of his crown, and the interests of his people: such an idea every King of this country ought to entertain of the Commons, whose duty it was to preserve the dignity of the crown, and the interests of the people, he did however object to the use the Hon. Gentleman had made of that idea, not thinking it right that it should be insinuated from any expression in a King's speech, that his Majesty had examined into the proceedings of the House, and had expressed his approbation of this or that side The speech was always considered as the speech of the Minister, it was therefore improbable that he would in such speech applaud his own measures; and, if such approbation had been intended, it would have been highly improper, as the measures alluded to were not completed. From what he knew of his Majesty, he held too high an opinion of his love of equity and justice, to suppose for a moment that his Majesty would decide between two parties without hearing both, and having full explanation given of their conduct, he was sure that his Majesty would not, and he was equally sure that no opportunity had offered itself to give any explanation. Notwithstanding every thing that had fallen from the Hon Gentleman, he would not be prevented from uniting in the general joy of his Majesty's recovery, and every person in the House could with the greatest propriety, and he hoped they would, unanimously vote the Address He concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the doctrine of measuring the attachment to a King by the attachment to his Ministers, as it was a well-known truth that those who might most oppose a Minister, might be the most loyal subjects in his Majesty's dominions

The question on the Address being put, it was carried *nem con*

The Marquis of Graham now rose to move an Address to the Queen, whose conduct had endeared her to the country, and whose exemplary and brilliant virtues were looked up to with the highest respect and admiration by every Prince and by every Court of Europe He concluded by moving that a message be sent to her Majesty, congratulating her on the King's happy recovery and to assure her Majesty of their high respect for her exemplary virtues, and that they rejoice in every circumstance that contributes to her Majesty's domestic happiness.

Mr Fox thought, that if an Address was voted to the Queen, there should also be one to the Prince of Wales

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not know of any precedent for addressing a Prince of Wales on such an occasion, though there were precedents of addressing the Queen

The question was put and carried *nem con.*

At half past five o'clock the House adjourned

WEDNESDAY, March 11

Two Petitions were, with leave, presented against Mr Bearcroft's Bill for better regulating County Elections by registering freeholders

Lord Gower presented, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, an Address to his Majesty from the Commons, which was read a first and second time, and agreed to *.

Adjourned.

* This Address was in substance the same as that from the Lords inserted in page 231.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, March 12.

Lord Charles Spencer brought up a petition from the Grand Jury of Oxfordſhire, complaining of the County Election Bill, as tending to deſtroy the rights of the freeholders

The order of the day being read, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the numerous petitions againſt the County Election Bill, Captain Stanley took his ſeat as Chairman

The ſeveral petitions on this ſubject being enumerated, that from the county of Cheſter was read, at the deſire of Mr Crewe.

Mr Bencroft ſaid, the ſhorteſt way on this occaſion would be to bring in a bill for repealing the act complained of A diſcuſſion might then take place during the progreſs of the new bill

Mr Crewe concluded this ſhort converſation, by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act in queſtion

Leave was granted, the Committee broke up, and the Houſe adjourned

FRIDAY, March 13

Lord Courtown appeared at the Bar, and reported that his Majeſty had been waited on with the Addreſs of this Houſe, to which he had returned an anſwer to the following purport, viz "That his Majeſty thanked them for their loyal and affectionate Addreſs; and that the zeal and attachment of his faithful Commons to his Perſon and Government, had made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind, as time would never efface"

Mr Roſe moved the following general reſolution, namely, that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty, which was agreed to

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the laws now in force for the regulation of the Trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

Leave was immediately granted; and the Houſe being refumed, an adjournment took place.

SATURDAY, March 14.

The Marquis of Granby at the Bar of the Houſe reported the Queen's anſwer to the meſſage ſent to her Majeſty, congratulating her on the King's recovery, and which was as follows

"I thank you for this ſignal mark of your "attention, which affords me the higheſt ſa-"tisfaction The evident marks of anxiety "which were ſhewn by the Houſe of Com-"mons, and by the people at large, during "his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, were the beſt "ſolace of my affliction, and the joy and "loyalty which have appeared in every rank "of his Majeſty's ſubjects on his recovery, "affard the beſt proof of the attachment of a "loyal, a free, and a generous people, to "their Sovereign."

[redacted] Houſe that the Select Committee appointed to conſider the Petitions of George [redacted] Eſq. and of George [redacted] complained of improper miſtakes having [redacted] the laſt Coleheſter Election, had [redacted] John Maltby to the cuſtody of the [redacted] at Arms attending upon that Houſe, for [redacted] varicating in giving his evidence, and for [redacted] fuſing to produce the public books of the [redacted] riſh of St Peter at Colcheſter, where he [redacted] an overſeer of the poor

The Speaker put the queſtion, that John Morgan remain in the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending upon that Houſe, which was carried *nem con*

The Speaker then iſſued his warrant for that purpoſe

Sir George Yonge, in the abſence of Mr. Gilbert, brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply namely, that it was the opinion of the Committee that a Supply be granted; which being read by the Clerk a firſt and ſecond time, paſſed *nem con.*

MONDAY, March 16

Mr Neville preſented a petition from John Maltby, who had been ordered into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, on Saturday laſt, for prevaricating in his evidence before the Colcheſter Committee, and refuſing to produce the books of the pariſh of which he was an overſeer The petition expreſſed his acknowledgment of his offence—his contrition for having ſo offended—and his willingneſs to produce his books, and make every other reparation in his power. It then prayed that he might be diſcharged.

Mr Neville made the motion for his being diſcharged, on paying his fees; which being agreed to he was called to the Bar, and acquainted with it by the Speaker

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Supply, on the navy and army eſtimates, Mr. Gilbert in the Chair

Sir G. Cooper and General Burgoyne propoſed their objections to the precipitancy of the buſineſs, and the former propoſed, that for the preſent, no further eſtimates ſhould be voted, but ſuch as were neceſſary for paſſing the Mutiny Bill

To this the Secretary at War had no objection, if it appeared either agreeable or requiſite—neither of which, however, did he underſtand to be the caſe, as there was no alteration from the eſtimates of laſt year, but the addition of a company to the cavalry in the Eaſt Indies, in the ſame manner as the regiments had been augmented at home.

After ſome unintereſting converſation the vote paſſed for 20,000 ſeamen, and 17448 effective men for garriſons and garriſons

Some other eſtimates were then voted; and the Houſe adjou

COPIES of the ADDRESS from the PARLIAMENT of IRELAND presented to His R. HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, on Friday February 27, 1789, and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS's ANSWER

To his ROYAL HIGHNESS GEORGE, PRINCE of WALES

The Humble Address of the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL and COMMONS in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with hearts full of the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the Person and Government of your Royal Father, to express the deepest and most grateful sense of the numerous blessings which we have enjoyed under that illustrious House, whose accession to the throne of these realms has established civil and constitutional liberty upon a basis, which, we trust, will never be shaken; and, at the same time, to condole with your Royal Highness upon the grievous malady with which it has pleased Heaven to afflict the best of Sovereigns

We have, however, the consolation of reflecting, that this severe calamity hath not been visited upon us, until the virtues of your Royal Highness have been so matured as to enable your Royal Highness to discharge the duties of an important trust, for the performance whereof the eyes of all his Majesty's subjects of both kingdoms are directed to your Royal Highness

We therefore beg leave humbly to request, that your Royal Highness will be pleased to take upon you the government of this realm, during the continuation of his Majesty's present indisposition, and no longer, and under the style and title of PRINCE REGENT of IRELAND, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of this kingdom, all regal powers jurisdictions and prerogatives to the Crown and Government thereof belonging

W WATTS GAYER, } Clerks
EDWARD GAYER, } Parliament
E. COOKE, Clerk Parl. Dom Com

His HIGHNESS's ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Address from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Ireland, which you have presented to me, demands my warmest and earliest thanks

If any thing could add to the esteem and affection I have for the people of Ireland, it would be the loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of the King my Father, manifested in the Address of the two Houses

What they have done, and their manner of doing it, is a new proof of their undiminished duty to his Majesty, of their uniform attachment to the House of Brunswick, and of their constant care and attention to maintain inviolate the concord and connection between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, so indispensibly necessary to the prosperity, the happiness, and liberties of both

If in conveying my grateful sentiments on their conduct, in relation to the King my Father, and to the inseparable interests of the two kingdoms, I find it impossible adequately to express my feelings on what relates to myself, I trust you will not be the less disposed to believe, that I have an understanding to comprehend the value of what they have done, a heart that must remember, and principles that will not suffer me to abuse their confidence

But the fortunate change which has taken place in the circumstances which gave occasion to the Address agreed to by the Lords and Commons of Ireland, induces me for a few days to delay giving a final answer, trusting that the joyful event of his Majesty's resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority, may then render it only necessary for me to repeat those sentiments of gratitude and affection for the loyal and generous people of Ireland which I feel indelibly imprinted on my heart

The following are the names of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who accompanied the Lords and Gentlemen Commissioners * on the delivery of the above Address

* The COMMISSIONERS were as follow

The DUKE of LEINSTER—second son of the late Duke, and the only peer of that dignity in Ireland.

EARL CHARLEMONT—who was chosen Commander in Chief of the Volunteers.

Mr. CONOLLY—the last, in remainder, of the male line of his family. His estate is above thirty thousand pounds a year

Mr O NEIL—of a very ancient family, at Shanes Castle in the North of Ireland.

Mr PONSONBY—son to the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons of that name, who married Lady Betty Cavendish, aunt to the present Duke of Devonshire.

Mr.

Duke of Devonſhire, Mr. Burke, [illegible]
Lord Inchiquin, Mr George Conway, [illegible]
Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Bingham, [illegible]

Mr JAMES STEWART— a country gentleman of great [illegible], and [illegible] Killymoon, from the name of his chief ſeat, he has the [illegible] the county of Tyrone

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The following PROTESTS againſt the preceding Address were entered on the [illegible] JOURNALS in IRELAND.

Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe the Addreſs in queſtion, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, is an Addreſs, requeſting, that he will be pleaſed to take upon him the Government of this Realm, in ſuch manner as is therein mentioned; and to exerciſe and adminiſter according to the laws and conſtitution of this Kingdom, all Royal powers, juriſdiction, and prerogatives to the Crown and Government thereof belonging, without any law or authority whatſoever that we know of, authoriſing him ſo to do.

2dly, Becauſe we are apprehenſive, that the ſaid Addreſs may be conſtrued to be a meaſure tending to diſturb and weaken that great Conſtitutional Union, whereby, as fully declared, enacted, and ſpecified in ſundry Acts of Parliament in this kingdom, this Realm of Ireland is for ever united and knit to the Imperial Crown of England, and is a Member appertaining and rightfully belonging thereto

3dly, Becauſe, although in every ſentiment of duty, affection, and reſpect towards his Royal Highneſs, we hold ourſelves equal to, and will not be exceeded by any of thoſe who join in the ſaid Addreſs, or by any other perſon whatſoever, and are and ever ſhall be ready to lay down our lives and fortunes in the ſupport and mauntenance of the juſt rights of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and of every branch of his Royal and Auguſt Family—we cannot pay any compliment to his Royal Highneſs, or to any one, at the expence of what we conſider as great Conſtitutional Principles; and we cannot (for ſuch are the workings of duty, affection, and reſpect in our breaſts) join in the ſaid Addreſs, which may, as we are apprehenſive, bring difficulty and embarraſſment upon his Royal Highneſs, already too much oppreſſed by the great calamity which hath befallen our moſt gracious Sovereign, his Royal Father.

Lifford, C.
R Dublin,
Harberton,
Longford,
Bective,
Cherwynd,
Hillſborough,
Altamont, by Proxy,
Valentia,
Mornington, by Proxy,
Courtown, by Proxy,
George Lewis Kilmore,
Ranelagh,
Mountmorres.

Diſſentient,

For the Second Reaſon in the foregoing Proteſt

And alſo, Becauſe, feeling every ſentiment of duty, reſpect, and attachment to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and thinking him the only proper perſon to be appointed to this high ſtation, I conſider, that to addreſs his Royal Highneſs to accept the Regency of this Kingdom, before we have any authority to know that he is as yet appointed Regent of Great Britain, is inviting him to aſſume a power, which under the actual and exiſting Conſtitution of Ireland, he cannot exerciſe, inaſmuch as, by Statute 10th of Henry VII no Bill can receive the Royal Aſſent here, that is not certified from Great Britain, under the Great Seal of England; and until his Royal Highneſs ſhall have authority to direct the uſe of that Great Seal, he cannot diſcharge the functions of the Royal Office for Ireland, it being impoſſible, according to the laws and the Conſtitution of this kingdom, that any perſon ſhould be Regent of Ireland, who is not at the ſame time Regent of Great Britain.

GLANDORE.

Diſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe with an anxious deſire that the Regency of this kingdom, during his Majeſty's indiſpoſition, ſhould be conferred on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales in a manner moſt expreſſive of reſpect and affection to his Royal Highneſs, and convinced that his Royal Highneſs will think that mode of appointment moſt expreſſive of duty and affection which is conſtitutional, and muſt conduce to preſerve the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland inſeparable, we conſider an Addreſs of the two Houſes of Parliament, purporting

of

[illegible]	Lord Lucan,	Lord G. Cavendish, ſen.	Mr Francis,
[illegible]	Gen Conway,	The Hon. T. Pelham,	Biſhop of Clonfert,
[illegible]	Lord Rawdon,		

On

of its own authority to confer Royal Power at a time when they are not fully competent to paſs a bill for the purpoſe of effectually providing for the exerciſe of the ſame, to be a moſt dangerous violation of the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution

2dly, Becauſe the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland (on which the ſafety of the Conſtitution in Church and State depends) is preſerved and maintained by the unity of the Executive Power alone; and yet the Addreſs propoſed by the Reſolution now paſſed, is to appoint his Royal Highneſs Regent of Ireland, without our being certain that his Royal Highneſs is or will be Regent of Great Britain, and without making any proviſion that his Royal Highneſs ſhall not continue to be Regent of Ireland longer than he ſhall be Regent of Great Britain: thus expoſing to chance and accident the preſervation of the only bond of that connection between the countries, upon which all that is dear to us depends, and making a precedent that may be of the moſt fatal conſequences to poſterity

Tyrone,	Wm Oſſory,
Wm, Dublin and Ferns,	Bellamont.

Diſſentient,

For the firſt reaſon in the Proteſt immediately preceding

And alſo—Becauſe we conſider, that if by virtue of this Addreſs alone his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſhall take upon himſelf the Royal Powers of this kingdom, his Royal Highneſs will, by ſuch aſſumption, be drawn in to decide upon an important Conſtitutional queſtion, equally affecting Great-Britain and Ireland

And alſo—Becauſe we conſider theſe words in the Addreſs, "and no longer," as unneceſſary, and at the ſame time diſreſpectful to the Prince of Wales, tending to convey an idea that this country can confer, or that the Prince might continue to hold over the powers of a Regent for a longer time than the continuance of the King's indiſpoſition incapacitated his Majeſty from being reſtored to the full exerciſe of the power appertaining to the Crowns of Great-Britain and Ireland,

CARHAMPTON CONYNGHAM.

The following PROTESTS were alſo entered on the LORDS JOURNALS in IRELAND, on Friday Feb 20, upon a Motion for putting off the Conſideration of appointing PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS to carry the ADDRESS to the PRINCE OF WALES to the 1ſt of October.

Deſſentient,

1ſt, Becauſe the appointment of Parliamentary Commiſſioners, by ballot, the 27th of June 1661, to ſuperintend the intereſts of the Iriſh Parliament, and to counteract private claims and petitions in England, was in conſequence of a conference with the Houſe of Commons, in which weighty reaſons, which appear upon the Journals, were aſſigned by them for the adoption of that meaſure,—and becauſe this memorable precedent was not duly attended to in the preſent proceeding,

2dly, Becauſe that Commiſſion, in 1661, coſt this country twelve thouſand pounds—and although the Noble Commiſſioners, with proper dignity, ſeem to diſclaim any idea of pecuniary compenſation, ſuch a meaſure ought not to be adopted, nor ſuch a precedent created, unleſs upon moſt momentous national concerns, upon the ground of great public inconvenience and expence in future.

3dly, Becauſe it was admitted in debate, that the Addreſs was incomplete and inefficient, without an Act of Parliament,—the proceeding for this reaſon has begun at the wrong end—and I ſhould be ſorry that the noble and reſpectable Commiſſioners ſhould carry a premature and nugatory invitation to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to take upon him an office intended to be created by law, which as yet has no legal exiſtence in this country

4thly, Becauſe the tranſfer of full regal powers from a Britiſh Monarch upon the throne to his ſucceſſor, reſembles the irregular and violent proceedings againſt King Edward the Second

5thly, Becauſe the ſtyle and title of Prince Regent of Ireland is a fanciful deſignation, of which no reſemblance can be found in our annals——nor are the terms of that title (in my humble opinion) juſtified by courteſy or precedent—countenanced by grammar, or warranted by law.

6thly, Becauſe

On Thurſday morning the 12th of March the Parſon of [illegible] the Commiſſioners from Ireland waited on [illegible] to take leave of his Royal [illegible]

6thly, Becauſe there are authentic accounts of his Majeſty's progreſſive [illegible] well founded hopes of his ſhortly re-aſſuming the Royal functions may be [illegible] that an Act of Regency will not be neceſſary

7thly, Becauſe if we may reaſon from the paſt to the future, from what has [illegible] happen, hazard conjectures upon probable conſequences, and reflect upon his Majeſty's magnanimity upon the proceedings in the Regency Bill in 1765, it may be ſuppoſed, with due ſubmiſſion, that it is not impoſſible that our gracious Sovereign may provide, with the advice of his faithful Parliaments, for ſuch aid and aſſiſtance as may be expedient and neceſſary, and make thoſe permanent proviſions, during his reign, which may accord with his own, and with the wiſhes of his people

MOUNTMORRES.

PROTEST upon the RESOLUTION declaring the RIGHT of the Two HOUSES to create a PRINCE REGENT of IRELAND

Diſſentient

Becauſe the undoubted right, and the indiſpenſible duty, declared in the 2nd Reſolution to have been exerciſed and diſcharged by the Lords and Commons of Ireland, and to which it is alledged they are alone competent, do not, in any legal or ſound ſenſe, appear to us to have any exiſtence —And becauſe the aſſuming a right in the Lords and Commons alone, to confer upon his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales the government of this kingdom, under the title and title of Prince Regent of Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to exerciſe and adminiſter, according to the laws and conſtitution of this kingdom, all regal powers and prerogatives to the Crown and Government thereof belonging or the addreſſing his Royal Highneſs to take upon himſelf ſuch government in manner aforeſaid, before he be enabled by law ſo to do, ſeem to us altogether unwarrantable, and to be highly dangerous in its tendency to diſturb and break the conſtitutional union, whereby this realm of Ireland is for ever knit and united to the Imperial Crown of England, on which connexion the happineſs of both kingdoms eſſentially depends, and we are the more apprehenſive of danger, leſt the ſo doing ſhould be conſidered as tending to the prejudice, diſturbance, or derogation of the King's Majeſty in, of, or for the Crown of this realm of Ireland

Ifford, C	Powerſcourt
Hillſborough	Glandore
William Oſſory	Mountmorres, by Proxy
Valentia	Enniſkillen, by Proxy
Courtown, by Proxy	R Dublin
Mornington, by Proxy	Conyngham
Longford	Tyrone
Altamont, by Proxy	Lunſborough
George Lewis Kilmore	Beſtive
J Clogher, by Proxy	Clotwynd
Ranelagh	Carhampton
William Leighlin and Ferns	Harberton
Bellamont	

PROTEST upon the VOTE OF CENSURE * on the LORD LIEUTENANT for declining to tranſmit the ADDRESS of the TWO HOUSES to the PRINCE OF WALES

Diſſentient,

Becauſe, which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, his Majeſty's repreſentative here, hath told us, that under the impreſſions of his official duty, and of the oath † that he hath taken as Chief Governor of this kingdom, he is obliged to decline tranſmitting to Great-Britain the Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, it doth not conſiſt with that decorum, with that juſtice, and with that grave proceeding with which this Houſe, the great and dernier Court of Juſtice, ſhould ever act, to proceed to a condemnation and cenſure of his Excellency, without being allowed to enquire and look into the conſtruction of his oath — And beſides, we cannot conſider it as a want of reſpect to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the not tranſmitting the ſaid Addreſs to him, as it would expoſe his Royal Highneſs to difficulty and embarraſſment, by laying him under the diſagreeable neceſſity of deciding upon great, legal, and conſtitutional, principles, in which his Royal Highneſs's future intereſt, and the rights of the Imperial Crown which he is born to inherit,

* See Page 173 † For which ſee the MONTHLY CHRONICLE of this Number

may

[illegible] expecting the [illegible] from the Parliament of that country. The inſtance of the Prince's Anſwer was, [illegible] to thank them for the very friendly manner [illegible] conveying the ſentiments of the two Houſes, to congratulate the kingdom on the event that made his acceptance of the propoſed meaſure no longer neceſſary; to recommend concord between the two countries, as the chief ſource of mutual ſtrength; and finally to expreſs his grateful ſatisfaction that the Parliament of Ireland ſhould ſo laudably endeavour to preſerve the King's prerogative from being diminiſhed"

On the afternoon of the following day the Duke of Leinſter, Lord Charlemont, and the other Delegates, ſet off for Holyhead to embark for Dublin.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday, March 14.

THIS day the Lord Lieutenant went to the Houſe of Peers, and read the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"With the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction, I take the earlieſt opportunity to inform you, in obedience to the King's commands, that it has pleaſed the Divine Providence to remove from him the ſevere indiſpoſition with which he has been afflicted, and that, by the bleſſing of Almighty God, he is now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of his kingdoms, and perſonally to exerciſe his Royal Authority

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ſubmitted to his Majeſty's conſideration the ſupplies which you have already granted for the immediate exigencies of the public ſervice and the performance of the

may be very deeply concerned —And, moreover, we conceive this Houſe ought ever to be mindful of the ſtation in which the Conſtitution hath placed it, and ought to reſiſt every thing which partakes of intemperance and exceſs

L ſford, C	R Dublin
Hillſborough	Tyrone
Powerſcourt	Carlingtom
William Oſbory	Bective
Mountmorres, by Proxy	Lanesborough
Valentia	Huberton
Courtown, by Proxy	Conyngham
Mornington, by Proxy	Bellamont
Enniſkillen, by Proxy	George Lewis Kilmore
Longford	J Clogher, by Proxy
Altamont, by Proxy	William Leighlin and Ferns
Glandore	Ranelagh.

† On Monday March 2, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland informed the Houſe, that a Letter had been delivered to him in the Chair, which he read to the Houſe, and which contained as follows

"To the Right Hon. the SPEAKER of the HOUSE of COMMONS of IRELAND

"SIR,

"WE have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Houſe of Commons, that in purſuance to their order, we have preſented the addreſs of both Houſes to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who was graciouſly pleaſed to give us the incloſed Anſwer [which Anſwer is inſerted p 236] from which it will appear to the Houſe, that it is our duty to wait his Royal Highneſs's further command.

Your moſt obedient
Humble ſervants,
THO CONOLLY,
JOHN O'NEILL,
W B PONSONBY,
JAMES STEWART"

London, Feb. 27, 1789

After the Prince's Anſwer was read, Mr Grattan immediately moved, that a copy of the ſaid letter, with his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer, be entered on the Journals of the Houſe Ordered

He then obſerved, that as his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer was not final on the buſineſs, it would be at preſent unneceſſary and unſeaſonable to enter into any Reſolutions thereon

national

national engagements; and I am commanded by his Majesty to express his entire confidence in your readiness to make such further provision as shall be necessary for the usual support of his Majesty's Government.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have it particularly in charge from his Majesty to assure you, that the prosperity of his faithful and loyal People of Ireland, from whom his Majesty has repeatedly received the strongest proofs of affectionate attachment to his sacred Person, will ever be near to his heart; and that his Majesty is fully persuaded, that your zeal for the public welfare will enable him to promote by every wise and salutary measure the interests of this kingdom.

"I cannot conclude this communication to you, without expressing my fullest conviction, that his Majesty's faithful Parliament of Ireland does not yield to any of his subjects in sincere and devout acknowledgements to Almighty God for the restoration of his Majesty's health, and in fervent prayers, that a long continuance of that blessing may secure to his People the happiness which they have constantly enjoyed under his Majesty's mild and auspicious Government."

An Address of Congratulation * to his [redacted]

His Lordship [redacted] happen to [redacted] subject [redacted] the utmost joy at the [redacted] heard him; that no one could [redacted] sincerely glad [redacted] Lordship [redacted] was now paid the tribute of sincere Address; but that he could not help congratulating upon their Lordships' goodness, in offering to their consideration that measure, to which he was persuaded they would all unite in giving their heartiest and unanimous concurrence. that we might now expect that harmony, peace, and tranquility, which we had ever experienced under his Majesty's mild and paternal reign: and he was convinced it was unnecessary for him to say more upon the subject, as he perfectly well knew their Lordships would be most anxious to express their happiness upon the occasion, and at the same time to testify their loyalty, affection, and duty, to their Sovereign.

His Lordship was particularly animated upon the subject, and spoke with great feeling and effect.

Their Lordships immediately concurred in the Address *nem. con.*

* The Address was as follows:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, embrace, with unfeigned and lively joy, this opportunity of renewing to your Majesty our most dutiful and sincere professions of unalterable loyalty and affectionate attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person, Family, and Government; and of assuring your Majesty, that we find ourselves unequal to express the silent feelings of our hearts at the joyful communication which, by your Majesty's command, has been made to us, that it has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from your Majesty the severe indisposition with which you have been afflicted, and that you are now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your Kingdoms, and personally to exercise your Royal Authority: That for these signal marks of Divine Favour we shall not cease to pour out the lively effusions of gratitude and thanksgiving to the Almighty, who has vouchsafed, in the plenitude of his mercy and goodness, so speedily to restore our beloved Monarch to the fervent and united prayers of his People.

"We gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness, in the assurance you have been pleased to give us, that the prosperity of your loyal and faithful subjects of this Kingdom must ever be near to your heart.

"We shall endeavour to justify the confidence which your Majesty is pleased to repose in your Parliament of Ireland, by a chearful concurrence in such wise and salutary measures, as may enable your Majesty to fulfil your gracious intentions of promoting the general interests and happiness of all your dominions.

"We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that sensible of the happiness which we have constantly enjoyed under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government, we do not yield to any of your people in the sincerity with which we offer up our devout acknowledgements to Almighty God, for your Majesty's happy restoration to your former health, and that we shall unceasingly supplicate the Divine Providence for a long and uninterrupted continuance of that inestimable blessing."

[illegible] afterwards propoſed an Addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, which was [illegible] to unanimouſly.

In the Commons the Congratulatory Addreſs * was moved by Lord Kingſborough, who ſtated the ſatisfaction which he felt in having an opportunity of publicly expreſſing his ſincere and heartfelt joy upon his Majeſty's recovery; and he would not take up much of the time of the Houſe, as he was perfectly convinced they would join with him unanimouſly in the Addreſs which he had the honour to propoſe to them *.

The Addreſs was ſeconded by the Right Hon. David Latouche, who, in a very excellent and well-delivered ſpeech, expreſſed the pleaſure which he had in ſeconding the noble Lord's motion, as no one could ſo truly feel the happineſs which he did upon the ſubject.

Mr. Latouche ſaid, that this country had peculiarly benefited under the mild and auſpicious reign of his Majeſty; and that he was convinced the recovery of his Majeſty would preſerve the peace and proſperity of Ireland

Mr Grattan then roſe, and expreſſed the warm ſatisfaction which he felt upon this happy news, that he gave his hearty concurrence to the Addreſs, and that he could not help ſaying how much he admired the temperate, proper, and cautious manner in which it had been announced to the Houſe, that he would not ſay more, except repeating, that from his heart he rejoiced in the King's happy reſtoration

The Right Hon. Mr Brownlow alſo ſpoke to the ſame effect.

The Addreſs was carried *nem. con*

An Addreſs of Thanks to the Lord Lieutenant was then moved by Sir John Parnell, and ſeconded by Sir Henry Armſtronge, and carried unanimouſly.

The Committees were then immediately appointed to draw up the Addreſſes, and in the courſe of an hour all of them were preſented to his Excellency, a circumſtance *unexampled* in the Journals of either Houſe

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEBRUARY 16

THE *Law of Lombardy* and *Lethe* were revived at Drury-lane for the benefit of Mrs Siddons, who performed the Princeſs in the former, and the Fine Lady in the latter. The Law of Lombardy is the weakeſt of Mr Jephſon's Tragedies, and never acquired much popularity. On the preſent occaſion it had all the advantages which good acting could afford it, but is ſtill unlikely to produce much dramatic effect. Change of manners has rendered Lethe already obſolete, and the Fine Lady, which Mrs Clive repreſented with ſo much

* The Addreſs was as follows:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to lay before your Majeſty our aſſurances of the ſincere and cordial ſatisfaction with which we are penetrated, on being informed from the Throne, by your Majeſty's command, that it has pleaſed the Divine Providence to remove from your Majeſty the ſevere indiſpoſition with which you have been afflicted, and that, by the bleſſing of Almighty God, you are now again enabled to attend to the urgent concerns of your kingdoms, and perſonally to exerciſe your Royal Authority

"Your Majeſty entertains a juſt confidence that we ſhall chearfully proceed in making ſuch proviſion as may be neceſſary for the honourable ſupport of your Majeſty's Government

"We ſhould be dead to every generous feeling, ſhould we omit to acknowledge your Majeſty's unceaſing ſolicitude for the intereſts of Ireland, or to ſecond, by every ſalutary effort, your benevolent wiſhes for the welfare of your People The numerous bleſſings derived to this kingdom from your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, are deeply imprinted in our boſoms and ſenſible as we are of the ineſtimable value of theſe benefits, we beg leave to repeat to your Majeſty upon this joyful occaſion, our moſt ſincere profeſſions of reſpect and attachment to your Royal Perſon, Family, and Government

"We conclude theſe our fervent congratulations with devout acknowledgements to the Almighty for this ſignal inſtance of his goodneſs, in reſtoring our beloved Monarch to the prayers of his afflicted people. Our gratitude for ſuch a mark of the Divine favour, is only equalled by the ardency of our wiſhes for the continuance of your Majeſty's health, and that your Majeſty may enjoy that invaluable bleſſing during a long and happy reign."

applauſe

applauſe forty years ago, is now no longer the Fine Lady of the day, and conſequently has loſt her power of attraction. To revive this piece with effect, ſome of the characters ſhould be new written.

24 *Hide and Seek*, a Muſical Farce, was acted the firſt time at Covent-garden. The characters as follow

Count Bellegarde,	Mr Johnſtone
Michael, -	Mr Bernard.
Pumps, - -	Mr Edwin.
Hanz, - -	Mr. Blanchard.
Brigadier, -	Mr Darley
Baroneſs, -	Miſs Reynolds.
Violetta, -	Miſs Wewitzer.
Margaret, -	Mrs Mattocks.

This ſlight drama, which reſembles the French Proverbs, has but one incident of any importance, that of a ſhoemaker's taking meaſure of his wife's foot without knowing it was really her's From this, however, ſome entertainment is extracted, but it is chiefly owing to the excellence of the performers, who did great juſtice to the piece in its repreſentation

MARCH 3 The public had the diſguſting repreſentation of a female Macbeath obtruded on them at Covent-garden in the perſon of Miſs Fontenelle, of whom we ſhall only ſay, that we ſhall be glad to ſee her talents more properly employed Performances of this ſort are irreconcileable to modeſty and offenſive to decency As ſuch, they ought to be driven from the ſtage — Mrs Billington's Polly was without fault, except that the thief-taker's daughter was very much over-dreſſed As Lloyd ſays,

" Why ſhould Pol Peachum ſhine in ſattin cloaths ?"

17th The ſerious Ballet of *The Death of Captain Cook*, brought from France, was repreſented, the firſt time, with great ſucceſs The ſeveral ſituations from the arrival of that unfortunate commander in the Iſland of Owhyhee in the South Sea to the day on which he met his [illegible] he fell, form the ſubject. The dreſſes are faithfully [illegible] prints in the Voyages publiſhed [illegible] The muſic is well adapted to [illegible] and the performers, particularly [illegible] who received a hurt on the head [illegible] formed with great ſpirit, and were [illegible] with the utmoſt applauſe.

21 *Mary Queen of Scots*, a Tragedy, by Mr. St. John, was acted for the firſt time at Drury-lane. The characters are as follow

Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. Kemble.
Cecil, - -	Mr. Aickin.
Lenox, - -	Mr Wroughton.
Murray, -	Mr. Whitfield.
Herries, - -	Mr. Barrymore.
Shrewſbury, -	Mr. Benſon.
Huntingdon, -	Mr. Phillimore.
Babington, -	Mr. Packer.
Beaton, - -	Mr Williams.
Mary, - -	Mrs. Siddons.
Elizabeth, -	Mrs. Ward.
Douglas, -	Mrs. Farmer.
Lady Scroop, -	Miſs Tidſwell.

This play is rather a narrative than a drama, a verification of parts of Robertſon's Hiſtory, and is cold and unintereſting, though on a ſubject very ſuſceptible of dramatic effect. No perſon ever ſaw Banks's play on this ſubject without tears; but even the efforts of Mrs Siddons could hardly produce any at this repreſentation. The characters are brought forwards and diſappear we ſcarce know how; and a tamer Queen Elizabeth both in the writing and performing was never ſeen. The deſcription of Queen Mary's leaving the coaſt of France, verſified from Robertſon's, was the moſt poetical Some parts of the piece had a ludicrous effect, and ſome were tedious. It had a moſt powerful ſupport from the audience of the firſt night; but with every aſſiſtance of ſcenes, dreſſes, and excellent acting, will probably never be very popular.

POETRY.

Written on —— ELECTION,
By THOMAS RENNELL.

[See page 86]

AT —— Election, oh! had you been there!
You'd have ſeen the two Members return'd by the Mayor,
My Lord, and ——, two very good men,
About ſeven years hence you may ſee them again.

Had you been there, you'd alſo have ſeen,
The Ladies all dreſs'd out ſo fine as the Queen!
With fiddling and dancing, a wonderful ſight!
And Joan was as good as my Lady that night.
With firing of cannon, and ſhouting of boys,
With ringing of bells, and with all ſorts of noiſe,
Each Alderman happy to be at a feaſt,
And every good freeman as drunk as a beaſt

[illegible] every opinion,
[illegible] here every rejoicer be led by the nose;
A thriftless race, akin to our grandsires unknown,
Where no one thinks thy that his soul is his own.

Like children or Jacots, they do as they are told,
Like dogs in a market, they are bought and they are sold:
Who by bribery corrupted and foolery harangu'd,
Put their hands in a noddy least desirous to be hang'd

SONG.

By the SAME

OFT I wink and think I'm free,
And boast that love affects not me;
'Tis true I look and must admire,
But then my breast ne er feels its fire
That angel rage, that dreadful smart,
Which to a cinder turns the heart.
I look at, laugh at, and despise,
Till I behold my Celia's eyes,
When one kind look from that sweet maid
Will cancel every word I said.

SONG.

By the SAME

ADIEU, pretty songster, adieu,
No longer permitted to stay,
Maria has ask'd me for you,
To her then with speed wing thy way:
No more when the sun beams his ray
Shall Robin awake me from rest,
Nor soothe with his soft warbling lay
The anguish that reigns in my breast.

Sweet bird, how I envy thy fate!
Could I but like thee be approv'd,
With rapture I'd enter thy state,
To be by Maria belov'd;
Around her I'd flutter and skip,
And oft on her soft bosom repose,
Rich nectar I'd taste from her lips,
And singing complain of my woes.

In love's gentle notes I'd complain,
In tenderest accents bewail,
Till soften'd she'd pity my pain,
And suffer my song to prevail
Then prithee, sweet Robin, take wing,
Thy musical power to prove,
Repeat what I taught thee to sing,
And tell her the tales of my love.

SATIRE on a RHYMING LADY.

By the SAME.

IN days of yore, when babbling Scandal spoke,
She talk'd in common prose like other folk,
Bless us! how great the change these modern times!
'Tis ten to one but what she speaks in rhymes,
And might to poetry make some pretence,
But for the want of wit and common sense.
Whene'er she deigns to ope her dirty mouth,
Howe'er unlikely or howe'er uncouth,
She tells the sland'rous tale, and tho' absurd,
The gaping world believes it every word,
Whate'er the motive, or whate'er her view,
'Tis Scandal says it, and it must be true
Whene'er you write, with rhymes adorn your lays,
Rhyming alone has gain'd immortal praise
Tag well your lines, and plunge through thick and thin,
Sappho can write as fast as she can spin
Sappho can hymns, and odes, and lyrics write,
And Scandal says, she loves her man at night:
Sappho of yore was said to do the same,
Wrote like an Angel, yet indulged her flame.
Sappho can pray, or throw off all restraint,
Can be the fille de-joye or wear the saint
All saints are sinners, flesh and blood's the same,
'Tis only call'd by some religious name
Where nature points, there sins will be forgiven,
They may be sins in Earth but not in Heaven

ODE

To BRYAN EDWARDS, Esq

Occasioned by his indefatigable and energetic efforts in the cause of justice and humanity, by which the law for restraining cruelty, and for securing to slaves in Jamaica more impartial trials and other important benefits, has at length been carried through against reiterated opposition

Beati qui sunt misericordes, quoniam ipsis misericordia tribuetur

Bene ge! Serve bone et fidelis ingredere in gaudium domini tui.

WHILST bird's obscene (a rav'ning train)
Low hov'ring prowl th' enfanguin'd plain,
Or darkling shun the light;
Conscious of strength and dignity,
Th' aspiring eagle soars on high,
Soars an immeasurable height!

Aloft on his strong pinions borne,
Above the clouds he meets the morn,
And fixing on the sun his stedfast eye,
The radiant orb with rapture hails!
Amidst a flood of glory sails,
Sublimely sails the sky.

So in the moral world we view
The sons of Vice, a sordid crew,

Lab rin

Lab'ring with wretched arts to gain
What Virtue views with horror or disdain.
'Tis Virtue's nature ever to aspire,
T' exalt her vot'ries higher still and higher,
Till quitting time for long eternity,
She soars triumphant to her native sky,
Nor stoops her wing, till in the bright abodes
Sublimely plac'd amidst her kindred Gods,
" On sainted seats" her votaries receive
Th unfading palms prepar'd for her to give
The gen'rous patriot there, in bliss complete,
Amongst applauded Angels takes his seat
Amongst the good and wise, now perfect made,
There, EDWARDS, shall thy gen'rous toils be paid;
When all thy arduous task is o'er,
Each part perform'd and duty done,
The race of Virtue fairly run,
And time to thee shall be no more.

From this perturbed scene where mortals jar,
And good and evil wage perpetual war,
From this dim spot call'd up to highest heav'n,
Where Virtue's sure and rich reward is giv'n,
Amongst the sons of light, there shalt thou shine,
Glory and immortality be thine,
Myriads of golden harps for thee be strung,
And rapt'rous songs of gratulation sung.

Scap'd from the stormy sea of life,
Thy toils, thy dangers now are o'er;
Safe from malevolence and strife,
Hail, patriot, to the peaceful shore.

Approv'd on high, thy honour'd name
No more shall Envy now defame,
No more malignant arts employ,
The excellence she thought too great,
The worth she cou'd not emulate,
With fiend-like rancour to destroy.

Lo this th' irrevocable word
In heav'n's indelible record,
The battle's fought, the race is run,
Well hast thou, faithful servant, done,
Enter the mansions of thy Lord;
His bounteous hand will here bestow
The freedom that thou lov'dst below,
When lab'ring on heaven's gracious plan,
The friend of liberty and man,
Thou sought'st (how merciful are all the brave)
To ease the rankling chains and fetters of the slave,
To bind fell Cruelty with penal laws,
And bring Affrea down to plead the wretch's cause.

[redacted]

On the KING's RECOVERY.

RECITATIVE.

BRITANNIA [redacted]
(Where [redacted]
In naval form [redacted]
Ere they proceed to conquest and to fight)
Sat pensive with her [redacted] with woes,
Tears [redacted] her eyes, and down [redacted]

AIR.

Oh! best of Kings, monarch [redacted]
Whose virtues [redacted]
And universally approv'd!
By [redacted]
Thy sore affliction, [redacted]
Each loyal heart with [redacted]
Mournful and sad they now appear,
Lamenting [redacted]

RECITATIVE.

Daughter of Mercy, from thy station of light
Descend, and quick disperse this woeful gloom;
See Britain's fleet behold with pure delight
Their monarch snatch'd from the impending tomb.

AIR.

Hygeia, goddess! bless the land,
And o'er him spread thy healing hand;
Deign, goddess bright, to hear thy prayer,
Preserve Britannia from despair.

RECITATIVE.

She ceased, when soon with splendour bright
Hygeia came, and hung o'er Kew
Her hand, extended with delight,
And baleful illness did subdue:
Then smiling sung (in lucid clouds uprais'd,
While every heart at Kew her goodness prais'd),

AIR.

" Monarch belov'd—both good and great,
" Mild, virtuous, and beneficent,
" Return with health to cares of state,
" Resume the reins of government.
" My approach hath chased away
" Pain, disease, and sore dismay;
" Every blessing shall attend thee,
" Constantly will I befriend thee."

RECI-

[illegible] the Land,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and fully prove
[illegible] loyalty and love.

CHORUS.

[illegible] in verse
[illegible] our Sovereign, and rejoice:
"God save the King!" the trumpets sound,
And echo bears our joy around:
"Long live the King," let drums loud beat,
While all the woods do answer,
And every sing, "O live for ever,"
While life with breath his soul shall leave;
And from this earth transport him to the skies,
Where glorious monarchs in full glory rise.

The following irregular ODE was read [illegible] a numerous Audience assembled [illegible] on the evening of [illegible]

I.

GREAT Guardian Power of happy Britain, hear
The lofty voice of joy which hence resounds,
And from ev'ry British shore the voice rebounds
For GEORGE restor'd unto his people's pray'r!
As from ancient times it hath been blest and free,
So ages yet unborn shall hail the Isle of Liberty!

II.

Nigh in our hearts shall rise the grateful flame,
A tribute for this best of blessings giv'n
Since our Isle Gaul mark'd the favourite of Heav'n;
Nor shall it e'er be quench'd while Britain bears the name.
As from, &c.

III

And what tho' powerful nations oft have rose
With all their force our blessings to destroy,
Still Britain's firm defence was always nigh,
And hurl'd confusion upon all her foes.
As from, &c

IV.

From every trial still she rose with glory new,
Her sons fresh laurels in all climes attain'd,
Laurels by humanity and valour gain'd;
And the more the storm did rage, the British oak still firmer grew.
As from, &c.

And ev'n Faction's baneful force hath fall'n
To blast the glory of the British name;
For still its Guardian Spirit, o'er the flame,
O'er war and discord foul hath yet prevail'd
As from, &c.

VI.

But why here of wars and factions do we sing?
The Muse's strains a nobler theme require!
And a nobler theme awaits the Muse's lyre;
Britain restor'd to joy in George her King!
As from, &c.

VII.

Amidst our general joy for blessings past,
For Britain rescu'd from a tyrant's sword;
And all its blessings firmer still secur'd,
Our gleam of joy was by dark shades o'ercast.
As from, &c

VIII.

But tho' we saw our Monarch fall'n a while
Beneath the raging power of dire disease,
Yet Britain's Guardian Spirit mark'd its ways,
That Britain might enjoy his longer smile
As from, &c

IX.

And what tho Faction seiz'd the malign hour,
And Ambition arm'd, with Fury in her cause,
To overturn our liberty and laws,
Our Guardian watch'd his charge to make it more secure.
As from, &c.

X

When most for our Land and King we did complain,
As fall'n beneath distraction's utmost pow'r,
And sunk our hopes, nor did expect them more;
Then the hour was come for Britain to rejoice again
As from, &c.

XI

The clouds were scatter'd by our Guardian's wing,
Who caus'd the Sun of Happiness to shine
On Britain once again, with rays divine,
That Britons might rejoice still more in George their King.
As from, &c.

XII

Then once again we shout for joy; again
Our peans rend the lofty arch of Heav'n
For this last boon to Britons ever given,
To rejoice once more in their lov'd George's reign
As from, &c.

XIII.

And O thou Guardian of happy Britain, hear
The vows we offer to the Throne of Heaven,
To remember that this glorious gift is thine;
That George was given into the people's prayer!
As from, &c.

XIV.

And hear, ye Britons, who boaſt the glorious name,
Inſcribe upon your hearts the graceful vow;
And for years to come let it be freſh as now,
And that your poſterity may do the ſame.
As from ancient times it hath been bleſt and free,
So ages yet unborn ſhall hail the iſle of Liberty!

Near this place are depoſited
the remains of SARAH STONEHOUSE,
the ſecond wife of JAMES STONEHOUSE,
M D
more than twenty years
Phyſician to the NORTHAMPTON INFIRMARY;
And afterwards
Rector of GREAT and LITTLE CHEVERELL
in WILTSHIRE

COME, Reſignation, wipe the human tear
Domeſtic Anguiſh drops o'er Virtue's bier,
Bid ſelfiſh Sorrow huſh the fond complaint,
Nor from the GOD ſhe lov'd detain the Saint
Truth, meekneſs, patience, honour'd ſhade! were thine,
And holy Hope, and Charity divine,
Tho' *theſe* thy forfeit being could not ſave,
Thy *Faith* ſubdued the terrors of the grave.
Oh! if the *living* excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphaſis of ſpeech:
In Death thy laſt, beſt leſſon ſtill impart,
And write, PREPARE TO DIE, on every heart.

HANNAH MOORE.

She died December 10, 1788
aged 55 years.

SONNET
TO THE MOON

Compoſed while walking over SALISBURY PLAIN at Midnight.

BLEST be thy friendly light, which o'er the plain
Conducts my wand'ring ſteps, and guides my way
To her the beſt belov'd, who feels the pain
And owns the pleaſure of fair Friendſhip's ſway
Thy beams tranſcend the luſtre of the day.
And ſtill to thee will I my homage pay,

[redacted]

SECOND SONNET.

THE ſmiling flowers in May's laviſh'd pride
And all the ſunny hills at diſtance glow,
And all the brooks that thro' the valley flow,
Seem liquid gold. O! had my fate deny'd
Leiſure and power to taſte the ſweets that glide
Thro' waken'd minds as the ſoft ſeaſons go
On their ſtill varying progreſs—for the woe
My heart has felt, what balm had been ſupplied!
But where great Nature ſmiles, as here ſhe ſmiles,
'Midſt verdant fields and gently ſwelling hills,
And glaſſy lakes, and many murmuring rills,
And narrow wood-wild lanes, her ſpell beguiles
Th' impatient ſighs of grief, and reaſon ſtills
Poets hearts to life with all its ills

FOREIG

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, Feb. 15.

[illegible] inclined to interfere in [illegible] of Poland; on which account [illegible] has sent to all the Ministers [illegible] in friendship with the Porte [illegible] declaration, viz.

"The Sublime Porte, living in peace and friendship with Poland, and desirous of augmenting the same without interruption, has with displeasure and regret learned, that whilst the Republic, lawfully assembled in Diet, was employed in improving its constitution, the Court of Russia, with its usual preponderance, is making fresh attacks on its sovereignty, and pretends to hinder them from effecting such changes in government as they think necessary, under pretext of the guarantee which they forced the Poles to accept in 1775, a guarantee which tends to [illegible] all Poland, by retaining them as [illegible] to Russia without the least appearance of liberty. It is a thing without [illegible] in the history of nations, that any state can hinder a neighbouring state from taking the deliberations it thinks proper to improve or change its interior government, and is the greatest proof that the world can have of the immeasurable ambition which Russia has always shown. In consequence of which, if ever the Sublime Porte is requested to lend their powerful assistance to deliver the Poles from the oppression they groan under, his Highness, to whom the Almighty has given a numerous host, will accomplish with the quickest exactitude and fidelity, the engagements of the treaties subsisting between the Republic of Poland and the Sublime Porte, and will, in fine, do all which is required for the honour of his empire, for the support of the weak, and scourge of the powerful. This resolution of the Sublime Porte is shewn to the Minister of ——, that he may immediately inform his Court, as a friend of the Sublime Porte, and that it may be known for what motive his troops enter into the service of Poland. Given the day of the month and Moon which corresponds with the 23d of November 1788."

Stockholm, Feb 3 In the course of last week his Swedish Majesty nominated M Ludberg, Burgomaster of this town, Speaker of the Burghers, and M Olof Olofson, a farmer of the province of Ostrogothia, Speaker of the Peasants. After which the four Houses assembled, and sent the usual deputations to compliment the King and the Royal Family, and all the States were convened to assist at the opening of the Diet. The States accordingly assembled yesterday morning in their capitular, and from thence to the hall of the States in the Palace, where the King being seated on the throne, in his royal robes, made a long speech upon the various interesting objects to be brought before the Diet. After his Majesty had ended, the Secretary of State read a paper, stating, in general terms, the care his Majesty had bestowed upon the different branches of the interior Administration. The Marshal of the Diet, and the Speakers of the three inferior Orders, then complimented his Majesty, in the names of their respective Houses, and were admitted to the honour of kissing his hand.

The four Houses being again assembled to-day, the King laid before them the propositions on which they are to deliberate, and the four orders returned immediately to their respective Houses. *Lond. Gaz.*

Geneva, Feb 14 All is joy in this city, the Common Council, or Assembly of the Burghers, carried the proposed articles by 1321 votes against 52, upon which all the Burghers united and brought the four Syndics home in triumph, crowned with oak boughs. *Te Deum* was sung, and the two united parties celebrated the change of affairs which puts this city again upon the footing it was in the year 1738, by the most splendid entertainments.

Hague, Feb 18 We have accounts from Geneva, by the way of Paris, that the famous aristocracy, instituted for some years, is entirely put an end to, the people having found means to get possession of the entire government. The arms they used to oppose the troops were the fire-engines of the city, from which they played upon the soldiers with boiling oil mixed with saltpetre and vitriol, by which out of 900 men only 400 escaped. The citizens do military duty, and the aristocratic party have sent couriers to Versailles, Turin, and Berne, to request the assistance of those three powers, who are guarantees of the treaty of 1782, in the mean time the citizens are perfectly quiet, after having proved that no military art can oppose the courage of a people struggling for their liberty.

Warsaw, Feb 20 The States of Poland yesterday received the answer of the Empress of Russia to the requisition made by the Polish Diet for the evacuation of her troops out of the Polish territories.

The purport of it is to the following effect. "That, in the early part of the war, the Empress had signified her intention to the Republic, of the passage of her troops through

[illegible] of allowing a free paſſage to be ſtipulated in it for the protection of her ambaſſador; that it has had the beſt effect, by preſerving it from the attacks of the Turks and Tartars that her Majeſty ſhould rather ſuppoſe it had been of advantage to the country, as her troops had obſerved the moſt minute diſcipline, and paid for every article of proviſion with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

"That in order to meet the wiſhes of the Republic, her Majeſty will recall all her troops, which ſhall not be immediately neceſſary for the protection of her mercantiles, and her relative ſituation with the Turks; and that ſhe will even withdraw her troops altogether as ſoon as the rigours of that ſeaſon will permit it. At the ſame time, the Empreſs cannot but remark on this apparent contradiction to thoſe ſentiments of friendſhip and regard which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the two powers."

On the receipt of this anſwer, it was immediately taken into conſideration. It could not be denied, but that it was conceived in the moſt friendly and moderate manner. The party in the intereſt of Pruſſia, however, thought it was not ſufficiently ſatisfactory to the main queſtion, viz. the immediate evacuation of the Ruſſian troops. M Sychodolſki, Nuncio of Chalm, propoſed that the King of Pruſſia ſhould be requeſted to interpoſe his mediation, in order to obtain it. After ſome debate, the queſtion was adjourned to a future day

Aix, Feb. 22 At an aſſembly of the third eſtate, held in one of the provinces of this kingdom, it was debated, whether the clergy ought to be regarded as compoſing a ſeparate order, or not; which was, *nem. con.* negatived, and upon the prelates making repreſentation, they were told, that ſo far from forming a ſeparate order, they could not, without failing in the engagement they took upon their embracing that profeſ-

[illegible] ſay [illegible] but [illegible] while [illegible] be occaſion [illegible] The Clergy [illegible] that day [illegible]

Stockholm, Feb. [illegible] ſpeaking of the Diet [illegible] ordinance, ordering [illegible] held during the [illegible] The [illegible] of affairs has [illegible] neceſſary. [illegible] words, deſerving of being [illegible] poſterity for their dignity of [illegible] patriotic worth [illegible]

"Many [illegible] countr[illegible] which [illegible] Fleeting is this [illegible] life; and which [illegible] of rank [illegible] you [illegible] ruler [illegible] without [illegible] we, for the [illegible] and the [illegible] part; yea, for [illegible] them their [illegible]"

The King of Sweden has [illegible] requeſt of the Diet, [illegible] ticle of the form of Government [illegible] a Conſiſtory, [illegible] Barons, four Knights, [illegible] with ſix members of each of the other three Orders, may be appointed to deliberate on the means of forcing their creditors, by a vigorous meaſure, to a fixed and fixed peace. This motion agreed to.

Stockholm, March 1 The diſputes ſubſiſting between our King and his Nobles hath at length terminated in an open rupture. The Nobles aſſembled in the Diet oppoſed

* The Swediſh Diet is compoſed of four orders—the Nobles, Clergy, Citizens, and Huſbandmen the latter are choſen from amongſt the land holders, who are actually farmers; for although a man poſſeſſes ever ſo much land, he is incapable of being choſen or ſitting in the Diet, unleſs he follows the occupation of a farmer in every particular, and without any equivocation whatever The votes are collected in each order ſeparately and whatever the majority agrees to muſt be carried into execution as law So that if three of the orders only concur, the other is bound to obey, the King himſelf having no voice in the Diet, or no negative on their proceedings, but as in all ſuch meetings there are Royaliſts, who never fail to inform their Sovereign of what is paſſing, ſo the Kings of Sweden being acquainted with any diſagreeable buſineſs, can diſſolve the meeting at pleaſure, which is proclaimed by a herald in public, after which they dare not meet, until a freſh ſummons iſſues for that purpoſe.

The majority in this Diet has already proved itſelf to be greatly in favour of the King three of the four orders will clearly take part in whatever he thinks proper to propoſe, namely, the orders of the Clergy, the Citizens, and the Farmers

The Nobility are many of them againſt the Sovereign, but their oppoſition muſt be ineffectual.

every meaſure of the King with great virulence, and in the warmth of their debates treated the name and character of the King with great diſreſpect.

Count Lowenhaupt, the particular friend of his Majeſty, had been appointed Marſhal or Preſident of the Diet, but for ſome days had not attended in his place. The cauſe was not at firſt made public, but now turns out to be, his having received an affront from ſome of the members. The principal reaſon of it was, his being attached to the Sovereign, and his being only ſupported by a very ſmall party in that aſſembly. Beſides this, the Nobility had taken great offence, and violently oppoſed the Dalecarlian troops from garriſoning Stockholm. They conſidered it as a ſuſpicion of their loyalty, and refuſed their entrance into the town.

On the 17th ult. the King attended the meeting of the States in perſon, and demanded ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to Count Lowenhaupt. Much altercation and many ſevere ſpeeches paſſed on this occaſion between the King and the Nobility. At length his Majeſty roſe and ſaid, "That there were among the order of Nobles thoſe who in their hearts would rather wiſh to ſee the Ruſſians at Stockholm, and an Ambaſſador from Ruſſia dictating laws to Sweden, than ſacrifice their own ambitious views, and their thirſt for revenge." This cutting obſervation gave great offence to the aſſembly, and the Nobles immediately quitted the chamber, leaving the King with the other orders of the State.

Public affairs continued in a very tumultuous ſtate till the 20th ult. when the minds of the people became inflamed to a moſt alarming degree. On the morning of that day, a deputation arrived from the other three orders of the Diet, when the King communicated his intentions to them. His Majeſty had ſcarcely uttered them, when they were put into force. He ordered 25 of the principal Nobility under arreſt, which being done, they were conducted priſoners to the Caſtle of Freedrichſhoff. Among theſe were ſome of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious counſellors of the kingdom, men of the largeſt property and connections.

Theſe diſmiſſions have produced a great number of reſignations from many of the firſt officers of the kingdom, and more are expected. It is little ſhort of a revolution in the government, and the kingdom is at this moment deprived of one of its principal branches, viz. the order of the Nobility. Among thoſe who have reſigned, is Count Wachtmeiſter, who ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the naval ſervice laſt year.

The arreſt was conducted with great regularity and diſpatch, and was made by the light cavalry of the King's body guard, and the armed burghers of Stockholm. Conſidering the importance of the ſubject, the city is tolerably quiet. The conſequences are expected with the greateſt anxiety.

Stockholm, March 5. In the King of Sweden's addreſs to the States, a few days preceding the arreſt of the Nobles, he makes uſe of theſe expreſſions:

"I declare from the height of my throne, that I do not aim at abſolute Sovereignty, and that ſhould even the continuation of the preſent tumults force me to exerciſe it, I will only do it for the occaſion. I hold it as a duty to myſelf, to puniſh thoſe who wiſh to wreſt the ſceptre from my hands, nor will I permit a faction to favour the views of the enemy, by delaying time."

Their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces have demanded payment of arrears due from France amounting to four million and a half Dutch florins, being the remainder of a ſum they ſtipulated to furniſh, when the Emperor agreed by treaty in 1775 to receive money inſtead of the other demands he made. France refuſes payment, and urges that Holland, by entering into the treaty with Great Britain, and refuſing to admit France to participate in the ſame, has thereby cancelled all obligation between them—ſince which France has formally recalled her Ambaſſador from Holland.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

New Palace, Feb 27.

HIS Majeſty continues free from complaint.

St James's, Feb 27. By his Majeſty's command, the Phyſicians Report is to be diſcontinued from this day.

28. An order appeared in this night's Gazette, made by the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, for diſcontinuing the form of prayer for the recovery of his Majeſty's health, and reading in lieu the following:

"Almighty God, Father of all comforts, and the ſtrength of thoſe who put their truſt in thee, we proſtrate ourſelves before thy Divine Majeſty, and humbly preſume to offer up our prayers and thankſgivings for thy mercy vouchſafed to our moſt Gracious Sovereign.

"Thou haſt raiſed him from the bed of ſickneſs,

ſickneſs, thou haſt again lifted up the light of thy countenance upon him, and bleſt him with ſure truſt and confidence in thy protection. Confirm, O Lord, we beſeech thee, the reliance which we have on the continuance of thy goodneſs, and ſtrengthen and eſtabliſh in him, if it be thy good pleaſure, the work of thy mercy.

"Grant that he may lead the reſidue of his life in thy fear, and to thy glory, that his reign may be long and proſperous, and that we, his ſubjects, may ſhew forth our thankfulneſs for thy loving kindneſs, and ſo all the bleſſings which through his juſt and mild government thou beſtowe'ſt upon us. To this end may we be enabled by thy grace to maintain a deep and lively ſenſe of thy good providence, to pay due obedience to his lawful authority, to live in Chriſtian charity towards each other, and to walk before thee in all virtuous and godly living.

"Finally, we pray thee to keep him in perpetual peace and ſafety, and to grant that, this life ended, he may dwell with thee in life everlaſting, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

March 1. The King, Queen, and all the Princeſſes, attended divine ſervice in the private chapel at Kew, when the Thankſgiving Prayer was read, and after divine ſervice was ended, the King, Queen, and three elder Princeſſes received the holy ſacrament.

2. The appeal of Mr Bowes againſt the judgment of the Eccleſiaſtical Court of Doctors Commons in favour of Lady Strathmore was fully heard before the Court of Delegates at Serjeants Inn Hall, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to affirm the judgment, without hearing the Counſel in behalf of Lady Strathmore, whereby her Ladyſhip is re-eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of all her eſtates.

The following melancholy circumſtance happened at Lynn Aſſembly lately. A great number of perſons were met together, among whom were the Rev Mr Cock Langford, Rector of Maſſingham in Norfolk, and family. This gentleman had been dancing all the evening (an amuſement he was fond of) till near twelve o clock, when complaining of a pain in his ſide, as he was going out of the ball-room for a draught of water, he dropped down and expired immediately. A ſurgeon then preſent opened a vein, but the life was gone.

The Iriſh Houſe of Lords have paſſed a vote of cenſure on the Marquis of Buckingham, ſimilar to that of the Commons, (ſee p. 173) for refuſing to tranſmit the Addreſs of both Houſes to the Prince of Wales.

The Houſe of Commons of Ireland have voted a ſupply for ſupporting the ordinary expences of Government only to the 24th of May next, and for the Military to the 24th of June, which will neceſſarily keep them together, without being either prorogued or diſſolved.

3. The ſix Commiſſioners from England, together with the Dukes of York and Cumberland, the Dukes of Portland and Devonſhire, Marquis Townſhend, the Earls Fitzwilliam, Sandwich, Hertford, Ludlow, Inchiquin, Darnley and Beſborough, Lords Galway, Middleton, Rawdon, Shuldham, Lucan, Southampton, George Cavendiſh, and John Townſhend, Sir Thomas Dundas, Meſſ. Fox, Sheridan, Burke, Conway, Windham, Pelham, Francis, Courtenay, &c. &c. all dined with the Prince at Carlton-Houſe. In the centre of the table was a ſuperb ſtructure in confectionary, the prominent object of which was the Harp in a Glory, with the wreath *Gloria Hiberniæ*, on the tablature, the Order of St Patrick, with its motto diſplayed in confectionary, *Quis ſeparabit* 1783, being the creation of that Order.

On the 12th of laſt October, a dreadful hurricane was felt at Martinico, Grenada, and St Lucia. At the firſt-named iſland ſcarce a veſſel which remained in the harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of. Grenada has ſuſtained conſiderable damage, but St Lucia exhibits a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened, which convulſed the whole iſland, and buried 900 inhabitants.

12.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ILLUMINATIONS ON HIS MAJESTY'S HAPPY RECOVERY.

In order to have formed, or be enabled to convey, any adequate idea of the general and loyal diſplay of this evening, a tour through the whole cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the ſuburbs and villages for many miles round, was abſolutely neceſſary. Every ſquare and ſtreet, and we may with truth add, every *lane* and almoſt *alley*, in the metropolis, exhibited tokens of unbounded attachment to the Sovereign, and of joy for his recovery.

The numerous crouds of ſpectators in all parts, on foot and in carriages, added to the ſpectacle, which was in many places ſuperbly brilliant, in others neatly elegant, and in all, exhibited the ſtrongeſt marks of national feſtivity. Bands of wind inſtruments, with marrow-bones and cleavers, bells, fingers, &c. paraded with "ſo tranſport and rude harmony." At the weſt end of the town the throng of Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages the whole night, from nine o clock till

two or three in the morning, exceeded what we ever remember, and the gratification afforded to men, women, and children (of which latter many were seen in carriages and in arms) well repaid them for their nightly excursion.

The villages of Islington, Highgate, and Hampstead, appeared from Queen's-square, and Bedford square, as striking terminations of this general scene of rejoicing, and the villages on the other side the metropolis were equally zealous to increase this wonderful display.

The following is a little sketch of the Queen's illumination at Kew:

Against the wall opposite the front of the house, was a most splendid arrangement of different coloured lamps. In the center of this brilliant spectacle was a large transparent picture by Rebecca, who paints the scenes for the Opera-House. It represented Æsculapius holding up towards Heaven a medallion of the King unadorned with the laurel wreath. Providence, represented by a female figure, is in the act of dropping the laurel on the uncrowned head, and Britannia kneeling, with arms extended, seems ready to receive her King with a countenance finely expressive of gratitude and joy. Over the picture was a pediment of lamps, at the top of which was a crown, and under the crown the letters "G III *The beloved Father of his People*." Under the picture were the following lines:

"Our prayers are heard, and Providence restores
"A patriot King, to bless Britannia's shores.
"But not to Britain is the bliss confin'd,
"All Europe hails the Friend of human kind.
"If such the general joy, what words can shew
"The charge to transport, from the depths of woe,
"In those, permitted to embrace again
"The best of Fathers, Husbands, and of Men!"

On each side of the picture was a pilaster of lamps, at each end an arch of lamps, and between the arches and pillars, festoons, coronets, &c. forming a beautiful display of light.

To particularize every one of even the most remarkable illuminators in the Metropolis, would fill columns of our Magazine, among the principal are, White's, Boodle's, Brookes's, and the other clubs, the Opera house, the Halls, Bank, Mansion-house, and all the public offices in the city particularly the India house, and Sun fire office, the former of which was by far the most brilliant there. Somerset house, in its principal and back front, with numberless other public buildings, vied in splendor of decoration.

Of private houses, the Prince of Wales, Dukes of Gloucester, Cumberland, Marlborough and Montagu, Lords Dartmouth, Willoughby, Uxbridge, Sidney, Derby, Grosvenor, Aylesford, Willoughby, Winchelsea, Aylesbury, Chesterfield, Shaftesbury, Stormont, Gower, Clatham, Stanhope, and a great number of others, whose names we cannot immediately advert to, displayed very brilliant illuminations, some of which were in the course of the night renewed.

Lord Hopetoun, in Cavendish-square, exhibited a very grand and magnificent transparency, covering the whole front of the house late the Princess Amelia's, the description of which would intrude too much on our Magazine, but which conveyed sentiments of joy, loyalty, and affection: this, perhaps, was the most expensive, and we will mention Lord Westmoreland's as the most simply elegant, the house universally illuminated, and in the four drawing-room windows, transparencies with wreaths of flowers, and GOD SAVE THE KING, a sentence repeated in many windows, and echoed by the universal voice of the people.—The Earl of Macclesfield had the words of the Coronation Anthem in three emblazoned stars—"GOD SAVE THE KING, "LONG LIVE THE KING," "MAY THE KING LIVE FOR EVER."—Sir Joseph Banks displayed an elegant painting by Hamilton, the King receiving his crown from the Genius of Physic—the motto "REDEUNT SATURNIA REGNA," the likeness and execution most beautiful.

In point of splendour and blaze of light, perhaps Sir Sampson Gideon, in Arlington-Street, exceeded every thing ever attempted—LONG LIVE THE KING, in lamps of various colours, together with the whole illumination, had a most striking effect. These, however numerous, may be said to be a few of the most remarkable, to which we will add one near Cavendish square, the Crown, &c. in variegated lamps, in the centre window, and on one side a transparency of Hygeia, presenting a medallion with the Sovereign's head, and beneath BY THE GRACE OF GOD, on the other a transparency of Hope.

Among the various demonstrations of joy, nothing more forcibly spoke the loyalty of the subject than the illumination of the King's Bench and Fleet prisons. Among other transparencies at the former, was a crown shaded with laurel, with these words, "Life to the King, and liberty to the subject."

The

The tradeſmen in all parts of the city and weſt end of the town, too numerous to be named, added to the general luſtre, and all ſeemed with one voice to join in hailing the happy reſtoration of their King!

There was no tumult, no miſchief was done

In the evening, her Majeſty and all the Princeſſes came from Kew, to Earl Bathurſt's in Piccadilly, and after taking ſome refreſhment, her Majeſty and the three eldeſt Princeſſes drove through the ſtreets for two hours, gratified, no doubt, with the higheſt of all human pleaſures—that of ſeeing thoſe we moſt venerate—venerated by all

When her Majeſty and the Princeſſes returned to Kew, between one and two in the morning, who ſhould be at the door of the palace to receive them, and make an affectionate enquiry after their amuſement, but his Majeſty, who himſelf opened the coach-door, and handed his royal conſort from her carriage Such attention and politeneſs in a great Sovereign, juſt riſing from a bed of ſickneſs, we believe, till the preſent time, is a novelty among the anecdotes of Princes

The King dined that day at Windſor, when the joy of the people was unbounded on beholding their beloved Monarch reſtored to health

[*Remainder of this Month's Occurrences in our next* CHRONICLE]

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS SIMON SCROOP, eſq of Danby, near Middleham, to Miſs Meynell, daughter of Law Meynell, eſq of Friarage Farm, Yorkſhire

Rich Middleton, eſq to Miſs Crawford, of Pall-Mall

At Bradford, the Rev T Biddulph, to Miſs R Sharpnell, daughter of Zachary Sharpnell, eſq of Bradford

George Lempriere, eſq to Miſs Booth, of Broad ſtreet Buildings

At Bath, Thomas Ivie Cooke, eſq to the Right Hon Lady Amelia Murray

John Kirkpatrick, eſq of the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs J Godmand, of Chicheſter

The Rev Mr James, miniſter of Salem chapel, Soho, to Miſs Hanſard, daughter of H J Hanſard, eſq

A Vyvyan, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Dimſdale, of Batterſea

At Andover, the Rev. Mr Harris, to Miſs Wakeford

Thomas Beckley, eſq jun of Lymington, to Miſs Mary Baſkett, of Blandford

The Rev Henry Cotes, vicar of Bedlington, Northumberland, to Miſs Barker, of Coleſhill

In Ireland, the Right Hon Lord de Clifford, to Miſs Mary Bourke, ſecond daughter of his Grace the Archbiſhop of Tuam

The Hon Robert Rochford, Member in the Iriſh Parliament for Weſtmeath, to Miſs Smyth, daughter of William Smyth, of Drumcree, eſq the other Member for the ſame county

In Dublin, Peter Digges Latouche, eſq to Miſs Thwaites, daughter of the late George Thwaites, eſq

At Cheſter, the Rev George Vanbrugh, LL B rector of Aughton, and Chaplain to his Majeſty's 40th regiment, to Miſs Ravenſcroft

Thomas Birch, eſq banker, in New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Hill, of Newman-ſtreet.

Thomas Strickland, eſq. of Sizergh, Weſtmorland, to Miſs Lawſon, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Lawſon, bart

At Auchinbowie, Stirlingſhire, Captain Ninian Lowis, of the Woodcot Eaſt-Indiaman, to Miſs Iſabella Monro, youngeſt daughter of John Monro, eſq of Auchinbowie

At Toulouſe, in France, Joſeph Holden Strutt, eſq Lieut.-Colonel of the Weſtern battalion of the Eſſex militia, the eldeſt ſon of John Strutt, eſq Member for Malden, to the Right Hon Lady Charlotte Fitzgerald, ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Leinſter.

Mr Geo Witherby, of Birchin-lane, to Miſs Forbes, daughter of Capt. Forbes, of Shrewſbury,

At Napier, G J. Harris, Lieutenant of the navy, to Miſs Douglas, daughter of James Douglas, eſq Conſul-General

Mr Thomas Reynholds, of Mudhall, Eſſex, aged about 80, to Miſs Cracknell, aged about 20, late houſekeeper to Mr Hills, of Great Bardfield

Alex Cuthbert, eſq of Kelſo, in North Britain, to Miſs Agnes Tomkins, daughter of Francis Tomkins, eſq of Park Place

Baron de Roebeck, to Miſs Ann Fitzpatrick, youngeſt daughter of the Hon Richard Fitzpatrick

The Rev. Thomas Pennington, Rector of Kingſdown, in Kent, to Miſs Sale, of Bedlow.

The Rev Marwood Tucker, of Colyton, to Miſs Charlotte Jane Foulkes, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm Foulkes, eſq. of Medland, near Exeter.

The

The Rev. C Egerton, rector of Washington, Durham, to Miſs Leake, only daughter of James Leake, eſq of Dedham

Henry Allen, eſq barriſter at law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Charlotte Howarth, of St. Alban's ſtreet

John Sperling, of Dyne's hall, Eſſex, eſq to Mrs Kilpatrick, niece of the late Earl of Belvidere.

At Baldock, Iſaac Hindley, eſq to Miſs Mary Roe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Roe, of Stotford.

James Morley, eſq late of Bombay, to Miſs Jarvis, of Welbeck ſtreet, daughter of the late Chief Judge of Antigua

Capt Faulkner, of the royal navy, to Miſs Spry, of Stubbington, daughter of Lieut Col Spry, of the marines

At Candover, Edw Burton, eſq to Miſs Blakeway, daughter of Joſhua Blakeway, eſq

William Oakeley, eſq of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Gryffydd, of Plaſtanyhwich

At Edinburgh, Thomas Horton eſq the younger, of Howroyde Hall, Yorkſhire, to the Right Hon Lady Mary Gordon, daughter to the Earl of Aberdeen

Lieut John Bremen, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Ann Blair Hardwick, of Kingſton upon Thames

Aſcough Boucherett, jun of Lincolnſhire, eſq to Miſs Crokat, of Pall-Mall

Benjamin Waddington, eſq to Miſs Port, eldeſt daughter of John Port, eſq of Ilam, in Staffordſhire

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MARCH 1789.

NOVEMBER 3, 1788

AT Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, the Rev. John Lindſay, D. D rector of that metropolis.

Dec. 19. At Stockholm, Count Guſtavus David Hamilton, Field Marſhal of Sweden, aged 90.

1789

Jan. 13. The Rev Mr Thomas Whyte, of Lyberton, in the county of Edinburgh He was ordained clergyman there in 1742, ſince which time he has continued to perform the duties of his ſacred office with aſſiduity, piety, and faithfulneſs, and to the ſatisfaction of a numerous pariſh, whoſe voluntary applauſe was the beſt teſt of his care and diligence. Trained to the viciſſitudes of fortune, he bore with chriſtian courage and magnanimity the various calamities with which it pleaſed Providence to afflict him in the courſe of a long life Firmly believing that this is not a ſtate where rewards and puniſhments are proportionally allotted, he looked forward with placid reſignation to that bleſſed haven of reſt, where the virtuous are abundantly recompenſed for their paſt afflictions. In the different relations of huſband, parent and head of a family, his amiable and indulgent diſpoſition and his exemplary manners ſhone forth with unſullied luſtre, and commanded the admiration of all who knew him, Sympathy with the diſtreſſed, and unremitting charity to the poor, were diſtinguiſhing features in his character His behaviour during his laſt illneſs, was in uniſon with the tenor of his whole life,—calm, contented, and perfectly reſigned to the will of Heaven The pleaſing reflection of *Nil conſcire ſibi, nulla palleſcere culpâ*, diffuſed, in his dying hours, a beam of ſerenity, which all the grandeur and diſtinctions of this world can never beſtow. He died in the laſt year of his age His fame ſtill lives, and will do, as long as the remembrance of a grateful and affectionate people ſhall exiſt

This tribute is paid to his memory by a Phyſician, who had long cultivated the cloſeſt habits of friendſhip and intimacy with him, had the beſt opportunities of being acquainted with his many excellent virtues, and who will ever cheriſh the recollection of them with the warmeſt emotion and moſt ſincere affection

Feb 16 Mr William Shawe, Attorney, at Preſton, and Under Sheriff for Lancaſhire

The Rev. Dr Symonds, vicar of Kendal, Weſtmoreland

Samuel Waddington, eſq formerly in the Commiſſion of Peace for Middleſex

Mrs Swift, relict of Mr. Dean Swift, of Worceſter

17 The Rev Mr Langford, rector of Great Maſſingham, Norfolk

At Oſtend, aged 105 years, Thomas King, eſq

19 In the Birmingham Workhouſe, where he had remained during the laſt 12 years of his life, Richard Stoner, aged 78 He was ſon of Robert Stoner, eſq who was nephew and heir of Sir Richard Stoner, ſo diſtinguiſhed for his defeat of the Spaniſh plate fleet off Cadiz, and for leading the van of the fleet under Admiral Blake, when the Spaniſh galleons were deſtroyed in the harbour of Santa Cruz Robert Stoner once poſſeſſed 1000l per annum, but ruined himſelf and his family by law-ſuits

20 Lieutenant Colonel Eaton, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, on the Bengal eſtabliſhment

Mr Edward Hoſkins, New Road, St Georges in the Eaſt. Lately,

Lately, Dr Healde, Phyſician of London Hoſpital

21 Anthony Barwick, eſq of the Eaſt Eſſex militia

Mrs Muilman, at Salvadore-houſe

Lately, at Berkhampſtead, the Rev. Henry Belfield, M A Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford

22 At Edmonton, in the 83d year of his age, Mr. Zacharias Putt, many years leather-dreſſer in Newgate ſtreet

In the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Nicholas Fayting, M A rector of St Martin Outwich, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, Prebendary of Lincoln, and formerly one of the Maſters of Merchant Taylors School

James Walker, eſq formerly of Ardwick, near Manchester, F R S

24 Mr Bransby, formerly of Drury-Lane Theatre, at his lodgings, Rocheſter-row, Tothillfields

Captain John Clarke, of the Royal Navy, aged 78

26 James Barbar, eſq Lyndhurſt, Hants

At Newcaſtle under-line, William Beard, eſq ſen Juſtice of the South Wales Circuit

Lately, John Glover, eſq at Fleſhbeck, Weſtmoreland, aged 74

27 Mrs Bolland, wife of Mr James Bolland, Lombard-ſtreet

28 At Lyme, William Walters, eſq major to the 74th regiment of foot; aged 93 years

At Chippenham, Mr Pope, maſter of the White Hart Inn

March 1 Lady Torriano, widow of the late Sir John Torriano

Edward Campion, eſq Earl-ſtreet, Chatham place

The Rev James Dennet, a Clergyman of the church of Rome at Bury, aged 88

Mr William Quarterman, upward of 50 years cook of Worceſter College, Oxford

2 Francis Chapeau, eſq Lower Seymour-ſtreet

Mr H Deacon, Milk ſtreet, Cheapſide

Lately, Mrs Ambler, wife of Charles Ambler, eſq

Lately, Mr Philip Sanſom, Alderman of Colcheſter

3 Mrs Sarah Butler, who formerly kept Waghorn's Coffee-houſe

John Porter, eſq late of the city of Waterford

Mr Samuel Hall, formerly a Butcher in Newgate market

Lately, at the Hague, the Lady of Dr Maccane

4 At Mr Elliot's, St Paul's Church-yard, Mrs Mary Brown, widow, aged 104 years

Lately, at Woodſgift, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, Sir Richard [illegible] Bart Member for Athlone.

5 Mrs. Wakefield, at Clapham.

Lately, at Whittlaſey, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Stoney, a Surgeon.

Lately, Mrs. Glover, widow of Frederick William Glover, deceaſed. She was formerly an actreſs on the Iriſh ſtage.

6 At Stanmore, Mr. George Drummond, Banker, at Charing Croſs.

The Rev Rowland Wythers, many years vicar of Greetham, Rutlandſhire.

7 Mrs Halifax, wife of John Halifax, eſq brother of the late Sir Thomas Halifax

Mr Joſeph Manlove, Fiſhmonger, at Temple Bar.

Mr Edward Johnſon, Printer of the Sunday Monitor.

The Honourable Frances Catherine Legge, eldeſt daughter of the Lord Viſcount Lewiſham.

Mrs. Drinkwater, ſiſter to the late Serjeant Bolton.

Mr Charles Adams, of Newmarket, aged 90.

Mr Thomas Howell, Attorney, at Swanſea

8 William Townſend, eſq. Colcheſter

Mrs Brown, wife of Mr Brown, Bookſeller, in the Strand.

Mrs Elizabeth Garſed, relict of John Garſed, eſq at Cannonbury-place.

Mr. Ralph Threther, Surgeon, at Worceſter

Captain Stevens, at Lincoln, late of the 65th reg

Lately, the Rev. Mr. George Holcombe, Archdeacon of Carmarthen.

9 Mrs Ann Wilſon, ſiſter of the Biſhop of Briſtol

Mrs Rumſden, of Hazelhurſt, near Halifax, aged 95

Lately, Mr William Higham, maſter of Haigh ſchool, near Wigan

10 Mrs Mead, relict of the late Richard Mead, eſq

John Mordaunt, eſq at Walton, near Stratford upon-Avon

Mr Walker, coal-merchant, Exchange-alley Cornhill

Lately, at Florence —— Zuccarelli, Painter

11 In Dublin, the Honourable Elis Agar, Counteſs of Brandon, in the 81ſt year of her age. She was married in 1726, to Sir Theobald Bourke, Bart afterwards to Lord Viſcount Mayo, and after his deceaſe, to Francis Lord Athenry, after whoſe death in 1738, ſhe was created a Counteſs in her own right.

Mr. Wal-

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

Mr. Walter Roſs, writer of the ſignet, at Edinburgh.

The Rev. John Pennick, Fellow of St Peter's, Cambridge

12 Mr. Peter Trowbridge, of Kenn, aged 75, ſaid to be the laſt ſurvivor of thoſe who went round the world with Lord Anſon.

Lately, aged 72, the Rev Mr. Gale, rector of Braceborough and Careby, both in Lincolnſhire.

13. Mr George Webſter, Merchant, of Bucklerſbury

At Warlingham, in Surry, the Rev Thomas Braithwaite, M A formerly Fellow of St John's, Oxford

Lately, in a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering the Aſſembly-room at Edinburgh, Admiral Sir Charles Douglas He was appointed a Captain 13th March 1761, and created a Baronet in 1777

14 John Jennings, eſq Receiver General of the county of Hants.

Mr Edward Warren, Wine Merchant, Piccadilly

Dr. John Chevallier, Maſter of St John's College, Cambridge He ſerved the office of Vice Chancellor in 1776

Richard Hanſhaw, eſq of the Victualling-office, at Camberwell

15. Frederick Gregg, eſq late of Londonderry, in Ireland.

At Leſtwithiel, Cornwall, Francis Spermor, eſq Alderman of that Borough

A Bath, Major Brabazon.

Joſeph Mortimer, eſq Juſtice of the Peace for Wilts and Somerſetſhire

George Lawdon, eſq of the Middle-Temple

16 Mr John Froſham, Clerk at the Public-Office, Bow ſtreet

Mrs Heath, Lady of William Heath, eſq of Stanſted Hall, Eſſex

17 Mrs Mary Nixon, of Camberwell, aged 78

William Semple, eſq Rivers ſtreet, Bath

Lately, at Lewes, Mr Daniel Burn, an eminent Quaker

Lately, aged 69, Mr Alexander Reid aſſiſtant Surgeon to Chelſea Hoſpital

18 At Dublin, Owen Wynne, eſq, Member for Sligo, and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the county of Leitrim

19 Mrs Wintle, wife of Mr Thomas Wintle, of the Poultry.

20 Richard Evans, eſq lately of Woodſtock ſtreet

21 Mr Richard Hardcaſtle, Ruſſia Merchant.

Mr Richard Carter, Flour Factor, Broad-ſtreet, Bloomſbury

Edward Lardner, Eſq of Southwark

Lately, the Rev Mr Peppin, of Kinſale, in Suffolk

Lately, Mr Henry Brockſop, Tea-dealer in Fore-ſtreet

23 Mr John Law, Bookſeller, Ave-Mary lane

At his houſe in St James's-ſquare, in the 76th year of his age, the moſt Noble Thomas Oſborne, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viſcount Latimer, (alſo Viſcount Dumblaine in Scotland, Baron Oſborne of Kiveton, and Baronet, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council

His Grace was the only ſurviving ſon of Peregrine Hyde, Duke of Leeds, by his firſt wife the Lady Elizabeth Harley, daughter of Robert Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, Lord High Treaſurer of England, was born November 6, 1713, and ſucceeded to his father's honours and eſtates May 9, 1731—In June 1740, he married the Lady Mary, youngeſt daughter of Francis Earl of Godolphin, (who departed this life Auguſt 3, 1764) by whom he had iſſue, a ſon born in 1741—who lived but a few days—Henrietta, born in 1744, who died ſoon after—Thomas Marquis of Carmarthen, born October 5, 1747, died Auguſt 15, 1761—and Francis Marquis of Carmarthen, born January 29, 1750—(called up by Writ to the Houſe of Peers in May, 1776, as Baron Oſborne of Kiveton) now Duke of Leeds, and one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State

24 At Margate, aged 42, Mrs. Ann Emelinda Potter She was grand-daughter to Henry Matterman, eſq of York, and legal heireſs to his whole fortune, being his eldeſt ſon's only child Her firſt huſband was Mr Skinn, an Attorney, her ſecond, Nicholas Potter, eſq ſon of an Iriſh Baronet, and an officer in the army She was bleſſed by nature with a beautiful perſon, and every ſhining talent, and had every advantage of education She was the Author of *The Old Maid*, a novel, and ſome other works But ſuch is the inſtability of all human attainments, that by one falſe ſtep *before ſhe was fifteen*, ſhe ſo enraged her grand father, that he diſinherited her of 3000l a year Her laſt huſband forſook and left her in extreme poverty She ſupported herſelf by her pen and needle-work ten years part, and kept a day ſchool, but ill health, owing in part to exquiſite ſenſibility, and extreme poverty, lately reduced her to the greateſt diſtreſs

At Bath, Miſs Murray

Thomas Talbot Foley, eſq of Stourbridge, Worceſterſhire

Mrs Guerin, ſiſter to the late Lieutenant General Sir Richard Pearſon.

THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For APRIL, 1789.

Embellished with, 1 A Portrait of MONSIEUR DE CALONNE And 2 A VIEW of SHEERNESS

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[illegible]

ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

We are desired by the author to say, that the account of Mr Ramsden, in our Magazine for February, was originally written in French by the Abbe Piozzi, in a letter to Mr de la Lande.

Our correspondent from Ireland should have sent us the book he wished to have reviewed. We have no means of getting it, and never trust to anonymous information concerning books without examination.

Anonymous panegyricks on deceased persons cannot be admitted.

Translations from Horace have been so numerous, that new ones would afford but little entertainment.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 13, to April 18, 1789

	Wheat s	d	Rye s	d	Barl s	d	Oats s	d	Beans s	d
London	6	0	3	3	2	7	1	11	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND										
Middlesex	6	4	0	0	2	8	2	4	3	0
Surry	6	3	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	0
Hertford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	5
Bedford	6	0	3	9	2	7	1	10	3	0
Cambridge	5	9	3	3	2	6	1	9	2	6
Huntingdon	5	11	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	6
Northampton	6	1	3	10	2	10	1	9	2	10
Rutland	6	0	0	0	2	9	1	10	3	2
Leicester	6	0	3	6	2	9	1	10	3	2
Nottingham	6	1	3	3	2	8	1	11	2	10
Derby	6	7	0	0	3	1	1	9	3	0
Stafford	6	0	0	0	2	11	1	11	3	9
Salop	6	2	4	1	2	11	2	1	4	2
Hereford	5	7	0	0	2	3	1	7	3	2
Worcester	6	2	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	2
Warwick	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	5
Gloucester	6	0	0	0	2	5	1	9	3	4
Wilts	5	7	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	9
Berks	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	1
Oxford	6	2	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	2
Bucks	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST	Wheat	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans
Essex	5 9	0 0	2 4	2 0	2 7
Suffolk	5 8	3 1	2 4	1 10	2 5
Norfolk	5 11	3 3	2 5	2 0	0 0
Lincoln	5 8	3 0	2 6	1 10	2 10
York	6 1	3 6	2 9	1 8	3 0
Durham	6 1	4 3	2 10	1 6	3 8
Northumberl	5 9	3 5	2 2	1 6	2 7
Cumberland	6 1	3 4	2 4	1 7	3 10
Westmorld	6 6	0 0	2 7	1 8	0 0
Lancashire	6 10	0 0	2 8	2 0	3 8
Cheshire	6 6	0 0	0 0	1 11	0 0
Monmouth	6 3	0 0	2 7	1 9	3 7
Somerset	5 9	3 2	2 5	2 0	3 2
Devon	6 5	0 0	2 9	1 6	3 0
Cornwall	6 3	0 0	3 3	1 10	0 0
Dorset	6 1	0 0	2 5	2 0	3 1
Hants	6 0	0 0	2 9	2 1	3 2
Sussex	6 1	0 0	2 7	2 0	4 0
Kent	5 11	0 0	2 7	2 1	2 7

WALES, April 6, to April 11, 1789								
North Wales	10	4	1	2	9	1	7	4 1
South Wales	0	2	3	6	3	0	1	6 4 2

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER

MARCH

Barometer		Thermom	Wind
29—29	15	36	E
30—29	94	38	N
31—29	98	38	N N W

APRIL

1—29	56	50	N E
2—29	20	45	S
3—29	09	50	S W.
4—29	67	37	N
5—30	10	37	N W
6—30	10	42	N E
7—30	05	40	S
8—29	97	42	W
9—30	12	43	S W.
10—30	07	43	W
11—29	80	43	W
12—29	77	42	N E
13—29	92	41	N.
14—30	02	44	E
15—29	78	41	E
16—29	65	44	W
17—29	46	50	S S W
18—29	59	51	S S W
19—29	79	51	W.
20—30	08	50	W
21—30	15	53	W
22—30	05	54	N W
23—29	70	49	S W
24—29	49	50	N
25—29	80	49	N W
26—29	20	48	W
27—29	19	47	S
28—29	50	50	W

PRICES of STOCKS,

April 29, 1789

Bank Stock, 173 7-8 hs
New 4 per Cent 1777, 94 7-8ths a 95
5 per Cent Ann 1785, 114 1-8th a 1-4th
3 per Cent red 74 1 8th
3 per Cent Conf 75 1 8th
3 per Cent 1726,
3 per Cent 1751,
3 per Ct Ind An
South Sea Stock,
Old S S Ann
New S S Ann
Ind a Bonds, 79s a 80s
India Stock,
New Navy & Vict Bills
Long Ann shut 22 1-8th
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 5-16ths a 3-8 hs
Exchequer Bills
Irish Lot Tick 71 2s

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

For APRIL, 1789.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SOME ACCOUNT of MONSIEUR DE CALONNE.

[With a PORTRAIT of HIM]

CHARLES ALEXANDER DE CALONNE was born at Douay, in the year 1734. His father was First President of the Parliament of Flanders, descended from a noble family, originally of Tournay, and well known in the history of that city, which makes honourable mention of his ancestors in the remotest times. Having finished his studies at the university of Paris with extraordinary success, he was appointed, in his three and-twentieth year, Advocate or Solicitor General of the Superior Council of Artois, and before he had attained the age of twenty-five, was promoted to the office of *Procureur General* or Attorney-General of the Parliament of Flanders, which he exercised with distinguished abilities for six years. He was then called as *Rapporteur* to the King's Council, to report to his Majesty the most momentous affairs of administration; of which arduous and laborious task he acquitted himself in a manner that evinced his profound knowledge of the government, constitution, history, and jurisprudence of France, and established his reputation as a writer of no less perspicuity and judgment, than elegance and energy of diction.

In 1776, he was named Intendant of the Province of the *Trois Evechés*, and for fourteen years fulfilled the duties of that important office with universal approbation and applause, and greatly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants, by whom he was much beloved, and who expressed the utmost regret at his departure when he quitted that province in 1780, being appointed Intendant-General of Flanders and Artois. "The same amiable affability of manners, and mild and equitable conduct in the administration of public affairs, which had procured him their esteem, conciliated no less the affections of his countrymen in Flanders, to whose commercial interests he shewed particular attention, in promoting the fisheries and every useful establishment both during the three years of his residence at Dunkirk, and after being appointed, in the year 1783, Comptroller-General of the finances and Minister of State. In this high and important office he continued till 1787, and during the period of his administration raised and maintained the public credit by a punctuality till then unknown in the payments of the Royal Treasury, although on his accession he found it drained to the lowest ebb, and soon had the mortification to perceive that the annual income had long been inadequate to the annual expenditure. To trace the cause of this deficiency, its origin and progress, was the secret work of many an hour, supposed by the public to be devoted to pleasure or repose, as he conceived it of the utmost importance to conceal the deficiency till he had explored its source, and provided an adequate remedy for it, such as would restore the proper equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and provide a surplus for emergencies without increasing the burthen of the people beyond their ability to support. For this purpose he prevailed on the King to revive the an-

cient usage of national assemblies, by calling together the NOTABLES of the kingdom, and after laying before them a true state of the finances, he boldly proposed, as a chief remedy for the deficiency, that the pecuniary privilege and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy, should be suppressed. Well aware that a measure which appeared to militate so much against the immediate interests of the three most powerful ranks of the community must meet with opposition, but confiding perhaps too much in the generosity of that Assembly, and the justice of the cause, he determined at all events to risk the sacrifice of his own situation, rather than longer to conceal or palliate the evil. So fair an opportunity to overthrow a Minister was not neglected by his enemies, murmurs were excited, and every artifice of calumny and detraction put in practice with so much success, that finding himself supplanted in the favour of his Royal Master by the Archbishop of Thoulouse, and persecuted by every means that the most powerful hatred could invent, or the most inveterate malice perpetrate, M. de Calonne found it necessary to take refuge in England, where his first care was to justify himself from the cruel and unfounded aspersions of his enemies, who are themselves compelled to admit that his *Requete au Roi*, and *Reponse à l'Ecrit de Mr Necker*, are master-pieces of eloquence, and written with as much moderation as elegance and perspicuity. With respect to the matters of which they treat, we must refer our readers to the review of the controversy between De Calonne and Necker, in our next Magazine.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *March* 19, 1789

IN your Magazine for last month there appeared a letter, purporting to be a sketch of the life of the late Mr Rennell, of Dartmouth. In order to rescue his memory from the censures which must necessarily be thrown on the character therein exhibited, it may be necessary to observe, that the picture is by no means a faithful one, for the distribution of light and shade is extremely incorrect, and the whole finished with a sombre pencil, failing to present the character in a just point of view. From the want of proper information (which the biographer complains of) I conclude these errors must have proceeded, but better were it to have left undone that which the want of such information renders so imperfect. I shall not trouble the public with a repetition of trivial circumstances, but content myself with observing, that in many instances the account is extremely erroneous. The severe disposition which your correspondent has ascribed to the deceased, I must, allure the public, did not belong to him. Few men were so free from the fault of uttering ill-designed and ill-timed reflections. In his report of others there was often point, but no sting; and in delineating the character, your correspondent would have done well to have distinguished between the pleasant raillery of an innocent man, and the dark and dangerous insinuations of a satirist. In the following lines the character is most faithfully given by a friend.

To the memory
of
Mr THOMAS RENNELL, Limner,
who died at Dartmouth,
Oct 19, 1788,
Aged 70

A man whose rare and eminent qualifications might have raised him to the most distinguished rank of science, but of so placid a mind, that, preferring ease to ostentation, he contented himself to live, rather to
the edification of his friends
than to his own worldly advantage.
Looking down with contempt on the
parade of human greatness, he died
respected and esteemed by those
who knew him best.

X. Y. Z.

THE HIVE, or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER II.

Copy of an ADVERTISEMENT in the CUMBERLAND PACKET.

BRIDLINGTON

"There let Hymen oft appear,
In saffron robe and taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With mask and antique pageantry,
Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer eves by haunted stream."

GEORGE HAYTON, who married Ann the daughter of Joseph and Dinah Colin, of Croft-Mill, purposes having a Birth-day, at his house at Crosby, near Maryport, on Thursday the 9th

7th day of May next (1789), where he will be happy to see his friends and well-wishers, for whose amusement there will be a variety of races, wrestling-matches, &c &c The prizes will be a fiddle, two bridles, a pair of *Gos d'Imeu* gloves, which whoever wins is sure to be married within the twelvemonths, a girdle *(Ceinture de Venus)* possessing qualities not to be described, and many other articles, sports, and pastimes, too numerous to mention, but which can never prove tedious in the exhibition

"From fashion's laws and custom's free,
We follow sweet variety,
By turns we laugh, and dance, and sing,
Times for ever on the wing
And nymphs and swains on *Cambria*'s plain
Present the Golden Age again"

A short time after a match is solemnized, the parties give notice as above, that on such a day they propose having a BRIDEWAIN In consequence of this, the whole neighbourhood for several miles round assemble at the bridegroom's house, and join in all the various pastimes in the country This meeting resembles our wakes and fairs, and a plate or bowl is fixed in a convenient place, where each of the company contributes in proportion to his inclination and ability, and according to the degree of respect the parties are held in, and by this very laudable custom, a worthy couple have frequently been benefited at setting out in life with a supply of money from ten to fourteen pounds

IN the year 1776 was found at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, a grave stone, about six feet under the surface, with a cross of *Fleurs de-Lis*, standing on a globe, cut in the middle, and round the edges the following monkish verses There was no date, but a coffin with bones lay immediately under the stone It was an old English letter, and very legible The words were taken down thus

EPITAPH

Ricardus Mercator victus morte noverca,
Qui cessat mercar, pausat in hac terrrea.
Extulit Ephebus paucis vivendo diebus
Ecclesiam rebus, fide et variis speciebus
Vivat et in Cœlis nunc Mercator Micaelis

I found the above among the papers of a learned physician, a relation of mine, who copied them from the stone, and thus translated them

Subdu'd by Death, his step-mother, here lies
Dick Merchant, stript of all his merchandize.
Young tho' he dy'd, the church he ne'er forget,
Gave lands and houses, pictures, and what not.
Now may he live in Heaven, and there be
St Michael's merchant to eternity.

EPITAPH at ST EDMUND'S BURY, in the Church-yard

HERE lies Jane Kitchen, who when her glass was spent,
She kick't up her heels and away she went.

On Reading the POEM of LEONIDAS after I had heard it found fault with by Dr W—s*, 1737

WHY such reflections on this Poem thrown?
All readers wish the author's fame their own
Why slept the great Leonidas so long?
To wake immortal by our Glover's song.
Why did not Greece not Rome this story tell?
To shew Great Britain should them both excell.

* In the Church-Yard of Market Downham in Com Norfolk was a Tomb, and on it the following

EPITAPH

O DEATH, thou art unkind,
To murder us all in a mind,
By taking away of Rachel Cole's,
That young and virtuous maid.
Her age about fifteen,
I think the truth th' outside,
She's gone to rest,
And there is blest,
I think can't be denyed

SIR *Hull, April 9, 1789.*

SHOULD that you request a translation of the epigram by Johannes Sannazarius, I have enclosed the following, which, however, is by no means literal, but which is much at your service, if you are not supplied, by some other of your readers, with a more satisfactory one

TRANSLATION of EPIGRAM of SANNAZARIUS

WHEN first fair Venice was by Neptune seen
Proudly to rise, amidst the waves the queen,
To Jove, exulting, gladly cried the god,
To Jove, who shakes Olympus with a nod;
O ertum, when 'tis thy will, the tow'rs I rais'd,
And those in which the mighty Mars is prais'd
Imperial Rome, to all the gods most dear,
With Tiber rolling thro' its channel clear's

* The same Gent who translated the above Epitaph.

Impro-

Imperial Rome, far leſs than this I prize,
Where Ocean ſwells, and fills my ravith'd eyes
Ten thouſand beauties here their charms diſcloſe,
Here, where fair Venus from the ſea aroſe

SIR,

ON a late tour in Flanders, an old manuſcript happened to fall into my hands, in which I found a curious inſcription, ſaid to have been choſen out, and placed on his quarters, by a no leſs *perſonage* than the *Grand Prevot* in the army of the Duke of Marlborough It ſtands under different languages, ſeemingly with deſign to have rendered it eaſily underſtood by the various nations of which that army was compoſed If you chooſe to give it a place in your Magazine, it may ſerve to amuſe ſome of its very numerous readers, and it is therefore ſent for your diſpoſal J B

An INSCRIPTION ſaid to have been placed on the QUARTERS of the GRAND PREVOT in the ARMY of the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH

IM ſtande leget nicht die elite, nicht
die ſmich, [nach
Sey das was dir gezieмt, ſo folgt die chie

Il grado non fa onor nè diſonor,
Hai ben tua patte, ecco l'onor

Et la honte et l'honneur ſont dans les mains des hommes,
Ils ne dependent point de la place où nous ſommes

Le ciel en divers rangs voulut nous etablir,
Le veritable honneur eſt de les bien remplir.

Fer en ſchande vloeien uit geen ſtaat voort.
Spel uw rol goed, dan ligt uw roem

De noſtra nec honor manet, nec dedecus ullum,
Sorte Fac officium quod habes, pul-chrè bene, rectè,
Talibus in factis eſt res & nomen honoris.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe,
Act well your part, there all the honour lies.

Among the various poetical productions on the recovery of our beloved Monarch, the following, written by an honeſt Pariſh-clerk, in North Wales, we think, is not unworthy of being recorded.

FEW LINES upon the RECOVERY of his MAJESTY upon the OLD POAM WAY

HAPPY recovery for the King,
This matter is mighty ſurpriſing,
God be thankd its the next thing,
As deliver the dead a living
Not by the ſickle turn of the faculty,
It provd the providence of the Allmighty,
He has the mode of remedy,
Or turn us to eturnity.
We ought not to thought ſuch thing,
As Pitt is to appoint us a Soverring,
Nor keen Fox has the fixing,
God has the care to ſend us a King

E M.

LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF of the THIRD DIVISION of the RUSSIAN ARMY, MICHAEL KAMENSKOY, to the TARTAR KHAN

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

IT is not a Ruſſian General who writes you this letter, (for he would not make ſo bold to enter into a correſpondence with you without the leave of his Sovereign) but a father who is afflicted with the misfortune of another father

I have received intelligence from Murſa Aſham Mahmet, and Piariaſtar Buluh' Gerau Temur Allage, that at the battle which happened near Ganguta, they were made priſoners becauſe they wiſhed to defend the ſon of your Highneſs, Mahmoud, whom they at that time looked upon as dead His corpſe was ſought for here in the ſnow, and was found, as alſo a part of his clothes, in which I ordered him to be dreſſed by the abovementioned priſoners. So I ſend him to your Highneſs (though not with the magnificence becoming his high birth) by the clergymen of the village of Garguta, whoſe families I retain in priſon, in the mean time, that he may more ſafely be delivered

Attribute this accident alone to the will of the Moſt High, it is he who determines the fate of whole kingdoms, and of ſingle perſons We, as ſubjects, can only beſeech him for the reſtoration of peace, to prevent ſimilar evils Should it be a miſtake of the priſoners, and that the corpſe (as I ſincerely wiſh) is not your ſon, I ſhall not repent of my proceeding, for when I procure a Muſſulman a burial according to his laws, which he could not have here, I fulfil the rights of mankind.

MICHAEL KAMENSKOY,
Commander in Chief of the 3d Diviſion of the Ukraiaiſh Army

Ganguta, 22 *Jan* 1789

THE KHAN's ANSWER

Venerable, illuſtrious, great General,
My ſon, Mahmoud Ghezy Sultan, was killed

killed at the battle fought by your and my troops Therein conſiſted the will of God, and this is the fate of thoſe who ſerve their religion and their Monarch You would not believe the aſſurances of the forenamed priſoners, but have ſent the body with a guard, accompanied by the clergy of Gangura, with this requeſt, that I ſhould let you know whether it is really my ſon It is, indeed, my ſon; and the good will you have ſhewn me, by ſending the ſame, is particularly affecting to me. I ſend back herewith the two clergymen, and return you thanks with the tenderſt emotions, and with many tears, for the great favour you have ſhewn me.

The following AUTHENTIC LETTER from BOTANY BAY comes from a very intelligent Gentleman at that Quarter, on whoſe Veracity we have ſo perfect a Dependence, that though this Account of the Place differs from moſt others, we can confidently deliver it to our Readers as a Repreſentation on which they may rely

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I DID myſelf the pleaſure to write to you from the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of November laſt, and not doubting but you received my letter in due time, I ſhall not repeat what I then ſaid to you, I will endeavour now to give you a ſhort ſketch of our paſſage from the Cape to Botany Bay, and from thence to our preſent reſidence, and of the country round us, &c &c

"As far as I can recollect, we ſailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 20th of November 1787, having experienced three weeks of contrary winds and tempeſtuous weather We at laſt doubled the Cape, and afterwards had rather a favourable paſſage to Botany Bay, where we arrived on the 19th of January 1788

"Here we expected to find a beautiful country, &c &c we'll ſay no more about it, but to reſt ourſelves from our fatigues, it held for two or three days, but you will be much ſurpriſed as we were diſappointed, when I aſſure you there is not a ſpot of ground large enough for a cabbage garden, fit for cultivation, within ſeveral miles of it, and but little even with ſufficient to ſupply our preſent wants

"The country, for ſeveral miles round it, is either ſwamps or ſurgeon hills, covered with rocks and trees and underwood, and ſome barren and ſandy, covered with bruſh-wood Here we lay for ſome days condoling on our hard fate, while his Excellency the Governor explored the coaſt to the northward, however, he at laſt returned with the pleaſing account of having diſcovered the fineſt harbour in the world Highly elated with this diſcovery, we quitted Botany (which by the bye is a beautiful bay, but does not afford ſafe anchorage all the year round for ſhips) on the 20th of January in the morning, and in ſix hours after arrived at Port Jackſon, the harbour above alluded to, which is only ten or twelve miles to the northward of Botany Bay

"On the day following we landed at Sydney Cove (ſo called by the Governor), where we have fixed our reſidence, and laid a foundation for a colony I really am not capable of deſcribing this harbour, which is, without exception I believe, the fineſt in the known world ſuffice it to ſay, that it extends 14 or 15 miles into the country, forming many beautiful bays and coves on every ſide, which in the ſummer ſeaſon abound with variety of fiſh, but now being winter not a fiſh can be caught I heartily wiſh I could ſay as much of the country round it, which is ſimilar to that of Botany, but not quite ſo bad, there are ſome ſpots here and there, at two or three miles diſtance from this cove, which may be cultivated The country has been explored for upwards of forty miles round us, and hardly one acre of ground could be found in any one place free from wood or rocks, and what is very ſingular, not a freſh water river, or even a ſpring, has as yet been diſcovered The water we make uſe of is the oozing of the hills and ſwamps, which cauſed many diſeaſes at the beginning, but now that we are uſed to it, the bad effects have partly ceaſed

"The natives are accurately deſcribed by Captain Cook (I wiſh he had as faithfully deſcribed the *country*) They are, I believe, the moſt miſerable of God's creatures, they are clad in nature's dreſs, and live chiefly on fiſh and nuts, which laſt we are not as yet well acquainted with. Their weapons are long poles, well mounted with hard wood, ſharp pointed, and ſharks teeth, and all barbed, which they uſe indiſcriminately in ſtriking fiſh or aſſailing their enemies Their working tools are an axe and a chizel the one a piece of ſtone ſhaped and fixed in a piece of wood, the other made of an oyſter-ſhell. Their huts are few and miſerable, they in general inhabiting the cavities of rocks and hollow trees, which they burn for that purpoſe When treated kindly, they ſeem to be familiar and good-natured; ſtill, in my opinion, they are treacherous, for they have murdered three or four of the convicts whom they met unarmed I ſay they are treacherous, becauſe they never attacked

tacked any one who was armed, the sight of a musket, if presented, would make a hundred of them scout they will not suffer their women to be seen if they can avoid it This miserable state of the natives appears to me to be a sure sign of the poverty of the country

The quadrupeds here are few, the kanguroo, for a description of which I refer you to Cook's Voyage, is the largest, as far as we know as yet several have been killed; the flesh is coarse and lean, and eats somewhat like very coarse mutton, those that were killed weighed from 90 to 100 pounds, one only excepted, which weighed near 200 The opossum is somewhat larger than a cat, and is the next in size, the natives dogs excepted, which are of the fox kind there are some other quadrupeds not worth mentioning

"The feathered creation is by no means as numerous as you may suppose in a wild and woody country, still they reckon in their kinds, one ostrich and one BLACK SWAN (the *rara avis* of the antients) have been killed, and several more seen paroquets, lorriquets, and all the species of the parrot kind are very beautiful, different sorts of small birds, totally unknown in Europe, sing pretty wild notes, a species of the woodpecker, fly catchers

"The bays frequented by the natives produce wild spinage, celery, parsley, samphire, and wild berries some wild grapes have been found in different parts of the country, and a shrub that produces small berries, which are as tart as gooseberries, and make as good pies, grows very common on the hills The country produces various sorts of flowers unknown in England I have seen three or four kinds of trees, which are of little use except for burning, one only I have except, a species of fir, which may be of use in building, &c Two very different kinds of these trees produce the same sort of red astringent gum which is used in medicine A large shrub produces a yellow gum of the *lac* kind, with which the natives fasten together their weapons, tackle for fishing, &c and which may be useful in medicine or for varnish of these I'll collect what I can at my leisure, hitherto I have had but little time to look around me You may easily suppose the climate is temperate, when we can live in *marquees* now, being the middle of *winter*, without fire The thermometer rose frequently at noon to 90 in the middle of summer, the time we arrived here, and now seldom higher than 60 at noon, and never lower than 35 the coldest night, which is three degrees above the freezing point The rainy season set in about a month ago during the whole of which time it has rained incessantly, which we felt the more, being obliged to live in marquees, as I have already told you, having no huts as yet built for us

"Having now given you a sketch of the country and its productions, I leave you to form your own opinion of it, I shall only venture to say, it will never answer the intentions of Government, and I make no doubt but we shall be recalled, which I sincerely wish His Excellency the Governor has set on foot a *brick* manufactory, which succeeds to his wishes, having already burnt several thousands for his own house We are all extremely busy in building huts, principally of the cabbage-trees, but only *two* officers are as yet housed

"You expect, perhaps, I'll give you some further account of myself and situation here On this head I can only say, that I am happy in the company of three mistresses—no four could be more united or more agreeable to each other, besides, I have enjoyed a tolerable share of good health, thank God, since I left England Every *officer* on this settlement is allowed two acres of land, besides a certain spot for a garden near his house Four of us, uniting our *efforts*, have already sown half an acre of wheat, which, I am told by *my farmer*, promises well I propose to set a few potatoes next week, which are the produce of some I set on my arrival here, and which answered my expectation

"I brought six sheep from the Cape, at a great expence, and every one of them is either dead through the badness of this country, or killed by some villains among the convicts, who, in spite of every punishment that can be inflicted, still persist in their former pernicious practices *Four* of them have been *executed* since our arrival here, and *three* more very likely to suffer the same fate very shortly.

"I forgot to say we had a deal of thunder and lightning, which has done some damage, and a few days ago we had a slight shock of an earthquake, in short, I believe this country to be the outcast of God's works

"I shall have an opportunity to write again in the course of two months, by Mr Shapp, master of the Golden Grove"

Sydney Cove, July 12, 1788

To explain some points in the above letter, we shall just observe, that when we are in the depth of winter in England, it is midsummer in New Holland, and *vice versa* —So that when the fleet arrived in January at Botany Bay, the weather was extremely hot there, but in July, when the letter was dated the winter had set in.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c to Dr MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Page 187)

LETTER XI

Mr LOCKE to Dr MAPLETOFT

Paris, Sunday night, ( ) Dec 7-

SIR,

I WISH this would make so much hast as to come to you before the ill news I can now write you, at least, I hope it will not leave you long, under that pain which I know you will be in till you receive hers.

It is here one with great satisfaction that I tell you, that notwithstanding my Lady's fevers yesterday, upon a little commotion, though not of the violent sort of fit, and my apprehension (for who in so extraordinary a case, and for so extraordinary a person, would not apprehend all things) it hath pleased God so to bless those things my Lady hath used, that she had very good rest the last night, and her sleep, which nature itself voluntarily offerd was very seldome interrupted by any pains that made her complaine. The progresse of the dy hath not been untuntable to the precedent night. My Lady continues to get ground upon the distemper, which now, for the most part, is not much more then the grumbling of the tooth ach, with now and then some shooting, which reach now but from that part where the tooth was formerly drawn to the fore teeth on that side, for this I hope in the next opportunity I shall be able to send you word that she is perfectly well. I must beg your pardon for the many faults in my yesterday's writing, which hast and hurry made me commit, for both my letter and myself being cald for whilst I was writeing the first of the three, I was afraid I should misse the post, and I was fayne to hudle up the rest with lesse method and order then was necessary in such a case. But since I hope it will be of not ill consequence to my Lady, and that the businesse will be over before your advice can arrive, I promise myself your excuse and favourable interpretation.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
JOHN LOCKE

Notwithstanding these present good circumstances, yet I continue my request to you to hasten away the best advice you can send me, whatever may happen, for one cannot be too well fortified against such an enemy, who hath already made more then one assault, and after a cessation returned

LETTER XII.

Mr LOCKE to Dr MAPLETOFT,

Paris, 22 Dec 87

HAVING gotten another little parcel of time before the post goes, I cannot but tell you, upon reading your friend's letter, I was ready to cry out, The spirit of the Prophets is upon the Sons of the Prophets, I having in what I have done here not only proceeded by the same method, but used the very remedys he directed as to the manner, for besides pil cochia and mercurius dulcis, which was the purge I used, though I had not phil Anglic yet by adding some volatile salts to Laudan I provided for sweating. Bleeding I should perhaps have used in another patient, but it not being necessary here, I forbore for much as to mention it, and that upon several considerable reasons. For prevention, I like mightily the plain water and spirit of vitriol. I had proposed to my Lady something to the same intention before, which was often washing her mouth and gums, her temples, eyes, and behinde her ears with cold water; this I thought likelyer to harden and strengthen the nerves and parts then any of those hot oyles and spirits which are commended, and which I cannot but think likelyer to doe harme then good in this case. Indeed I had not thought of any acid spirits in the water, and perhaps the fear of mixtion hindred me from thinking beyond soft innocent spring water, for he that had seen her in their fits, and how touchy the parts were upon almost any application, (for there was but that one which by mentions which did not upon trial prove a fit that I saw) would be apt to apprehend any thing that was pungent, but since I read it in his letter I have reflected on it, and thinke it the most proper thing that can be used. I have proposed also a total abstinence from wine, light suppers, and early going to bed, and great care of taking cold, which I thinke is not to be donne by keeping her if very warme (which in my opinion is the readyest way to get colds), but by being and exercising frequently in the ayre and by meanes to oblige her to that, as well a

for its owne ſake, I propoſe the taking a ſlight doſe of Goddard's drops, viz gt vi. every other morning, and walking after it in the open aire, or at leaſt as often as the weather ſhall be ſeaſonable for ſuch walking This I think might ſtrengthen the genus nervoſum For however I am fully ſatisfied that lyſi recall vapours joyn in to increaſe the tumult and diſorder in the nerves on that ſide, and that I believe the diſeaſe of thoſe two teeth, eſpecially the laſt, hath injur'd ſome nerve, and ſo makes it very apt to be provoked, and draw its neighbours into conſent; yet by what my Lady has informd me, ſince the violence of her pains have been over, I have reaſon to ſuſpect there is an incontinent fault in the nerves of that ſide and I know not whether an excreſcence ſhe has on the on that ſide may not occaſion or contribute to it, conſidering what communication there is between the nerves and glandules, this fault in that glandule being of no inconſiderable ſtanding For having ſeveral diſcourſe queſtions concerning her teeth a great way backwards, ſhe told me that ſhe hath heretofore, long before any of theſe fits, been frequently troubled with extreme violent itching in her gums on that ſide (which ſhe hath had now ſince the fit is gon) and ſometimes twitchings, which ſeem to me to be from ſome fault in the nerves, or ſtrous nervoſus, which you pleaſe, on that ſide I have propoſed alſo the avoiding the evening ayre about ſun ſetting, and at leaſt an hower after, which I think very apt to cauſe defluxions, and I ſuſpect what would cauſe in ordinary tooth-ach in another or heretofore in my Lady, will put them to theſe fits I deſire you two to conſider of theſe things together, and give me your opinion upon theſe, and your advice of any, by which that your patient may, is probable to ſecure as much as may be the future Pray remember me very kindly to him, for I am both his and your very affect one and humble ſervant,

J LOCKE

LETTER VII

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT

SIR, 16th Feb 9/8

THE concern you expreſs for your friends makes it rational that you ſhould have ſome account of us ſince we left Buckheath Dr Radcliff came to us next morning, he does not venture either to purge or vomit my wife He gives her a bitter infuſion twice a day, and as often eight drops of tincture of ſteel in a glaſs of Sprwate, with ſome ingredients of roots in white wine poſſet drink, which ſhe may uſe as often as ſhe pleaſes This method he expects ſhe ſhould ſtick to for ſome time I muſt confeſs I cannot find any alteration for the better. What he aims at is to recover her ſtomach, and to ſtop thoſe paſſages whereby the gall flows into the blood She eats little, and has had worſe nights in town than in the country I beg, Sir, your prayers that God would be pleaſed to bleſs the means that are uſed for her recovery, which I may expect from you as a friend as well as a Chriſtian

I am, moſt faithfully, yours,

I LSON

We are lodged at the Black Poſts, in Leiceſterſhead

To Dr Mapletoft, at his houſe in Greenwich

LETTER VIII

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT.

Auſtell, 1701, Bleath

DEAR SIR,

YOU conſulted very much the eaſe and ſatisfaction of your friend, by the favourable account I received this day of the welfare of you and your family, and at the preſent pleaſure I feel could admit of any allay, the being without it ſo long might create ſome inquiet reflections I am not ſurpriſed with Pony ſmirnites. I never had any great ſtreſs upon his abilities, and have often endeavored to abate that great value which you put upon him; but experience ſatisfies and him the uncertain teſt of our fancies, and to that I ſhall leave you Mr Walker would certainly have entertained you very well, for Sir H Short's letter ſays a great deal, and before you had parted, you would have convinced him how much you deſerved it You would have ſeen our affairs in a very flouriſhing condition We had from thence lately very comfortable news — The hot weather we have had, has ſtirred me often put you, for the toothache muſt be cured by the aſſiſtance of wit and money, of both which, God be thanked, you want not a ſufficient ſtore — My wife, who always remembers you with great kindneſs and reſpect, has been very much out of order, but the Spaw waters have very much relieved her, which makes her a great admirer of drinking them. I procured Biſhop Fowler 5 guineas more for the aſſiſtance of Mr Harris, which he took

took very kindly, and preſst me to ſet a day to dine with him, that we might not miſs one another. He aſſured me that was the only reaſon, but for all that, he treated me very generouſly, and we had ſix diſhes of meat, beſides a handſome ſervice of fruit. I am very ſenſible of his great kindneſs towards me, and though I have deſerved it from ſome of his order who muſt have not found it, yet his Lordſhip is all grace and favour. Your Corporation has done nothing conſiderable beſides raiſing money to pay the charges of their being a body. Our Society having a good turn by them upon this occaſion, we thought we could not do better than diſcharge part of Dr Bray's debt, to which I took ſome pains to diſpoſe ſome of our members, and I made it appear 'twas a ſervice to the Society thus to diſpoſe of money that lay by us dead, rather than pay intereſt to Dr Bray, which by this method would be ſaved. I am confident I have your conſent in this matter, and indeed I know not how to anſwer to myſelf that diſcouragement, that worthy zealous perſon finds from ſome of his own order. I am ſure he has been one of the greateſt inſtruments for propagating Chriſtian knowledge this age has produced. The libraries abroad, our Society, and the Corporation, are owing to his unwearied ſolicitations. If you return near my Lord Weymouth's, you may find him and Biſhop Ken both there, and you may be ſure of a good reception from ſuch a Lord. Our neighbour Stanhope was delivered of a daughter laſt Saturday, and in a fair way of doing well. She had no melancholy anticipations this time of the painful operation, but preſerved her vigour and ſpirits to the laſt, which every body would wiſh well to, if ſhe knew how to keep them under a prudent government. My mother went ten days ago to Tunbridge, to accompany my coſin Lordel, but Sir Richard Blackmore, who I conſulted, forbid her drinking the waters, having obſerved that they do not ſo well agree with perſons of her age. I venture this letter according to the date of yours, and ſhould be willing to hazard more, rather than omit ſhewing you any teſtimony of the value and eſteem I have for you. I would favour of too much formality to beg an excuſe for this long letter, eſpecially ſince a deſign it is as a mark of that kindneſs which is with pleaſure paid you by, Dear Sir,

Your moſt faithful friend
and ſervant, NELSON.

AN ACCOUNT OF JOHN CASPAR LAVATER

[*Concluded from Page 7*]

OF the work thus hiſtorically deſcribed, the firſt volume appeared at Leipſic, in the year 1776, in the German language, and ſoon after in a French tranſlation. It excited much ſpeculation, much oppoſition, ſome cavil, and not a little wonder. Several anſwers were written, and among the others, 'A Treatiſe concerning the Science of Phyſiognomy, againſt thoſe who deſpiſe it as a Means of promoting the Knowledge of Human Nature and the Love of Mankind,' 8vo Gottingen, 1778, in which the author, Profeſſor Lichtenberg, undertakes to ſhew that the method of inveſtigating character by the features of the countenance, and other external mark, is uncertain and fallible in the higheſt degree, that the influence of climate, circumſtances, diſeaſe, and innumerous accident circumſtances may produce in the countenance thoſe appearances which our author lays down as the marks of diſtinction of vices and virtues, and that thus, both characters and truth may be wounded by the falſe and erroneous inferences of the Phyſiognomiſt. It cannot be denied that this work deſerves attention.

Our author for ſome time was Paſtor of the Orphans church, but ſince 1778, he quitted it to ſtudy St Peter's. His printed ſermons ſhew with what aſſiduity he laboured for the inſtruction of his flock. Notwithſtanding the number of his paſtoral duties, and the writing which he has ſtyled animatingly publiſhing, he purſues the employment of managing his time, that he has found leiſure to make ſeveral tours to foreign countries. His honour, the intereſts of every nation and of every ſect, he has a part and in order. In the former capacity, he is known to have written on the Meſſiah, and his Pontius Pilate. Count de Mirabeau, in a Fourth Letter from Mount Terzoulin, a Fourth Letter from Mount Lavater —His face is handſome and regular, his countenance open, his motion appears to me all grace, every line beams benignity, and his ſoft and moving ſenſibility is expreſſed in his features. I am not at all ſtruck with his ſtrong powers in the pulpit, but he is charmed with his eloquence —From a lady we have received

* Annals of Agriculture, Vol X. 370.

received the following amiable eulogium "His private character far outſhines his public one If I could for a few moments borrow ſome ingenious pen, capable of fully giving a juſt account of his private virtues! but as that cannot be, I muſt leave it to thoſe who equally eſteem and admire, and to whom nature has been more bountiful, while I in ſilence venerate the huſband, father, friend, with pleaſure think on the cheerful enlivening companion, and with aſtoniſhment contemplate his talents"

After theſe accounts we might leave our author to the enjoyment of that reverence and reſpect which will always attend genius united with virtue, but as he has in one of his works drawn his own character, our readers we are perſuaded would not be ſatisfied were we to omit it It is as follows

"He (Lavater) is ſuſceptible of *emotion* and *irritation* to an exceſſive degree, his organization is full of ſenſibility, and his character exhibits a moſt ſingular *whole*, whoſe parts are in the ſtrongeſt *contraſt* with each other, and preſent the ſtrangeſt *diſparities* He is capable of being *led* by a child, and of ſtanding *unſhaken* againſt the efforts of an hundred men From this facility in *yielding*, and this power of *reſiſtance*, he is warmly *loved* and keenly *hated* by different perſons, and alſo is eſteemed *weak* by ſome, and *obſtinate* by others, though in reality he be not chargeable with theſe extreme The ſmalleſt weight *oppreſſes* him, but ſuch is his natural *elaſticity*, that the greateſt cannot *crush* him He is capable of being kindled, on a ſudden, into the moſt violent fits of anger, but in the ſucceeding moment, at leaſt when the ſmalleſt reflection interveres, the fit ſubſides into a gentle calm Whatever he is to learn, he muſt learn it quickly, or never His memory is *happy*, but weak and uncertain His imagination *is ſaid* to be irregular, eccentric and extravagant, and has thus naturally expoſed him to much critical clamour he acknowledges frankly, that left to itſelf, it would ſoar beyond bounds, but he alledges that it is under the check of two ſevere guardians, *good ſenſe* and an *honeſt heart*, which always keep it company, or at leaſt never loſe ſight of it entirely He has been looked upon as a *cunning* and deſigning man, whereas he is rather *giddy* and inconſiderate, for his thoughts ruſh out as ſoon as they are conceived He is a ſtrange mixture of *activity* and *tranquility*, ſtrength alſo is his natural *vivacity*, and yet not greater than his *moderation* His *timidity* is exceſſive, and nevertheleſs his *courage* is intrepid —Credulity has always been his principal failing, and in this he is incorrigible —The impreſſions he has once received can never be effaced He knows much, but is leſs learned than any of thoſe who are profeſſionally men of letters All with him is natural talent, nothing is acquired He has a reluctance againſt all ideas which do not agree with thoſe he has already received His extreme ſenſibility does not ruffle his natural ſerenity, and he is *ſolid*, with the moſt determined propenſity to levity His religious feelings are accompanied with a ſoft and pleaſing melancholy, and his cheerfulneſs and good humour ſeldom abandon him for half a day"

Mr Lavater is the author of a little volume of Aphoriſms, lately publiſhed by Mr Fuſeli, the printer, to whom the Manuſcript is ſaid to have been tranſmitted See a ſpecimen in Vol XIV page 160

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PLEBER.

NUMBER VII

Ventrius et ſimmi Fortunæ! Pingimus atque
Pſallimus, et luctamur Arcivis doctius unctis! HOR.

I KNOW not whence it proceeds that the preſent generation delight ſo much in condemning, as ridiculous, the manners, cuſtoms, and amuſements of their anceſtors But this I am aſſured of, that the vain conceit tends greatly to the general corruption both of principle and practice

If we ſtrike an impartial balance between ourſelves and thoſe whom we affect ſo much to deſpiſe, there will be greater reaſon for us to bluſh, than to boaſt, at the amazing difference.

The manly exerciſes of our forefathers have given way to pleaſures which are calculated to enervate, rather than to ſtrengthen the human frame, and are attended by expences which threaten the impoveriſhment, if not the annihilation, of many ancient families.

The

The nervous and excellent treatiſes of the laſt century, though admirably adapted to inform, and make better, the human heart, are conſigned to a peaceful obſcurity among duſt and cobwebs in the garret, while the Liliputian volumes of modern novelliſts and writings, filled with obſcenity and nonſenſe, are peruſed over and over again with avidity.

What we have gained by this exceſſive refinement would be very difficult to determine; but it, at leaſt, becomes us to pay the greateſt reſpect to the memories of thoſe from whom we have derived the means of improvement. And yet nothing can be more common than to hear a pert young coxcomb juſt emancipated from his leading-ſtrings, condemning with a faſhionable oath the Gothic taſte of his anceſtors, who, by not being bleſt with elegant ideas, valued their *dirty acres*, and by prudent management accumulated an honourable ſufficiency to render their country good ſervice, and tranſmitted the ſame, undiminiſhed and untainted, to their poſterity, that they might *do like wiſe*.

But theſe are quite a new race, their *bodies* are not adapted for the *ruſtic life* of their fathers, nor are their *minds* capable of entertaining thoſe wiſe and honeſt ideas which was the glory of thoſe from whom they are degenerated.

Debauchery and gaming muſt certainly be allowed to be ſuperior to temperance and œconomy, becauſe they tend to ſcatter wealth abroad, inſtead of tranſmitting it in a regular line to diſtant poſterity, and they alſo encourage ingenuity and wit, by enabling many to live genteely as pandars and gameſters, who would otherwiſe be obliged to plod in the mean obſcure walks of honeſt induſtry and uſefulneſs.

In promoting ſuch, and ſome other ſimilar, advantages, therefore, the preſent race of nobility and gentry riſe infinitely beyond their wiſe and frugal forefathers. And what though religion, ſenſe, and policy are on the ſide of antiquity, yet who would ſcruple to abandon ſuch unfaſhionable conſiderations for politeneſs, elegance and taſte? But all jeſting apart, what moraliſt can reflect on the lives of the ancient Britiſh gentry, and turn to view thoſe of their deſcendants, without feeling his boſom riſe with indignation, and preſently ſink again under fearful apprehenſion?

And yet it is not to this claſs only that degeneracy of manners has been confined, every other rank of life has experienced the ſame in degrees equally proportionate.

The trading part of the community, whoſe predeceſſors were diſtinguiſhed, chiefly, for their keen commercial ſagacity, cloſe attention to buſineſs, and the plaineſt œconomy in their expences, now ſhine forth in a quite different ſtile; to ſtand plodding behind the counter, or poring over the leaves of the journal or ledger in the compting houſe, would be quite vulgar in the genteel modern tradeſman.

As the nobleman would deem himſelf highly diſhonoured if found in the act of inſpecting the accompts of his ſteward, or receiving the rents from his tenants, ſo would the man of buſineſs treat the idea of ſerving his cuſtomers. And indeed, to take a view of his ſuperb manſion, the elegance of his furniture, and the coſtlineſs of his table, with the brilliant appearance of his lady and children, and the ſpirit with which he games and treats, would ſerve to give an idea, to the mind accuſtomed to judge only from the ſuperficial appearance of things, that ſuch a man muſt and ought to be infinitely above the mean drudgery of buſineſs. From hence, however, the man of judgment will fix the grand ſource of that ignominious blaſt which duly ornaments our newſpapers under the appellation of *Bankrupts*; a blaſt which in the days of our virtuous anceſtors would have been accounted little inferior, in infamy, to that of the *Old-Bailey*.

But crimes, as well as virtues, have received an alteration by the all-tranſmuting hand of time, and as the former have been rendered familiar by faſhion, ſo the latter have ſunk into ridicule. Inſtead of regarding the great villain with abhorrence, who ruins many an illuſtrious family, by breaking, and is called, for an enormous ſum, the more he is reſpected as a man of genius and ſpirit.

In former days ordinary, merchants, and tradeſmen, regarded the *Sabbath* as a day devoted to the ſervice of the Almighty; and thought it becoming and honourable to aſſemble themſelves in the temple, with their houſehold, to offer the tribute of devotion unto Him. But with them and poliſhed have reſigned us into more elegant notions, and the ſight of a *Chriſtian* at his pariſh church, would be phænomenon ſcarcely to be credited by the eyes which beheld him. And as to the manner in which the lower order of mortals ſpend this ſacred day, let the roads and villages in the vicinity of the metropolis declare.

For I ſay, any farther, the line of diſcri-

crimination between the manners of our fathers and their descendants, would be deemed only as the insidiousness of a gloomy and peevish misanthrope, dissatisfied with the world for the neglect with which it has treated him

These few particulars, therefore, will be sufficient to evince how shamefully inferior we are, in principles of the greatest importance, to those whom we ungratefully treat as having been deficient in the arts of elegance and taste

But it should be considered, that it was neither *elegance* nor *taste* which enabled our ancestors to assert the glory of their country, so as to render the situation of a Briton the mark of envy to all the world

Neither elegance nor taste were the means by which our bravest heroes humbled the Powers of Europe by land and sea

Our Generals and Admirals, in those days, were distinguished, not by the effeminacy of their manners, but by an honest roughness acquired in the hardy fields of glory.

It would be wise in we, therefore, to reflect on the former days, and blush for ourselves This might be the means of rendering our country even once more glorious, as the land of freedom and virtue, but on the contrary, the continued love of luxury, and a consequent general immorality, cannot fail at last of sinking England, like ancient Rome, never to rise again

An ACCOUNT of a VISIT to the ALPS by M De SAUSSURE

PHILOSOPHERS and Naturalists who purpose visiting the summit of a high mountain, generally take their measures so as to arrive at it about the middle of the day, they then make their observations in haste, that they may quit it before the approach of night Hence, all the observations that have been made on places of considerable height, have been made nearly about the same time of the day, and have been confined to a very short space of time, consequently we have none from which we can form a just idea of the state of the air during the other parts of the day, or during the night

It appeared to me of no small moment to fill this gap in our knowledge of meteorology, by remaining on the summit of some lofty mountain long enough to ascertain the daily variations of the different instruments appropriated to that science, for instance, the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, electrometer, &c and to watch opportunities of observing the origin of different meteors, as rain, winds, and storms

Various experiments which I had resolved to make on *Mount Blanc*, from the execution of which I was prevented by the shortness of my stay, and the uncertainness produced by the rarity of the air, heightened my desire of undertaking this task The difficulty was, to find a convenient situation An open place, where the winds and other meteors might meet with no impediment, of about eighteen hundred toises elevation, was what I wished It would have been easy enough to have found such an one covered with snow; but it could not be expected to answer the purpose, from the cold and humidity of such a situation, or from the instability of the instruments fixed on it Now to find in our Alps an accessible rock, at such a height, uncovered with snow, and sufficiently spacious to fix our habitation on, was a matter of no small difficulty

I was informed by M Exchaquet, to whom I communicated my scheme, that on the newly-discovered road from *Chamouni* to *Courmayeur*, passing by *Tacul*, I should find such rocks as I wished Relying on his information, I began last spring to make preparations for this expedition, and in the beginning of June I repaired to Chamouni, with my son, to wait for the fine weather's setting in, and seize the first favourable opportunity.

I took with me two small canvas tents, but I wished also to construct a hut of stone It was necessary that I should have several separate habitations or sheds, not only for ourselves and our guides, but also because the magnetometer and variation compass should be separate, that they might not reciprocally influence the variations of each other I sent some people before me, therefore, to construct a kind of hut.

When this was finished, and the weather appeared settled, we left Chamouni The first day, July the second, we slept under our tents at Tacul, a green plain, on the borders of a small lake, bounded by the extremity of the *Glacier des Bois* and a rock called Mount *Tacul* The next morning, at half after five, we set off, and in seven hours arrived at our cabin. This place I have named the Giant's Neck,

neck, (*Col du Geant*) beneath it at the beginning of that defile which leads to Cou ravreur; and the moſt remarkable mountain in the neighbourhood, which riſes above it is the *Geant*, a high ſteep mountain eaſily noticed from the borders of our lake. The name of *Tacul*, which is ſix or ſeven hours journey from theſe rocks, is certainly not ſo applicable.

On our route from Tacul to the Giant's Neck, we could not paſs by the Glacier of *Trélaporte*, which our guides had traverſed the year before, the crevices of that glacier being open and not covered with ſnow, ſo that it was abſolutely inacceſſible we were forced therefore to go by the foot of a high mountain called the *Noire*, following the courſe of ſteep ridges of ſnow bordered by deep gaps Our guides aſſured us, that this route was much more dangerous than the one they had taken the preceding year but I do not much rely on theſe aſſertions, as danger preſent always ſeems greater than the paſt, and they imagine they pleaſe the travellers by exaggerating the perils from which he has eſcaped It is true, however, that this road is really dangerous; and as it froze in the night, had not our guides gone the day before to mark out the track, whilſt the ſnow was ſoftened by the heat of the ſun, to have paſſed it would have been impracticable

We were ſtill expoſed to another danger, that of crevices hidden under thin ſhells of ſnow, as at Mount Blanc. Towards the ſummit of the mountain theſe crevices became leſs frequent and of leſs extent, and we flattered ourſelves we had nearly eſcaped them, when ſuddenly we heard a cry of *ropes, ropes!* Alexis Balmat, one of thoſe who carried our baggage, which was about a hundred yards before us, ſuddenly diſappeared from the midſt of his companions, having fallen into a crevice ſixty feet deep Fortunately he was ſtopped about half way by a maſs of ſnow ſtuck in the cleft: on this he fell with no other injury than a few ſcratches in the face. His particular friend, P J. Fauret, immediately cauſed himſelf to be faſtened to a cord and lowered down: his load was firſt drawn up, then the two men, one after the other Balmat was a little pale, but ſeemed not at all diſcompoſed He took his load again upon his ſhoulders, and reſumed his journey with the utmoſt tranquillity

The moment of our arrival at the end of our journey was not, as is uſual, a moment of ſatisfaction Comparing the ſituation of our cabin with other heights with which I was acquainted, I ſaw at once, and with no ſmall vexation, that it was not of eighteen hundred toiſes, as I had been led to hope. I next found our cabin extremely ſmall; it was but ſix feet ſquare, ſo low that we could not ſtand upright in it, and the ſtones ſo ill fixed that the ſnow had entered and half filled it. The edge of the rocks on which our tents were to be pitched, and at the extremity of which our cabin was erected, was confined between two extremely narrow and irregular glaciers, bordered with declivities of ſnow and rocks ſo ſteep, that they might almoſt be termed precipices. This ſituation did not appear very pleaſing for an abode of ſeveral days; but as a *Belvidere* it was truly magnificent. On the ſide of Italy, we had an horizon of immenſe extent, formed of chains of mountains riſing over each other, partly covered with ſnow, and interſperſed here and there with foreſts and fertile valleys. Towards Savoy, Mount Blanc, the Giant, and the intermediate mountains, preſented a moſt grand, variegated, and intereſting picture

The men who brought our baggage and inſtruments, ſet off immediately for Chamouni, but I kept, beſides my own ſervant, four of the beſt guides, to aſſiſt us in our work, and go alternately to Cormayeur for coals and proviſions

When they had reſted themſelves, and taken ſome refreſhment, I deſired them to begin the neceſſary arrangements, but the little fatigue they had undergone, and the proſpect of the inconveniencies to which they would be expoſed in this ſituation, enfeebled and diſmayed them. When, however, they began to feel the coolneſs of the evening air, they conſidered that they muſt prepare a ſhelter for the night They now began to put a little in order the large maſſes of granite which covered the place, and to pitch our tents, in which we were to paſs the night; for the cabin was not habitable, till a bed of ice, which we found beneath the ſnow, was broken to pieces and removed

My firſt employment was to examine my inſtruments, and make trial of thoſe which needed no preparation I had now the mortification to find both my barometers out of order the great dryneſs of the weather ſince our departure from Chamouni had diminiſhed the diameters of the corks, ſo that they ran a ſtream of the air, however, had not entered, and I repaired one of them by keeping it ſurrounded with wet cloths, which ſwelling the cork enabled it to retain the mercury,

Though

Though our accommodations were by no means enviable, we ſlept ſoundly, which reſtored our ſtrength and activity. In the morning we ſet ourſelves diligently to clear the hut of the ice, and to raiſe the roof ſufficiently for us to ſtand upright in it. We conſtructed pedeſtals for the magnetometer, the variation compaſs, and the wooden plane which ſerved for tracing a meridian, and we even began ſome obſervations. Our guides, who foreſaw a change of weather, employed themſelves in making our tents as ſecure as poſſible, an operation of ſome difficulty on this uneven ſurface, not ſo wide as the tents themſelves, and compoſed of large incoherent maſſes.

It was extremely fortunate that we took theſe precautions, for, the following night, we were aſſailed by the moſt terrible ſtorm to which I had ever been witneſs. At one o'clock in the morning of the fifth of July, a ſouth-weſt wind aroſe, of ſuch violence, that I every inſtant expected it would carry away the ſtone cabin in which my ſon and I lay. The moſt ſingular circumſtance attending this wind was its being periodically interrupted by the moſt perfect calm. In theſe intervals we heard the wind whiſtling beneath us, at the bottom of the valley of *Allee Blanche*, whilſt the utmoſt tranquillity reigned around us. But theſe calms were followed by guſts of wind of an inconceivable violence, ſounding like repeated diſcharges of artillery: we felt the mountain itſelf ſhake under our mattraſſes, the wind made a paſſage through the joints of the ſtones which compoſed our cabin, and once it lifted up all my bed clothes, and froze me from head to foot. At break of day the wind abated a little, but ſoon roſe again, accompanied with ſnow, which entered our hut on all ſides. We then took refuge in one of the tents, which afforded us a better ſhelter. We there found the guides ſupporting the poles, leſt the violence of the wind ſhould overſet them, and ſweep away the whole together. About ſeven o'clock an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of thunder, attended with hail, added to the terror of the ſtorm. One of the exploſions took place ſo near us, that we diſtinctly heard a ſpark, which formed a part of it, paſs along the wet canvas of the tent, with a crackling noiſe, exactly behind the place where my ſon was. The air was ſo full of electricity, that the moment I put the point only of the conductor of my electrometer out of the tent, the balls diverged as far as they were capable; and at almoſt every clap of thunder the electricity from poſitive became negative or the contrary. To give an idea of the force of the wind, I ſhall only obſerve, that twice our guides going from one tent to the other, which was but ſixteen or ſeventeen yards diſtant, to get ſome proviſions, choſe one of the intervals when the wind appeared a little abated, but were caught about mid-way by ſuch a guſt of wind, that they were obliged to cling faſt to a rock, which they luckily met with, to prevent themſelves from being carried over the precipice, and durſt not ſtir; though, with their cloaths blown over their heads, they were expoſed to the pelting of a moſt violent hail-ſtorm.

About noon the weather cleared up, and M. Exchiquet, who came with four guides the evening before to pay us a viſit, and who had the misfortune to ſhare with us that ſtormy night and morning, took that opportunity to return to Courmayeur.

For our parts, we were highly pleaſed to find that our ſhelter, poor as it was, was capable of defending us againſt the fury of the combined elements, and, perſuaded that it was next to impoſſible for us to experience a ſtorm more violent, we were relieved from the dread of tempeſts, which had been deſcribed to us as extremely dangerous on theſe heights. We purſued therefore, with ardour, the neceſſary meaſures for making our obſervations. The next day they aſſumed a regular and uninterrupted ſeries. When the weather was not too bad, my ſon roſe at four in the morning to begin our meteorological obſervations. I did not riſe till ſeven, but then I ſat up till midnight, whilſt my ſon went to bed at ten. In the day we had each our ſeparate employments.

This active life made our time paſs ſwiftly along; but we ſuffered much from the cold in bad weather, and almoſt every evening, even if the day had been fine. Generally about five in the evening the wind began to ſet in from the ſnow-covered ſteeps, which towered above us to the north and weſt. This wind, frequently accompanied with ſnow or hail, was extremely cold and uncomfortable. The warmeſt garments, even furs, were unable to protect us from the cold: we could not make a fire in our ſmall canvas tents, and our little ſtoves were unable to warm us in our hut, pierced as it was by the wind in ſo many places. In ſo rarefied an air the coal burnt very dull, and only by dint of continual blowing; and if we ſucceeded ſo far as to warm our feet and

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the lower parts of our legs, our bodies remained frozen by the wind which penetrated the cabin. At these moments we did not so much regret our being elevated only 1763 toises above the level of the sea; for at a greater height we must have felt still more from the cold. We consoled ourselves also by the reflection, that we were about a hundred and eighty toises higher than the summit of *Buet*, which, a few years ago, was reckoned the highest accessible spot in the Alps.

About ten o'clock the wind grew calm. I then left my son to go to rest in the cabin, whilst I went to the tent in which the compass was placed. There, wrapped up in furs, I squatted myself down, with a warm stone at my feet, and set in order the notes which I had taken in the course of the day. At intervals, I went out to observe my instruments and the sky, which at that time was almost always extremely clear. These two hours of retreat and contemplation were highly pleasing to me. When they were expired, I went to the cabin, lay down on my little matrass, placed on the ground by the side of my sons, and enjoyed a better sleep than in the most comfortable bed at home.

The sixteenth and last evening which we spent on the *Col de Geant* was ravishingly beautiful. It seemed as if these lofty mountains were desirous that we should quit them with regret. The cold wind, by which we had been so much incommoded, did not blow that evening. The summits of the mountains which rose above us, and the snow which separated them, were coloured with the most beautiful tints of the rose and carmine, the whole horizon towards Italy appeared skirted with a purple border, and the full moon arose majestically above it, clad in the most delightful vermilion. The air around us seemed to possess that pure and perfect limpidity which Homer ascribes to the air of Olympus, whilst the valleys beneath, filled with condensed vapours, appeared to be the abode of obscurity and darkness.

But how shall I describe the night which succeeded to that beautiful evening, when, after the disappearance of the twilight, the moon alone illuminating the scene, shed waves of silver light over the vast extent of snow and rocks with which our cabin was surrounded! What an astonishing and delicious spectacle did those masses of snow and ice display, whose brightness was insupportable by the light of the sun! What a magnificent contrast was formed in the midst of this brilliant scene by those rocks of brown granite, cut with such bold abruptness! What a time for meditation! For how many troubles, how many wants, are we repaid by such delicious moments! The soul exalts itself, the mind expands, and in the midst of this majestic silence we seem to hear the voice of Nature, and become the confidants of her most secret operations.

The next day, July 19, as we had finished our intended experiments and observations, we quitted our station and repaired to Courmayeur. The first part of our descent, amidst loose rocks, was rapid and troublesome, but not dangerous: in this respect it is very different from that of *l'Aiguille du Goute* to which it had been compared. At the foot of the rocks we enter some meadows, below which are woods: to these succeed cultivated fields, which lead us to Courmayeur. Through the whole of this road we meet with no difficulty. We suffered much in it, however, first from the heat, which seemed insupportable to us, after being so habituated to the cold, but from hunger we suffered still more. We had reserved some provisions for this little journey, but they had disappeared the preceding night. We strongly suspected one of our guides of having taken them, not so much to profit by them, as to lay us under a necessity of departing. Their abode, having nothing to employ them, was extremely irksome to them, and our admiration of the last evening, added to some regret which my son had shown, made them fear we might prolong our stay. Heat and want of sustenance took away my strength, I even began to grow faint, and my head was affected so that I could not find the words necessary to express my thoughts. My son and my servant also suffered much, but less than I. My weakness retarded our pace, and thus protracted the means of remedying it. It was seven in the evening when we arrived at the village of *Entreve*, where were the first houses at which we could procure any thing to eat. One day's rest at Courmayeur, however, perfectly recovered me. Thence we repaired to *Martigny* by the *Col Ferret*, and from Martigni to Chamouni, where we spent three days to make some experiments to compare with those made on the Col de Geant. At the end of July we returned to Geneva.

[An account of the results of some of the observations made by M. de Saussure, will be given in a future Number.]

LETTER from Dr JOHNSON to Dr LAWRENCE.

DEAR SIR,

AT a time when all your friends ought to ſhew them kindneſs, and with a character which ought to make all that know you your friends, you may wonder that you have yet heard nothing of me

I have been hindered by a vexatious and inceſſant cough, for which, within theſe ten days, I have bled once, faſted four or five times, taken phyſic five times, and opiates I think ſix This day it ſeems to remit.

The loſs, dear ſir, which you have lately ſuffered, I felt many years ago; and know therefore, how much has been taken from you, and how little help can be had from conſolation He who outlives a wife whom he has long loved, ſees himſelf diſjoined from the only mind that had the ſame hopes and fears and intereſt, from the only companion with whom he has ſhared much good or evil, and with whom he could ſet his mind at liberty, to retrace the paſt, or anticipate the future The continuity of being is lacerated, the ſettled courſe of ſentiment and action is ſtopped; and life ſtands ſuſpended and motionleſs, till it is driven by external cauſes into a new channel But the time of ſuſpence is dreadful

Our firſt recourſe in this diſtreſsful ſolitude, is, perhaps for want of habitual piety, to a gloomy acquieſcence in neceſſity Of two moral beings, one muſt loſe the other But ſurely there is a higher and a better comfort to be drawn from the conſideration of that Providence which watches over all, a belief that the living and the dead lie equally in the hands of God, who will re-unite thoſe whom he has ſeparated, or who ſees that it is beſt not to re unite them

I am, Dear Sir,
Your moſt affectionate,
Moſt humble ſervant,
SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan 20, 1780

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE HETEROCLITE.

NUMBER IV

Quiſquis erit Vitæ, ſcribam, Color HOR

I CANNOT better begin this paper (which, by the by, I am not certain will not itſelf experience the very identical fate it deplores) than with the following tribute of reſpect to the memory of

THE HETEROCLITE, No III

POOR mangled Number! ſtandard of my fame,
Bright ſhield and buckler of my cloud-capt name,
Ah! how I grieve to ſee thee publiſhed thus,
Hack'd all to pieces by thy Critic's curſe
Yet dear departed *ſubſtance!* living ſhade,
Yet do I prophely—and right I ween,
Thou low in tomb Sewellian *now* thou'rt laid,
To be with myriad kindreds *no more ſeen*,
Yet do I prophely, that with freſh grace,
All in a ſmall octavo neatly bound,
Hereafter thou ſhalt ſhew thy brazen face,
While conſcious DIGNITARIES tremble round
Yes, *ſlighted* HETEROCLITE! thou ſhalt there
Thoſe thouſand charms reſume, which now rejected are

Having thus, by ſo tender and judicious a requiem, appeaſed, in ſome meaſure, the incenſed Manes, I think myſelf at full liberty to proceed in any manner and after what faſhion I pleaſe—that interdicted by my thoughtful and obliging Editor excepted —Now were I not extremely anxious to be handed down to poſterity with all the honours of never-ſtanding immortality, were I not thoroughly convicted of the truth of that moſt lamentable aſſertion,

——*niſi quæ terris ſemota ſuiſque*
Temporibus defuncta videt, faſtidit et odit;

I ſhould poſſibly employ my pen on ſimilar ſubjects with my contemporary ſcribblers, in inveſtigating, for inſtance, the cauſes, effects, &c &c of his moſt gracious Majeſty's late indiſpoſition, together with the probable conſequences of (had

(had ſo unfortunate an event taken place) a *mental* demiſe But ſince, thank reflection! I have common ſenſe ſufficient to look a little *beyond* the fleeting faſcinating moment of *time preſent*, and know that, compared with *time future*, it bears little leſs proportion than unity to infinity (perceiveſt thou not, gentle Reader, that thine Heterochite is ſomewhat of a *mathematician* too?)—ſince I likewiſe know (nor let it provoke to anger the ſhoals of literary lunatics that ſo penetrating a capacity of diſtinguiſhing *a priori* ſhould be conferred upon *me* alone) that though ſmoothly to glide with, be in many caſes leſs not to rudely and raſhly puſhing againſt the tide, yet when ten to one but this ſame tide gently wafts us to the port of Oblivion, without once touching at the temple of Fame, ſituate, as I humbly conceive, ſome ten or a dozen leagues out of the common track, it may be, *true wiſe*, better to drive *againſt*, than go *with*, ſo contracted a current—for thoſe ſeveral reaſons—and whoever allows them not to be ſolid and weighty reaſons, has never yet offered himſelf a candidate for a ſeat on Parnaſſus, where beaming extenſive luſtre to the benighted Sons of Mortality, on high ſit enthroned the inviſible Company of Caſtle-builders to his moſt bluſtering majeſty king Æolus, diſpenſer of the different winds which agitate the four corners of the univerſe—For thoſe ſeveral reaſons, I will therefore not give ſo much as one ſingle glance, which, as I take it, may be defined the ſmalleſt poſſible part of the mind's immediate object in the inexplicable act of thinking, to the vain and ſhadowy topics of the day, but will employ my abilities upon ſome more ſubſtantial ſubject—upon a ſubject unconnected with Illuminations, though according to all accounts they have been ſplendid beyond conception—unconnected with Mrs Regency, *duringly* ſuperb though the theme be—unconnected with Party—with thoſe tame dazzling names of Fox, Sheridan, &c on the one hand, or Pitt, Thurlow, &c on the other—finally, unconnected with every thing which may give offence to either A, B, C, or D, or any other gentleman profeſſing a *patriotic partiality*. All theſe are out of my ſphere, which being in fact neither more nor leſs than a very extraordinary eccentric ○, takes in or leaves out many matters of conſequence, in proportion as its tendency happens to be more or leſs towards them. The ſame cauſe may be aſſigned for its frequently embracing *trifles*, and I know not whether in ſome of its lunar periods to come, it may not (in imitation, no doubt, of that great wit of the laſt century the *Engliſh Rabelais*) draw within its vortex a *meditation on a broom ſtick*: for aſſuredly "things unattempted yet in proſe or rhyme" will my glowing genius, if not petrified and reſtrained by the cold prudence of a too cautious Editor, attempt, yea and, what is more ſtill, *forcibly execute*.—But

Incerti hæc ſi tu poſtules, &c *

* Thus much by way of proem—now to buſineſs. Gentle Reader! know that I have carefully, and (from the ſpecimen I have given) profitably I truſt, peruſed the ſeveral Reviews at this time extant—the Analytical, Critical, Monthly, London, &c &c. I think them *all* good, very good, not forgetting however, that "there is one glory of the *Sun*, and another glory of the *Moon*, and another glory of the *Stars*, even one ſtar differing from another ſtar in glory." And ſo much do I approve of the *intention* and *execution* of theſe laſt Reviews, that by leave and under favour of the laſt mentioned, though not leaſt valued of them, I ſhall, under the unpreſuming title of the "*Momentary Pay glancer*," take the liberty of adding one more to the number. And firſt I will begin with, as leaſt liable to exception, an anonymous publication.

THE "Poetry of *the World*," though in a great meaſure an *injudicious* collection, contains ſeveral pieces truly *poetic*, and ſtrictly original—ſome, as the productions of genius, very moderate—and others, which, had any regard been had by the Editor to a certain ſmall but neceſſary virtue called *decency*, ought to have been inadmiſſible. Of the firſt kind, are the Odes of DELIA CRUSCA and ANNA MATILDA!—of the next, many of the productions of ARLEY; and of the laſt, "Ancient Muſic," with the lines "on Lady T——'s Ring."† Were I, *I'* or *we*, Sir, *we!* were *we* inclined to find any fault with the poetry of Della Cruſca and Anna Matilda, we could do it but in a ſlight degree—we could only ſay, that by ſtraining too much at novelty of expreſſion, they have ſometimes thereby

* The Reader is deſired to complete this ſentence, which I cannot at preſent remember.

† Theſe indecent and contemptible lines, which are foiſted on the Public as new, we remember to have heard repeated by a Bookſeller, deceaſed, near twenty years ago. This is ſurely robbing the Spital, and deſerves to be expoſed. EDITOR.

debaſed the thought; witneſs "the ſlow river's *crumpled* wave—thy *cobweb* robe—the rud yell of the *tumbling* tide—Petrarch's tuneful *throat*," &c These however, to make uſe of a common place, though on that account not leſs beautiful, compariſon, are ſpots in the ſun The "Elegy on reading Werter" is not much calculated to diſpel ſuicidical propoſſeſſions, nor are the ſentiments of either of theſe viſionary admirers always conſonant with ſound morality Upon the whole, however, we ſcruple not to ſay of *Della Cruſca* what Churchill ſaid of Dryden,

"The powers of genius and of judgment join,
"And the whole art of poetry is mine"

With reſpect to the terms *ſolitated, ſenſate*, &c we cannot but fancy them improvements upon our language, and as ſuch do recommend them to public imitation

Arley's "Repentance of Paſſion" is certainly a ſtriking exception to what we have above aſſerted Some expreſſions in "Ancient Muſic" may with propriety be denominated Elegant Indecencies

The "Lines on Lady T's Ring" reflect (if we may be allowed an expreſſion ſomewhat outrée) the luſtre of diſgrace on both Author, Editor (if indeed theſe two *be* two) and Printer The WORLD it ſeems has yet to learn, that indelicacy and wit are by no means ſynonimous, the one being a thing common to all, the other a particular appropriation

Benedict's "Sonnets" are much upon a level with Sonnets in general, nor do our Boeotian perceptions permit the acknowledgment of any very extraordinary marks of genius in them The "Lamentation Parliamentary," ſo far as perſonal ſature is entitled to praiſe, deſerves commendation, but, if there be a compariſon between the "African Boy" and the "Ode to Prudence," we give a deciſive opinion in favour of the latter Upon the whole—"The Poetry of the World," as containing "the gathered ſweets of every Hive;" the Editor as preſerving, and now and then poſſibly touching up with a *luſcious* flavour, thoſe gathered ſweets, and the Publiſher as embelliſhing them, will each, we truſt, reap the reward of their labours in the pleaſing delulion of *popular applauſe*.

Now, gentlemen, what think ye of me as a *Reviewer*? Do ye not look upon this as a ſucceſsful adoption of critical ſagacity! But hereof more hereafter —

Before I conclude this Number, which I make no doubt you are all ſincerely ſorry ſhould be concluded ſo ſoon, ſuffer me, Mr Editor, to preſent you with the following beautiful little gliciere ballad It may perhaps afford amuſement to the antiquarians in antiquity in conjecturing by what perſons or in what period of literature it was compoſed For my own part, I look upon it as a delicate little morſel, and by how much the more removed from common ſenſe, by ſo much the more valuable.

FRAGMENT

NOWE nyʒte cam onne fayr Argyll ſhe ſyed,
Fayr Argyll ſhe ſyd full ſore,
ſhe had loſt in the woodes her owne true love,
And ſhe nivir ſhuld hym ſee more.

The moone fro a cloudee ſkye did ſhine,
It dyn ſhyne all ſhunnee reddē,
Fayr Argyll ſhe turnede her eyne abou,
And ſhe ſaw her true lovour deddē

Nowe Chriſtee me ſauve, the fayr maide repleed,
What man thys phantomme bye?
"Flye Argyll due fro thys loathlomme "ſpotte,
"Or alaſs I thou ſalt be as mee"

The windee it dyd howle the dark woodes among,
And aloude dyd the ſchry owle crie,
"I flye Argylle haſt,' the pale ſpecterre exclaim'd,
"Or thou too my ſwete Argyll ſalt dyee

"The ſpirit that fleets ſwift o'the hyds o' "the ſkyne,
"Has ychaunged mye bodde to clye;
"I mun wander for eyre the cauld cauld blaſts among,
"But my Argyll ſhe mun awaie

Yet not coulde hys faithfulle Argyll ſwar
Fro the ſhad of her deddē love to wendee;
So the horrable ſpirit of the dymalle Nytte
Fair Argyll her liſſe dyd endē.

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For APRIL, 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A Voyage Round the World, but more particularly to the North-Weſt Coaſt of America, performed in the Years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon By Captain George Dixon 4to 1l 1s boards Goulding

NOTHING can be of greater importance to a maritime country than the improvement of Commerce and Navigation, and happy are we in obſerving that the ſpirit for nautical diſcoveries is not extinguiſhed among us, but that the ſucceſsful labours of former navigators ſtill prompt men of patriotic minds and of bold genius to enlarge the circle of knowledge and of trade

Whether the Voyage, the account of which we are now about to conſider, will be productive of any immediate eſſential benefit to our nation, cannot now be determined, but it is not, therefore, the leſs important, as time may probably educe from it very great effects

The preſent account of the Voyage is given in the epiſtolary form, a manner of writing which, tho' well adapted to novels or travels, is yet very improper in the narrative of a Voyage Round the World, as there is no probability that the letters could have been received by the perſon to whom they are addreſſed till the writer himſelf returned to deliver them unto him. Let this be as it will, however, our author, who appears to be a Quaker, ſhews himſelf to be poſſeſſed of a moderate ſhare joined to a great liveliness of fancy

The work is prefaced by an Introduction by Capt. Dixon, containing an ingenious and entertaining account of the reaſons of the Voyage, with a relation of the former adventurers on the ſame deſign But as theſe particulars have been already given by us in the laſt Volume of our Magazine, p 332, &c. we think it unneceſſary to repeat the ſame over again; and ſhall therefore take leave of the Introduction with expreſſing our ſincere regret that the whole work had not been written in the ſame manner and by the ſame hand

The firſt five letters are taken up in deſcribing Deal, Spithead, and Guernſey, but as thoſe are places not *very remote* from England, or much *unknown*, we ſhall paſs over *ſans ceremonie* our author's account of them, and launch with him at once into the Weſtern Ocean But even from the ſixth epiſtle to the eleventh we find nothing worth extracting, though the author affects to deſcribe ſeveral of the Canary, Cape de Verde and Falkland's Iſlands

On the 23d of Jan 1786, they left the laſt mentioned place, with an intention of doubling Cape Horn; and on the 26th of May came to an anchor at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands; but not being able to water conveniently at this place, they proceeded to Whahoo, another of thoſe iſlands, where they were completely refreſhed.

Having taken in here a proper ſupply of neceſſaries, they made the beſt of their way to the American coaſt to accompliſh the deſign of their voyage, viz the collecting of furs. They accordingly came to anchor in Cook's River on the 29th of July, where they continued till the 10th of Auguſt purchaſing ſkins, but with no great

great ſucceſs Of the inhabitants here the letter-writer gives the following account

"They ſeem not to have fixed on any particular ſpot for their reſidence, but are ſcattered about here and there, as beſt ſuits their convenience or inclination 'Tis moſt probable they are divided into clans or tribes, as in every large canoe we ſaw, there was at leaſt one perſon of ſuperior authority to the reſt, who not only directed their traffic, but kept the men in a proper degree of ſubordination In their manners they ſeem harmleſs and inoffenſive, but this might, probably, be occaſioned by the different treatment they met with from us to what the Ruſſians had uſed them to The weapons we ſaw are bows and arrows, and ſpears; theſe are very uſeful in hunting as well as fighting, the fleſh of the various beaſts they kill ſerving them for food, as their ſkins do for clothing One would reaſonably ſuppoſe that the ſkins of large beaſts, as bears, wolves, &c would be held in the greateſt eſtimation as cloaths by theſe people, this, however, is not the caſe, the greater part wearing cloaths made of marmot ſkins, very neatly ſewed together, one cloak containing perhaps more than one hundred ſkins it is moſt likely that their women's time is principally taken up in employments like theſe —— Beſides the ſea otter, here are bears, wolves, foxes, racoons, marmots or field-mice, muſquaſh, ermine, &c &c but the marmot and fox ſeem to be in the greateſt plenty The trade theſe people are fondeſt of for their ſkins is *toes ſize* ſmall plates of money and light blue beads, ſcarcely any other ſort, though we had a very great variety, being taken the leaſt notice of

"In their perſons, theſe people are of a middle ſize, and well proportioned, their features appear regular, but their faces are ſo bedaubed with dirt and filth, that it is impoſſible to ſay what ſort of complexion they have That perſon ſeems to be reckoned the greateſt beau amongſt them, whoſe face is one entire piece of ſmut and grieſe, and his hair well daubed with the ſame compoſition Their noſe and ears are ornamented with beads or teeth if they cannot procure any thing elſe, they have likewiſe a long ſlit cut in the under lip, parallel with the mouth, which is ornamented much in the ſame manner with the noſe and ears, but this I could obſerve was always in proportion to the perſon's wealth We ſaw only one woman, and the people with her behaved with great civility, and attended her with great reſpect, her face, contrary to the general cuſtom, was tolerably clean, and her complexion and features far from diſagreeable, indeed, I have often ſeen much worſe-looking women in England Their ſmall canoes are ſo conſtructed as to hold but one, or at moſt two perſons, and both theſe and the large ones are covered with ſkins"

From hence our voyagers departed on the 13th of Auguſt for Prince William's Sound, but not being able to make either that or King George's Sound, by reaſon of unfavourable winds and bad weather, they determined to winter at Sandwich Iſlands, and on the 30th of November anchored in Whahoo Bay But though they remained among theſe iſlands near four months, yet we cannot find any thing curious enough to be extracted for the information of our readers On the 26th of March 1787 they again ſet ſail from the Sandwich Iſlands for the American coaſt, and came to anchor at Montague Iſland the 25th of April at this place they found a ſnow called the *Nootka*, from Bengal, commanded by a Capt Meares, on the ſame deſign with themſelves, this veſſel had wintered in this place, and was in great want of neceſſaries, which they humanely furniſhed him with On the 14th of May the two conſorts parted company, in order to trade ſeparately, and Capt Dixon, whoſe route we are here to follow, anchored in a bay never before diſcovered, on the 23d of May Of this place we have the following account

"As there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe (ſays the letter writer) that we were the firſt diſcoverers of this harbour, Captain Dixon named it Port Mulgrave, in honour of the Right Hon Lord Mulgrave Our anchoring-place is ſituated in 59 deg 32 min N lat and 140 deg W Long How extenſive the Sound is, I cannot ſay, it contains a number of ſmall low iſlands, but at intervals, when the fog cleared up, we could diſcern high mountainous land, to the northward and weſtward, at about ten leagues diſtance, entirely covered with ſnow, and which we judged to be part of the Continent. Theſe iſlands, in common with the reſt of the coaſt, are entirely covered with pines, of two or three different ſpecies, intermixed here and there with witch-hazel, and various kinds of bruſh-wood

"Shrubs of different ſorts appeared to be ſpringing up, but their vegetation was not ſufficiently advanced for us to diſtinguiſh

diſtinguiſh what they were; yet the weather was tolerably mild, the mean of the thermometer being 46 degrees

"We found ſome wild geeſe and ducks here, and though not near ſo numerous as at Montague iſland, yet they were more eaſily come at Captain Dixon frequently went on ſhore, to take the diverſion of ſhooting, and ſeldom returned without ſome game, which not only proved an excellent treat for us, but at the ſame time gave the Indians ſuch an idea of fire arms, that their behaviour was perfectly quiet and inoffenſive, and they never attempted to moleſt us

"The numbers of inhabitants contained in the whole Sound, as near as I could calculate, amounted to about ſeventy, including women and children: they in general are about the middle ſize, their limbs ſtraight and well ſhaped, but, like the reſt of the inhabitants we have ſeen on the coaſt, are particularly fond of painting their faces with a variety of colours, ſo that it is no eaſy matter to diſcover their real complexion however, we prevailed on one woman, by perſuaſion, and a trifling preſent, to waſh her face and hands, and the alteration it made in her appearance abſolutely ſurpriſed us Her countenance had all the chearful glow of an Engliſh milk-maid; and the healthy red which fluſhed her cheek was even beautifully contraſted with the whiteneſs of her neck: her eyes were black and ſparkling, her eye-brows the ſame colour, and moſt beautifully arched, her forehead ſo remarkably clear that the tranſlucent veins were ſeen meandering even in their minuteſt branches—in ſhort, ſhe was what would be reckoned handſome even in England: but this ſymmetry of features is entirely deſtroyed by a cuſtom extremely ſingular, and what we had never met with before, neither do I recollect having ſeen it mentioned by any voyagers whatever

"An aperture is made in the thick part of the under lip, and increaſed by degrees in a line parallel with the mouth, and equally long in this aperture a piece of wood is conſtantly worn, of an elliptical form, about half an inch thick: the ſuperficies not flat, but hollowed out on each ſide, like a ſpoon, though not quite ſo deep, the edges are likewiſe hollowed in the form of a pulley, in order to fix this precious ornament more firmly in the lip, which by this means is frequently extended at leaſt three inches horizontally, and conſequently diſtorts every feature in the lower part of the face This curious piece of wood is worn only by the women, and ſeems to be conſidered as a mark of diſtinction, it not being worn by all indiſcriminately, but only thoſe who appeared in a ſuperior ſtation to the reſt

"The language here is different from that of Prince William's Sound, or Cook's River, it appears barbarous, uncouth, and difficult to pronounce they frequently uſed the word *aan ou*, which ſignifies a friend or one, and then numerals reckon to ten, but I was not able to procure any further ſpecimen of their language, as they are very cloſe and uncommunicative in their diſpoſitions"

The remainder of the letter-writer's account of this place, and of the voyage, muſt neceſſarily be poſtponed till our next W.

[*To be continued*]

A Treatiſe on the Law of Elections, in all its Branches By John Simeon, Eſq of Lincoln's Inn, Barriſter at Law 8vo 6s Whieldon

FROM the firſt eſtabliſhment of parliamentary repreſentation in England, during the feeble reign of Henry the third, to the preſent time, the democratic part of THE CONSTITUTION has been invariably advancing into weight and importance, until it has attained a degree of power equal at leaſt to either of the other two branches of the legiſlature, and all ranks and orders of men now thirſt for the *honour* or the *profit* of a ſeat in parliament, as the firſt and moſt deſirable object of popular ambition Poets, painters, players, and mechanics, upon every *vacancy*, have ruſhed from their humble ſpheres, and ſtrove, by the magic arts of Election, to riſe into the dignified and exalted character of Britiſh Legiſlators. To attain this end, the public voice has been more frequently *purchaſed* than *beſtowed*, and from the period of the Revolution a ſyſtem of increaſing violence and corruption has prevailed at parliamentary Elections, equally diſgraceful to the political juriſprudence of the country, and ſubverſive of that *right* of voting, which, as it is truly obſerved, "conſtitutes "the much admired and envied liberty "of Engliſhmen" The magnitude of the evil, however, has for a long time paſt excited the ſerious attention of the real friends to the Conſtitution; and the ſtatute book of the preſent reign, with the ſpirited reſolutions of the ſeveral Committees of the Houſe of Commons, have furniſhed a code of laws upon this ſubject,

ject, which muſt in time effect a reformation But the knowledge of theſe parts of the law being but of modern growth, are poſſeſſed but by few; and the probable extent of their ſucceſs muſt materially depend upon the extent to which they are made known Mr *Prynne* and Sir *Bulſtrode Whitlocke* have written fugely upon the nature of the parliamentary writ, but they have treated the ſubject rather hiſtorically than practically, and their obſervations have little application to the circumſtances of the preſent time Lord *Coke*, Sir *Matthew Hale*, and Sir *William Blackſtone*, have but ſlightly touched the ſubject, and have only marked out its general outlines Mr *Douglas*, Mr *Luder*, and Mr *Phillips* indeed, have approximated the ſubject by their ſeveral publications of the proceedings reſpecting "Controverted Elections;" and thereby enabled "the lawyer and member of parliament to do their reſpective duties with utility to the public, and honour to themſelves" But Mr *Simeon*, the author of the work at preſent under our review, has at length performed, with equal ability, the more uſeful taſk of bringing "The Law of Elections in all its Branches," into one clear and perſpicuous point of view The work is comprized in the ſmall compaſs of five chapters, which reſpectively treat, 1 Of the hiſtory of the parliamentary writ, and the riſe and progreſs of parliamentary repreſentation 2 Of the perſons who are capable and incapable of being *elected Members* 3 Of the perſons who are capable of voting 4 Of the iſſuing, execution, and return of *the Writ* And 5 Of bribery, and the ſeveral means by which the Election may be avoided To theſe an Appendix is added, containing the forms of the ſeveral oaths, and alſo the ſeveral ſtatutes relating to the practice or regulation of *Committees*, ſince 10. Geo 3 c 16 which is the foundation of the whole, "ſo pointed as to exhibit "by a marginal abridgement of the "ſubſequent Acts, every variation made "in any ſection of that Act, down to the "preſent time"—The accuracy, elegance, and judgment with which this work is executed, deſerve the higheſt commendations, and we have no doubt but that the learned Author's wiſhes will be fully gratified, by finding that it has greatly facilitated the duties both of *the Committee* and *the Bar*. The conciſe manner in which the ſubject is treated, will moſt certainly contribute to the practical utility of the work; but we cannot refrain from obſerving, that in one inſtance Mr *Simeon* has, in our opinion at leaſt, ſacrificed perſpicuity to brevity In treating of thoſe perſons who are incapable of voting, all that is ſaid of "*aliens*" is this, "*aliens alſo can have* "*no vote*," without explaining that by the 25th Edw 3 ſ. 2 and 7 Anne c 5 children born abroad of Britiſh *parents* are intitled to the rights of natural-born ſubjects, that by 4 Geo 2 c 21 this privilege is extended to ſuch children whoſe *fathers* at the time of their birth were natural-born ſubjects, and not attainted or baniſhed for high treaſon, or in the ſervice of an enemy, and that by 13 Geo 3 c 21 the children of the *male offspring* of ſuch natural-born fathers are alſo intitled to the rights of Engliſhmen

The Academic Speaker, or, a Selection of Parliamentary Debates, Orations, Odes, Scenes and Speeches, from the beſt Writers, proper to be read and recited by Youth at School To which is prefixed, Elements of Geſture, &c Explained and illuſtrated by Plates By John Walker 12mo 3s 6d Robinſons

ORATORY hath been cultivated among us, of late years, to a very conſiderable degree

Our Univerſities and public ſchools give proper encouragement to the maſters of this pleaſing art, to inſtruct thoſe who are to fill our pulpits, ſenate and bar

Since the late Mr. Sheridan, perhaps no public profeſſor of Elocution hath deſerved better from the public than the Author of the little work before us, and we are happy in finding that his merit is properly conſidered Of this his gratitude hath urged him to make mention, and he hath evinced it ſtill farther by ſimplifying this uſeful and pleaſing art—The Elements of Geſture prefixed to this work, are judicious, and plainly adapted to the loweſt underſtanding, and the plates which he has given ſerve to convey juſter ideas than even the pluneſt written rules

The collection of pieces which make up the main body of the book, are choſen and arranged with taſte and judgment; and as the whole forms a very uſeful miſcellany of inſtructive and entertaining reading, we take upon us to recommend it to thoſe who are engaged in the important province of forming the minds of youth

Military

Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the present Time. By Francis Grose, Esq F. A. S 2 vols. 4to 4l. 4s. Hooper.

THE high degree of estimation in which the literature of Great-Britain is held in all the polished nations of Europe, must make every well-wisher to his country sincerely rejoice, when any new acquisition of distinguished importance adds fresh reputation to the British press It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we enter upon a general review of this useful and entertaining work, the completion of which must have required the constant and combined exertions of ingenuity, unremitted application, and determined perseverance.

We consider it as a new acquisition, because we know of no regular history of the military art in Britain, traced from its origin under the first permanent establishment of civil government, and carried down to the present time, in due chronological order, prior to this valuable publication

In general, the labours of the most studious and learned Antiquaries have been but little attended to by the bulk of mankind; the science to which they have perhaps devoted the greatest part of a long life, being considered as abstruse, uncertain, and for the most part unprofitable to the community and, to say the truth, this popular opinion seems to have been well founded, while the most painful researches into the remote periods of Antiquity served only to gratify idle curiosity, to propagate speculative ideas, and to uphold endless controversies concerning frivolous and uninteresting objects

But when the diligent enquiries and accurate observations of the judicious and well informed Antiquary are directed to subjects of the first magnitude, such as the illustration of any art or science in which the great body of the nation is deeply interested, and when both information and instruction are the result of his labours, society may be as much benefited by this branch of literature as by any other

With this view Capt Grose seems to have formed a general plan to bring forward the Antiquities of his native country, for the purpose of throwing new lights on its civil history; and that part of his design which he has long since successfully executed, is a convincing proof of the utility of such an undertaking *

In the work now under consideration, the scheme is extended to such military Antiquities as serve for the basis and illustration of a history of the English army

An advertisement prefixed to Vol. I. gives a satisfactory account of the methodical arrangement and contents of the two volumes, from which we have taken the following heads.

A brief account of the Anglo-Saxon army before the battle of Hastings. The general outlines of that part of the feudal system which respects military service, instituted by William I The *constitutional* force of this kingdom shortly after the Norman invasion, with the subsequent regulations relative thereto. Of stipendiary, or mercenary troops Of troops, provision, and munition, levied by the Royal Prerogative.

The modes of summoning the military tenants The forms of assembling the *posse comitatus*, Of embodying and arming the clergy Commissions of array Methods of engaging for troops by indenture, and other occasional expedients practised for levying soldiers in cases of emergency

The different kinds of troops of which our armies have from time to time been composed Their arms offensive and defensive, the division of the ancient forces into troops and companies, the number and denomination of their officers, with the successive alterations to the present time

The general field and staff officers of different ranks The ancient manner of mustering the troops, and appreciating the horses of the cavalry, with the prices allowed for them

The pay of the officers and soldiers at different period Cloathing, quarters, castrametation, colours, standards, and military musick, exercise, evolutions and manœuvres

Administration of justice, and the various manners of trying military delinquents. The military laws and ordonnances of different reigns Observations on the present articles of war Military rewards and punishments

ARTILLERY.—The ancient machines used for projecting darts and stones, their construction, power and ranges. The

* Antiquities of England and Wales, 8 vols. 4to.

machines impelled by human force. Thoſe contrived for covering troops employed in a ſiege The Greek fire, and other artificial fire works &c

GUNPOWDER, with an inveſtigation of the time when, and by whom it was invented Proportions obſerved at different times in the materials of which it is compounded The invention of cannons and mortars, with their improvements The introduction of hand-guns of different ſorts and denominations

FORTIFICATION —The ancient manner of attack, and defence of towns, forts, and caſtles before the uſe of gunpowder, alterations and improvements ſince that invention Mines and infernals

The laws and cuſtoms reſpecting priſoners of war, their parole and ranſom

Such is the diſtribution of the ſubjects diſcuſſed; and in this variety of intereſting matter, ſomething occurs in almoſt every page which may be uſeful to the ſoldier, the private gentleman, or the ſtateſman, for as all human affairs are ſubject to revolutions, and the preſent mode of levying, providing for, and ſupporting a ſtanding army of ſtipendiary or mercenary forces, may hereafter be found inconvenient, and undergo many alterations, it may not be amiſs to recur to what our anceſtors have done in former times, and to obſerve how far the conſtitutional forces of the country, the national militia, are or are not capable of defending it from the invaſions of foreign enemies, or of preſerving the peace at home, in caſe of internal commotions

The ſyſtem of war in our day, depends upon that of the finances, but if a time ſhould come, when thoſe immenſe pecuniary ſubſidies which we have ſeen annually raiſed by loans, can no longer be procured; though feudal tenures are aboliſhed, yet ſomething like perſonal military ſervice muſt be revived and in that caſe, this work will point out ſome of the means; and, verifying the obſervation of Solomon, "that there is nothing new under the Sun," it may be found expedient to renovate ancient military inſtitutions, laws and uſages It is therefore with pleaſure that we notice the very ample account of the different modes of levying, embodying, arraying, and maintaining the conſtitutional forces of the kingdom, from the time of the Norman invaſion to that of the eſtabliſhment of the laſt militia act now in force This valuable part of the work extends to nearly one-third of the firſt volume, and amongſt many other curious hiſtorical anecdotes compriſed in it, we imagine none can afford more ſatisfaction to minds unfettered by religious ſuperſtition, than that which gives an account of the mode of rendering the clergy in former times ſomewhat more uſeful to the State than they are at preſent

Under the article, ſays Capt. Groſe, of ſummoning the defenſible men of the realm, may be placed ſome very extraordinary writs, iſſued in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II directed to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, directing them to arm, array, and regiment all the abbots, priors, monks and other eccleſiaſtical perſons, of what dioceſe ſoever, between the ages of ſixteen and ſixty The following is a literal tranſlation of one of theſe, given by our author as a ſubject of great curioſity

"The King to the venerable Father in Chriſt, William, by the ſaid grace Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, greeting As in our laſt Parliament, by your aſſent, and that of the other prelates, nobles, and commons of our realm, it hath been ordered that all the men of our ſaid kingdom of England, as well clergy as laity, to wit, every one of them according to their ſtate, poſſeſſions and abilities, ſhould be armed and arrayed, to go forth, for the ſafety of holy church, and the ſaid kingdom, againſt our enemies, if any ſhall preſume to enter the ſaid kingdom

"Wherefore, by diverſe of our commiſſions, we have aſſigned certain of our truſty perſons in every county of our kingdom, for arraying, and cauſing to be arrayed and armed, all defenſible men there found, between the ages of ſixteen and ſixty years, and to cauſe them to be divided into thouſands, hundreds and twenties, ſo that the ſaid men, ſo armed and arrayed, and well furniſhed with competent arms, may be ready and prepared to reſiſt the ſaid enemy, for the ſafety and defence of the ſaid church and kingdom And becauſe our enemies the French, having broken the peace between France and England, laſt entered into at Calais, have in an hoſtile manner taken our cities, caſtles, towns, and many other places, ſlaying our faithful ſubjects reſiding therein, and taking them into their own hands, thus detaining and occupying them: And not content with this alone, they have aſſembled and are diligently preparing with the utmoſt expedition, in divers parts of the ſea coaſts, a large fleet

of

of ſhips with a multitude of forces and armed men, in order ſhortly to invade our ſaid kingdom, and us, our ſaid kingdom and people, to conquer by force, and to ſubvert our realm, and the Church of England:

"We willing, in the moſt convenient manner, to provide for the ſafety and defence of the church and our ſaid kingdom with all our power, and adverting that you and all the other prelates, and all the clergy of the ſaid kingdom, with our other faithful ſubjects, are bound to lend an aſſiſting hand to reſiſt our ſaid enemies, for the ſafety of holy church and the ſaid kingdom. We therefore firmly enjoin and command you, by the fealty and love by which you are bound unto us, and conſidering the imminent perils and heavy damages threatened by the invaſion of our aforeſaid enemies, that you cauſe all abbots, priors, religious, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons (every delay being laid aſide) to be armed, arrayed, and furniſhed with competent arms, to wit, every one between the ſaid age, according to their ſaid ſtate, poſſeſſions, and abilities; and theſe to be arranged into thouſands, hundred, and twenties, ſo that they may be ready and prepared to ſet forth, together with our other faithful ſubjects, againſt our ſaid enemies, within our kingdom, in order, with God's aſſiſtance, to conquer, repel, and deſtroy them, and to puniſh their audacity. And this, as you eſteem us, and our honour, your own and the ſafety of holy church and our kingdom, you will by no manner omit,

Witneſs the King at Weſtminſter, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1369, 43 Edw. III."

Our author indeed takes notice, that though theſe writs were ſeveral times iſſued, hiſtory does not inform us that theſe reverend battalions were ever actually called forth under arms, but the obſtacles he ſtates as militating againſt it, though they apply to the then eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, being Roman Catholic, do not appear to have been the real cauſes of their remaining inactive, on the contrary, by a careful examination of the records of hiſtory, it will be found, that they held themſelves in readineſs but their actual ſervice being required only within the realm, in caſe of an invaſion, as no invaſion took place, they were not arrayed, for it muſt be obſerved, that when Edward makes mention of his caſtles, cities, &c. having been taken by the enemy, he means in France. However, no ſuch impediments as our author mentions now ſubſiſt, and our young clergy, ſo lightly armed, as they are now lightly dreſſed, might make a very pretty corps to face an enemy, upon any extraordinary emergency.

On a ſubject chiefly confined to the profeſſion of arms, it ſhould ſeem difficult to introduce lively and entertaining details, calculated to amuſe the general reader, yet Capt. Grose, with his uſual veracity, has ſo contrived it, as to make us ſmile amidſt the horrors of war, and the tremendous deſcriptions of hoſtile engines and miſſile weapons. His account of the Courtezans who followed the Duke of Alva's army in the Netherlands, at the very time when that inexorable miniſter of perſecution was carrying fire and ſword into the country, in obedience to the commands of the tyrant Philip II. of Spain, and obliging the wretched Proteſtants to fly for ſhelter to Holland and England, is truly admirable.

The corps of harlots was divided into ſeveral ſquadrons, under captaineſſes and alferes, or ſhe cornets, and according to their beauty allotted to the ſervice of the officers of different ranks: coarſe complexions and cheeks of ſorry grain fell to the lot of the common men.—What an army! and marching too, on a religious expedition—to extirpate heretics!

But unwilling to anticipate the pleaſure which will ariſe from the peruſal of the whole work, we ſhall only point out ſome of the agreeable anecdotes contained in the firſt volume, our preſent review being limited to that diviſion of the performance.—The ſtory of Philip de Dreux, Biſhop of Beauvais—the anecdote reſpecting bayonets—the account of the range of an arrow ſhot from a long bow, and of the force with which it will ſtrike an object—the relation of the origin of the gentlemen penſioners, yeomen, and pages, and of the various changes that have taken place in the appointment, diſcipline, laws and uſages of the army, as well as in their dreſs and armour, are very entertaining. Of the plates delineating the two laſt-mentioned articles, we ſhall give a general account, in our final review of the ſecond volume. An accurate index, with reſpect to the references, is given to each volume, but not ſo correct as we could wiſh, the ſame article being more than once repeated under different letters of the alphabet.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A General Deſcription of China, containing the Topography of the Fifteen Provinces which compoſe this vaſt Empire, that of Tartary, the Iſles, and other tributary Countries, &c &c &c Illuſtrated by a New and Correct Map of China, and other Copper plates Tranſlated from the French of L Abbe Groſier, 2 vols 8vo 12s. G G J and J Robinſon

(*Concluded from Page* 227)

THE *caution*, and perhaps *good policy* with which the Chineſe ſeclude themſelves from all public intercourſe with the other nations of the earth, muſt render an *accurate* knowledge of their character, government, and natural curioſities extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to attain The traffic which this country carries on at the ſea port town of *Canton* affords us no opportunities to judge of the general manners of the people, and all the intelligence we have received reſpecting this extraordinary monarchy, has been derived from French Miſſionaries The writings of theſe Miſſionaries on this ſubject are extremely numerous, and in many inſtances extremely incredible, nor has all the ſagacity and candour of the *Abbe Groſier* been able to free "*The General Hiſtory of China*" from an aſſertion of *facts*, which it muſt require great credulity to believe The exiſtence of ſtones containing natural repreſentations of landſcapes, rivers, mountains and trees *(a)*, of crabs that petrify on being taken out of the water *(b)*, of Tartars living wholly on fiſh becauſe their animal food is poiſonous *(c)*, of droves of untameable wild mules *(d)*, of the water in Formoſa continually deadly poiſon *to ſtrangers (e)*, of a purple fever, the ſpots of which being touched with the point of a certain reed dipped in oil, burſt with a report as loud as that of a piſtol *(f)*, of the population in China amounting to two hundred millions, of cauſing olives to drop from the tree by burying fat in the trunk of it *(g)*, of the petrifaction of pine apples for the purpoſe of ſharpening tools upon *(h)* and the exiſtence of the half fiſh, which cannot ſwim until it be joined by its counter part *(i)*, may admit of very rational doubt In our former extracts from this highly entertaining work, we have ſelected ſuch only as carry ſome internal evidence of truth, and we ſhall conclude our accounts of it by an extract reſpecting the knowledge which the Chineſe have attained in medicine, as an inſtance how much the probable and improbable are blended throughout the work

"The ſtudy of medicine among the Chineſe is as ancient as the foundation of their empire Their phyſicians were never ſkilful anatomiſts, or profound philoſophers, yet, in certain reſpects, they have made a progreſs ſufficient to aſtoniſh the ableſt of ours in Europe

"Vital heat, and radical moiſture, ſay they, are the two natural principles of life, the blood and ſpirits are to be conſidered only as their vehicles Theſe two principles are ſeated in all the principal parts of the body, in which they preſerve life and vigour The ſeat of radical moiſture they ſuppoſe to be in the heart, lungs, liver, and reins They place vital heat in the inteſtines, the number of which they make amount to ſix by means of the ſpirits and blood, the vital heat and radical moiſture are conveyed from theſe different ſeats to the other parts of the body The Chineſe phyſicians ſuppoſe alſo, ſays P du Halde, 'that the body, 'by means of the nerves, muſcles, veins, 'and arteries, is like a kind of lute, or 'muſical inſtrument, the different parts 'of which emit various ſounds, or rather 'have a kind of temperament proper for 'each, and ſuited to their figure, ſituation, and particular uſes, and that its 'different pulſes, which reſemble the different tones and notes of theſe inſtruments, enable one to judge infallibly of 'their ſituation and ſtate, in the ſame 'manner as a cord, more or leſs tenſe, 'touched in one place or in another, in a 'ſtronger or gentler manner, ſends forth 'different ſounds, and diſcovers whether 'it be too much ſtretched, or too much 'relaxed'

"In a word, they ſuppoſe that between all the parts of the human body, there is a certain influence on the one hand, and a ſympathy on the other, and theſe form the baſis of their ſyſtem of phyſic They pretend to judge of the ſtate of a patient, and to determine the nature of his diſeaſe, by the colour of the face and eyes, by

(a) Vol I p 106 *(b)* Ibid *(c)* P 130. *(d)* P 192. *(e)* P 226. *(f)* P 278 *(g)* P 423 *(h)* P 455 *(i)* P. 574

inſpecting

inſpecting the tongue, noſtrils, and ears, and by the ſound of the voices; but it is chiefly upon a knowledge of the pulſe that they found their moſt infallible prognoſtics. Their theory reſpecting the pulſe is very extenſive, and varies according to circumſtances. One of the ancient phyſicians has left a complete treatiſe upon this ſubject, which ſtill ſerves as a guide. This work was compoſed about two hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, and it appears certain that the Chineſe were acquainted with the circulation of the blood long before any of the nations of Europe.

"When a Chineſe phyſician is called to viſit a ſick perſon, he firſt places the patient's arm upon a pillow, after which he applies his four fingers along the artery, ſometimes ſoftly, and ſometimes with force. He employs a conſiderable time in examining the beats of his pulſe, and in comparing their difference, for it is by a quicker or ſlower, a ſtronger or weaker pulſe, and its regular or irregular motion, that he diſcovers the ſource of the diſorder, and, without aſking any queſtions, informs the patient where he feels pain, what parts are attacked, and what are moſt expoſed to danger, he alſo tells him in what manner, and in what time, his diſorder will terminate.

"From this practice, one would be apt to conclude that the Chineſe are much better acquainted with anatomy than is generally ſuppoſed in Europe. It is true, they never uſe diſſection, and that they do not even open the bodies of their dead, but if they neglect to ſtudy nature in dead ſubjects, which always leave much to be gueſſed, it appears that they have long ſtudied living nature with profound attention, and with advantage. Living nature may, perhaps, not be impenetrable to an obſervation of three thouſand years. The Egyptians did not permit the opening of dead bodies, and yet it was from their ſacred books that Hippocrates derived the greater part of his knowledge. The Chineſe phyſic is almoſt all quackery. They have the greateſt confidence in their ſimples, which indeed have ſingular virtues, but it requires no little ſkill to know them thoroughly, and to be able to adminiſter them ſeaſonably.

"It is alſo with ſimples, and a few fruits, that the Chineſe phyſicians compoſe the greater part of their cordials. Theſe they conſider as neceſſary to effect a radical cure, beſides this, they preſcribe the ſtricteſt regimen in the higheſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, and forbid entirely the uſe of water to the patient, unleſs its bad qualities have been corrected by the action of fire.

"Their herbal is very extenſive, and, according to their account, claſſed with the greateſt regularity and order. The principal work of this kind which the Chineſe have, and which is commonly called *the Chineſe Herbal*, is divided into fifty-two books. The Emperor *Chin-nong* was the firſt who wrote concerning the number and virtues of medicinal plants; and thus Prince is conſidered by the Chineſe as the inventor of medicine among them. His work, in a great meaſure, is incorporated into the general herbal already mentioned.

"*Gin-ſeng* is conſidered by the Chineſe phyſicians as a plant of the firſt claſs, and, by way of excellence and diſtinction, is called *the plant*. Beſides many other virtues aſcribed to it, they aſſure us that it preſerve the body in good condition, fixes the animal ſpirits, ſtops palpitations, baniſhes malignant vapours, preſerve the ſight, dilates the heart, invigorates the judgment, and comforts the ſtomach, that it prevents or removes obſtructions, cures the dropſy, ſtrengthens the noble parts, and all the viſcera in general, and that it obviates weakneſs of the lungs, &c. and, laſtly, that it prolongs life. But in almoſt all theſe caſes, the uſe of *Gin-ſeng* muſt be frequently repeated. It is prepared ſeventy ſeven different ways, which form as many different preſcriptions.

"This valuable root is become exceedingly ſcarce. It was formerly ſold for its weight of ſilver, at preſent it coſts almoſt its weight of gold.

"Tea alſo is much uſed in the Chineſe medicine, and great and wonderful properties are aſcribed to it, eſpecially if it has been gathered upon any of the ſummits of the mountain *Vong-ſan*. It is recommended to thoſe who uſe tea, to drink it only warm, in ſmall quantities, and never faſting. According to the Chineſe phyſicians, the ſeeds of the tea are endued also with certain virtues, they cure coughs, and the aſthma, and diſſipate phlegm. When powdered, they are uſed by the ſcourers for cleaning clothes.

"The Chineſe phyſicians uſe, with ſucceſs, the fleſh, gall, ſkin, bones, and ivory of the elephant in curing various diſtempers. The fleſh, fat, milk, hair, and even the dung of the camel have alſo their peculiar properties. The *ſea horſe* muſt, indeed, have a very ſingular property, if, as the Chineſe aſſure us, it has

[illegible]

that of procuring a woman, whose life is in danger, a safe and easy delivery, and of preserving the fruit of her womb This marine insect, which is shaped like a horse, is about six inches in length. 'It is sufficient to put it into the hand of 'a woman in labour,' says a Chinese author 'she will be then delivered of 'her burden with the same facility as an 'ewe which has gone her full time'

"Other remedies highly esteemed by the Chinese are as follow *petrified crabs*, a salutary and powerful antidote against all kinds of poison, *musk*, useful in a variety of diseases, it counteracts bad air of whatever nature, expels wind, cures melancholy, and the bite of serpents, &c With regard to rhubarb, they entertain almost the same opinion as our physicians in Europe, except that they never prescribe it unprepared, or in powder Another root, on which they set a high value, is that called *Tang cote* It increases the blood, assists circulation, and invigorates the whole frame. The *Ning-kiao*, among many other virtues, has that of always mitigating, and sometimes curing, diseases of the lungs This fact has been confirmed by repeated experiments

"The Chinese have numberless books upon medicine, and no nation at present can boast of any so ancient The works published by different physicians, upon the same subjects, have been incorporated, and formed into separate treatises, their prescriptions, their ideas, and their opinions, have been compared, in what would afford matter of surprise, even in Europe, is, that much order, precision, and perspicuity, appear in all these collections The result of the general principles laid down by the Chinese is, that every disease successively acts upon the heart, the liver, the lungs, the stomach, the entrails, and the time, that its passage from one of these parts to another produces a slight crisis, a general revolution, a grand crisis, and that it is of the utmost consequence to be able to determine when it is proper to attack the disorder by direct remedies, to check its progress, or simply to change its course, in order to weaken it, and, lastly, to be able to distinguish when it is necessary to accelerate or retard a crisis, or when it ought to be left entirely to nature

"But one of the most extraordinary operations which can be employed in the healing art is that named by the Chinese physicians *Tsen kieu*, or *pricking with the needle* It consists in making punctures with needles prepared for that purpose in the fine ramifications of the arteries, but without drawing blood, and burning upon them small balls of the down of the mugwort, which have the same effect as a cautery The efficacy of this mode of treatment has been fully attested by numberless cures which appear almost supernatural The whole secret of this method is, to know where to make the punctures, how many may be necessary, and the manner of pushing in and drawing out the needles The patient is ordered at the same time to take some internal medicines

"When a person is afflicted with numbness, spasms, pains in the limbs, &c another singular, but a much more ancient, method of cure is adopted The patient is placed in such a posture as may prevent a free circulation in such or such a part of the body, and he is obliged to confine his breath within his mouth, until his breathing becomes almost insensible This simple treatment, joined to remedies no less simple, and to a proper regimen, is generally followed by a perfect cure

"The art of discovering whether a man has hanged himself, or been strangled by others, and whether he has drowned himself, or been thrown into the water after his death, is a discovery which belongs to the Chinese only In certain criminal cases, it tends greatly to ease the embarrassment of their tribunals, and might in the like circumstances often serve to clear up the doubt of ours

"Inoculation was practised in China a long time before it was known in Europe, this, however, does not prove that the Europeans are indebted to the Chinese for it The Chinese, indeed, place less confidence in it than the Europeans, and for this reason, because the former are convinced, by numberless instances, that it does not prevent a return of the small-pox when it becomes epidemical They are of opinion, also, that this disease has not existed always among them, and they fix the date of its origin at a period about three thousand years back The name given it in China is *tai tou*, which means, *poison of the mother's breast* They distinguish it into forty different kinds; but experience plainly demonstrates that the small-pox is not dangerous in the warm provinces of China, in the cold, it produces little eruption, it is in the temperate that it extends its ravages widest The Chinese physicians, therefore, regulate their mode of treating this distemper according

cording to the climate, and to the age and habit of the patient

"We have already given a hint of the great ſagacity diſplayed by the Chineſe tribunals in diſcovering whether a perſon has died a natural death, or in conſequence of ſome violence, and even after the body has begun to corrupt. As the importance of this ſubject requires a fuller detail, we ſhall here give it, to terminate the chapter The body is firſt taken from the earth, and waſhed in vinegar. After this, a large fire is kindled in a pit dug on purpoſe, ſix feet long, three wide, and the ſame in depth, and this fire is continually augmented, until the ſurrounding earth becomes as hot as an oven The remaining fire is then taken from the pit, a large quantity of wine is poured into it, and it is covered with a hurdle, made of oſier-twigs, upon which the body is ſtretched out at full length A cloth is thrown over both, in the form of an arch, in order that the ſteam of the wine may act upon it in every direction. At the end of two hours, this cloth is taken off, and if any blows have been given, they then appear upon the body, in whatever ſtate it may be

"The ſame experiment is even extended to bones, ſtripped of their fleſh. The Chineſe aſſure us, that if the blows given have been ſo ſevere as to occaſion death, this trial makes the marks appear upon the bones, although none of them may be broken, or injured. We muſt here remark, that the wine, of which we have ſpoken, is nothing but a kind of beer, made from rice and honey. This obſervation we conſider to be of importance, ſhould any attempt ever be made in Europe, to prove the truth of this expedient, which deſerves ſo much to be verified"

An Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Dreſs of the Ancient and Modern Iriſh Addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont To which is ſubjoined, a Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Iriſh By Joſeph C Walker. 4to. 21 1s. Elmſley

(Concluded from Page 210)

THE author of this very elaborate Eſſay, having fixed the ſeveral parts of ancient Iriſh dreſs, and of which we gave an account in our laſt Review, proceeds with the zeal of a profeſſed *Antiquary* to enquire into the ſeveral innovations which they have undergone by time and faſhion; but conſcious that the nature of his ſubject might appear light and trifling, he has endeavoured, by a well-imagined conſequence, to raiſe it into high importance "The hiſtory of the *dreſs* of any nation," ſays Mr Walker, "does, in ſome degree, involve that of the manners of its inhabitants it is a mirror in which we can diſcern the progreſs of ſociety at one time we may ſee her falling into the depths of barbariſm, and again emerging into the light of civilization When we behold the Iriſh wrapped in ſkins, or concealing a naked form under a coarſe woollen mantle, we naturally conclude that we are looking on a race of barbarians, but when we ſee the ſame people, in other periods, clad in ſilk, fringed with gold or ſilver lace, and their perſons glittering with elegant and coſtly ornaments, we cannot deny them the reſpect which is due to a wealthy and a *civilized*, if not a *polished* people"

The firſt innovation in the Iriſh dreſs, after the Mileſian invaſion, took place in the reign of *Tighermas*, Anno Mundi 2815, but to this fact Mr Walker adds, rather with the true caution of an *Hiſtorian*, than the credulity of an *Antiquary*, "if our annals are to be credited," and he therefore hurries over the Pagan ages of Ireland, and proceeds to the more authentic information which has been given on the ſubject of Iriſh dreſs by *Benin*, the diſciple and ſucceſſor of *St Patrick*, in his book of GLENDALOUGH, from the commencement of the Chriſtian Æra In the year of our Lord 192, under the reign of *Mogha Nuadhad*, a code of ſumptuary laws reſtrained the extravagance of *the Brehon*, ſervants cloaths, needle work, embroidery, and regulated the value of *the cloathing of a Poeteſs*

From this period the hiſtory proceeds, *quaſi per ſaltum*, to the tenth century; and it is diſcovered by the will of *Cormac*, King of Munſter, that ſilk was in uſe in Ireland before it reached England; and that gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones were the deareſt objects of exclusive property *Murchagh*, the ſucceeding Prince, more ſolicitous to *protect* than *adorn* the perſons of his ſubjects, invented leaſh rain jackets of ſuch "*impenetrable ſtuff.*"

ſtuff," as to reſiſt the ſharpeſt arrows of their enemies The habits of the next age flowed, as the habits of faſhion generally do, into the contrary extreme, and the uſe of golden collars and rich embroidered robes became the types of ſuperiority and diſtinction "About this time, ſays Mr Walker, a daring attempt was meditated, by *Æd*, an eminent Monk, to introduce the *tonſure* among the young females committed to his tuition Warned by their ſylphs, the ladies aroſe in defence of their hair, and poor *Æd*, to eſcape the fate of *Orpheus*, was obliged to ſeek ſhelter in exile In a fit of deſpair, however, the Iriſh, it ſeems, abandoned all their finery on the approach of the Engliſh, and when the Princes did homage to King John, they had nothing to lay aſide but their *girdles*, their *ſkeans*, and their *caps*, except their *beards*, which were wantonly plucked by ſome of John's attendants, and from this circumſtance Mr Walker concludes, that *beards*, were not then worn in England but this wantonneſs might ſurely as well ariſe from the inſolence of proſperity, as from a contempt of a foreign faſhion King John made an attempt to introduce the Engliſh dreſs among the Iriſh, but John's policy failed on this as well as on many other occaſion

Amidſt the darkneſs of the two ſucceeding reigns, the acumen of our author has diſcovered *annuli aurei cum ſuppiro* ſparkling on the finger of the Archbiſhop of Dublin Scarlet cloaks and gorgets made their appearance in Ireland during the reign of Edward the Second, and by the management of his ſucceſſor, the rudeneſs which ſtill remained in dreſs began to partake of the fancy of the Engliſh ſettlers The dreſs, or rather appearance, of an Iriſh Prince, about the cloſe of the thirteenth century, is deſcribed by the relation of an interview, which paſſed between M'Morough and Richard the Second: "Between two woods, not far from the ſea, M'Morough (attended by multitudes of Iriſh) deſcended from a mountain, mounted upon a horſe without a ſaddle, which coſt him (as it was reported) four hundred cows —His horſe was fair, and in his deſcent from the hill to us, he ran as ſwift as any ſtag, hare, or the ſwifteſt beaſt that I have ſeen In his right hand he bears a great long dart, which he caſt from him with much dexterity.—He was tall of ſtature, well compoſed, ſtrong and active, his countenance fierce and cruel

The female dreſs of this period has alſo been happily preſerved on a tomb in the priory of Athaſſel "The hair is reticulated round the forehead in a manner as formal and unbecoming as the dead-dreſs of the old maid in Hogarth's MORNING On her breaſt appears a *ſolitaire*, from which an ornament is pendant Her right hand holds her glove, and with her left ſhe ſupports her train"

The faſhion of *the beard* was worn in Ireland during the reign of Henry VI and in the year 1446 the natives had arrived to ſuch a degree of luxury, that they were reſtrained by a public law from wearing ſhirts *ſtained with ſaffron*, but notwithſtanding this inhibition, they continued in this enjoyment till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Edward IV it was the intereſt of an Iriſhman who was inclined to rob or murder his neighbour, to wear the Engliſh apparel for the purpoſe of avoiding puniſhment, for it appears to have been ordained, "that it ſhall be lawful to kill any that is found robbing by day or night, or going or coming to rob or ſteal, having no *faithful man* of good name or fame in their company *in Engliſh apparel*" but this act was not ſufficiently ſtrong to conquer the prejudice which the Iriſh entertained for their native dreſs, and another act was made directing that Iriſh *men* of Dublin, Meath, Uriel, and Kildare ſhould go apparelled like Engliſhmen, and wear their beards after the Engliſh manner, ſwear allegiance, and take Engliſh ſurnames The *ladies* however were permitted to indulge their fancy, and they exerciſed it in dreſſing with elegance and taſte

In the reign of Henry VII the Lords of Ireland were *ordered* to appear in the like Parliament robes as the Engliſh Lords The rich wore their whole cloth extremely fine, ſuch as had paſſed the *alnage*, they had alſo their cloth of gold, their bodkins or tiſſues, their ſilks and taffaties, and their girdles, and their garments were made looſe and flowing The poorer ſort had their Iriſh-ſtuffs called *fale-wyche*, and *wyrſted*, their canvas linen, their phallangs, mantles, and felt caps

Henry the VIIIth, ſatiated by his ridiculous, cruel, and unjuſt extravagancies in England, at length turned his mind towards Ireland, and conceiving, or pretending to conceive, that it was for the heavenly intereſt of "*that rude and ignorant people*" to be inducted into a conformity, concordance, and familiarity in language, tongue, manners, order, and apparel with them that be "*civil people*," he directed an act to be paſſed that none of his Iriſh ſub-

ſubjects "ſhall be ſhorn or ſhaven above the ears, or uſe the wearing of hau upon their heads, like unto long locks called *glibbes*," or have or uſe any hair growing on their upper lips called or named a *crommeal*; or uſe or wear any ſhirt, ſmock, kerchour, bendel, neckerchour, mocket or linnen cappe, coloured or dyed with ſaffron, nor yet uſe or wear in any of their ſhirts or ſmockes above ſeven yards of cloth, to be meaſured according to the King's ſtandard, and that alſo no woman uſe or wear any kyrtell or cote tucked up, or imbroydred or garniſhed with ſilke, or coverchef ne layd with uſker, after the Iriſh faſhion, and that no perſon or perſons of what eſtate, condition, or degree they be, ſhall uſe or wear any mantles, cote or hood made after the Iriſh faſhion." It appears from this act, that the art of embroidery, ſo much encouraged by the Iriſh legiſlature at the commencement of the Chriſtian Æra, was ſtill cultivated, and that the uſe of ſilk, ſo often mentioned in the BREHON LAWS and in the ſongs of the early Bards ſtill prevailed.

After the reign of Henry VIII the Iriſh dreſs ſeems to have been no longer the object of parliamentary concern, but was left to the influence of faſhion, and the guidance of taſte and fancy. Camden, however, in an account of the retinue which attended O'Neal, Prince of Ulſter, to the Court of Elizabeth, A. D. 1562, ſays, "He appeared at Court with his guards of Gallowglaſſes, bare-headed, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their ſhoulders, on which were yellow ſurpliſes dyed with ſaffron, with long ſleeves, ſhort coats, and ſtrait jackets, at which ſtrange ſight the Londoners marvelled much."

Some ſumptuary bye-laws were alſo made by the Corporation of Kilkenny, in 1537 and 1565, touching the dreſs of the inhabitants of that town, to reſtrain the exorbitant prices which were then paid for making cloaths. A quilted doublet, with a new-faſhioned bellire, was ordered to be made for one ſhilling; a pair of gally-emiſhes, for eight pence, a pair of cloſe hoſe, for ſix-pence, a woman's coat, double ſeamed, but not wrought with ſilk, for ſeven-pence. The Corporation of Iriſhtown, following the example of Kilkenny, reſtrained their women from wearing caps, and obliged every freeman and burgeſs to wear his cloak, and every inhabitant to dreſs after the Engliſh faſhion.

Sir John Harrington, one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Court of Elizabeth, in a note on his tranſlation of THE ORLANDO FURIOSO, illuſtrates the notions which prevailed in Ireland with reſpect to their wearing magic girdles, with a little narrative, which, ſays Mr. Walker, "as it preſents us with a picture of the times, in ſimple colouring, I ſhall make no apology for tranſcribing here. "Rôme Oge (a notable rebell of Ireland) having taken, in a vile and treacherous parlee, my valiant coſin Sir Henrie Harington priſoner, had one night his caben or little hovell where he lay, beſet with one hundred ſouldiers of the ſaid Sir Henrie his band, meaning to reſcue their captaine by force, ſith the rebels demaunds for his delivery were ſuch as Sir Henrie himſelfe (being his priſoner) would not condeſcend unto, but would rather hazard his life, as he knew he ſhould; I ſay theſe hundred men well appointed, beſet the houſe ſtrongly, being made of nothing but hardels and durt, yet the villain, ere they could get in, got up in his ſhirt, and gave the knight xiij wounds very deadly, and after gat thorough them all without hurt, where a mouſe almoſt could not have got betweene them: and I have heard it affirmed in Ireland, that it was with meere witchcraft."—It may be preſumed that Rôme, though ſurpriſed, did not forget his guilt, and that his miraculous eſcape is ſilently attributed by our author to its witching powers."

In the reign of James I the Iriſh dreſs began to feel the influence of faſhion, and to aſſume a new form. The ladies oppreſſed their heads with ornaments, and courted the amorous glance by expoſing their boſoms. In the unfortunate reign of his ſucceſſor, Charles I. the beard was permitted once more to flouriſh on the upper lip, and they were again privileged to uſe bridles, Peytrels, and other gilt Hayneys, and left at liberty to wear either their own national dreſs or the Engliſh apparel.

"The ſword of rebellion, continues Mr. Walker, having drank to ſatiety of the blood of the proteſtants, and the ruins of the eſtabliſhed church being again repaired, the banners of peace waved once more o'er our enſanguined fields, and a friendly intercourſe began to ſubſiſt between the Engliſh and the Iriſh. United now in the bands of friendſhip, both nations aſſumed the ſame garb: but Faſhion continued to hold her throne in England. Hence I conclude—and the voice of tradition ſupports me—that open-ſleeves, pantaloons, ſhoulder-knots, Flanders-lace, neck cloths, and that moſt ridiculous of all faſhions, the Perriwig, were

worn by the Iriſh nobility and gentry at this period, and that the ladies began to frizzle and curl their hair But wanting the information of portraits, I cannot deſcend into all the minutiæ of the dreſs of thoſe times I can indeed deſcribe a Fan that was then worn by one of our country-women, for it now lies before me The mount is a thin kind of ſilk, the ground deep blue, and the figures fanciful and rude The ſticks are of ivory ſtained brown, thoſe on the outſide covered with elegant ſilver filigreen work, and ſtudded with amethyſts

"Of the dreſſes of the turbulent reign of James II I cannot ſpeak with certainty, for little is certainly known If any particular faſhion prevailed at that time, it was probably of Engliſh origin Some of the female peaſantry, however, ſtill continued attached to their old habits Of theſe I will here deſcribe one, as worn to the hour of her death by Mary Morgan, a poor woman, who was married before the battle of the Boyne, and lived to the year 1786 —On her head ſhe wore a roll of linen, no unlike that on which milkmaids carry their pails, but with this difference, that it was higher behind than before, over this ſhe combed her hair, and covered the whole with a little round-eared cap, or coif, with a border ſewed on plain,—over all this was thrown a kerchief, which, in her youth, was made faſt on the top of her head, and let to fall careleſly behind, in her old age it was pinned under her chin —Her jacket was of brown cloth, or preſſed frize, and made to fit cloſe to the ſhape by means of whale-bone wrought into it before and behind, this was laced in front, but not ſo as to meet, and through the lacing were drawn the ends of her neck kerchief The ſleeves, halfway to the elbows, were made of the ſame kind of cloth with the jacket, thence continued to the wriſt of red chamlet ſhaped with green fetreting, and there, being turned up, formed a little cuff embraced with three circles of green ribband Her petticoat was invariably of either ſcarlet frize or cloth, bordered with three rows of green ribband Her apron green ſerge, ſtriped longitudinally with ſcarlet fetreting, and bound with the ſame Her hoſe were blue worſted, and her ſhoes of black leather, faſtened with thongs, or ſtrings

"This faſhion of habit, however, had not been always peculiar to the peaſantry; it appears to have prevailed formerly in the principal Iriſh families About the cloſe of the laſt century, there lived at Cregan, near Waterford, a Mrs Power, a lady of conſiderable fortune, who, as being lineally deſcended from ſome of the Kings of Munſter, was vulgarly called, The Queen of Cregan This lady, proud of her country and deſcent, always ſpoke the Iriſh language, and affected the dreſs and manners of the ancient Iriſh Her Dreſs, in point of faſhion, anſwered exactly to that of Mary Morgan as juſt deſcribed, but was made of richer materials The border of her coif was of the fineſt Bruſſels-lace, her kerchief of clear muſlin, her jacket of the fineſt brown cloth, trimmed with narrow gold lace, and the ſleeves of crimſon velvet ſtriped with the ſame, and her petticoat of the fineſt ſcarlet cloth, bordered with two rows of broad gold lace

"The Hugonots who followed the fortunes of William III brought with them the faſhions of their country But I cannot find that theſe faſhions were infectious, at leaſt it does not appear that the Iriſh caught them

"The Hat was now ſhaped in the Ramillie cock The Periwig, which had been of ſeveral years ſtanding in Ireland, was not yet generally worn it was confined to the learned profeſſions, or to thoſe who affected gravity "Our ignorant nation (ſays Farquhar, in a comedy written in this reign), our ignorant nation imagine a *full wig* is infallible a token of wit as the laurel"

"The head-dreſs which, the Spectator ſays, "made the women of ſuch an enormous ſtature, that we appeared as graſshoppers before them, now prevailed here This information I owe to the inquiſitiveneſs of Lucinda, in the comedy which I have juſt quoted

"Lucinda —Tell us ſome news of your country, I have heard the ſtrangeſt ſtories, that the people wear horns and hoofs

"Roebuck —Yes, faith, a great many wear horns, but we have that, among other laudable faſhions, from London, I think it came over with your mode of wearing *high top knots* for ever ſince, the men and wives bear their heads *exalted alike*. They were both faſhions that took wonderfully"

"The reign of Queen Anne ſeems to have been an age of gay attire the ſingle Dreſs of a woman of quality then, was the product of an hundred climes Swift, in a poem written in 1708, thus metamorphoſes the Dreſs of his Goody Bauces into the Dreſs of the day

Inſtead of home-ſpun *roſs*, were ſeen
Good *ſtamers* edg'd with *Colberteen*.

Her

Her petticoat transform'd apace,
Became *black jattin* flounc'd with *lace*.
Plain Goody would no longer down,
'Twas Madam in her *Grogram* gown

"Beſides the different articles of Dreſs enumerated in thoſe lines, the Iriſh ladies wore ſhort jackets with cloſe ſleeves, made of Spaniſh cloth, each ſide of which was dyed of a different colour; theſe jackets were faſtened on the breaſt with ribbands. Their petticoats were ſwelled to ſo monſtrous a circumference by means of hoops, as muſt have alarmed the oppoſite ſex for their chaſtity. High ſtays, piked before and behind, gave an awkward ſtiffneſs to their carriage. Their ſhoes were of red and blue Spaniſh leather, laced with broad gold and ſilver lace at top and behind, the heels broad, and of a moderate height; ſome were faſtened with ſilver claſps, others with knots or roſes. Their ſtockings were generally of blue or ſcarlet worſted or ſilk, ornamented with clocks worked with gold or ſilver thread; neither thread nor cotton hoſe were then known. And their necks were uſually adorned with black collars, tied in front with ribbands of divers colours.

"I cannot find that the riding coat, in ſuch general uſe among the Engliſh ladies in this reign, and ſo juſtly reprobated by the Spectator, was now worn here. Dreſs had not yet mingled the ſexes. A lady, in thoſe days, mounted her horſe in the ſame dreſs in which ſhe entered the drawing-room,—nay, ſhe did not even forget her hoop.

"There is not (ſays Addiſon) ſo variable a thing in nature as a lady's head-dreſs.' The juſtneſs of this obſervation deters me from attempting to deſcribe the head dreſs of the ladies of thoſe days. I ſhall be content with concluding, that it roſe and fell with the head-dreſs of the Engliſh ladies, which, within Addiſon's memory, roſe and fell above thirty degrees. I muſt however obſerve, that I cannot learn, on the ſtricteſt enquiry, that the lovely treſſes of nature were then permitted, as in the preſent day, to wanton on the neck, where (to borrow the language of Hogarth) "the many waving and contraſted turns of naturally intermingling locks ravith the eye with the pleaſure of the purſuit, eſpecially when put in motion by a gentle breeze."

"But though I wave any attempt to deſcribe the faſhion of the ladies' hair at that time, I ought not to omit to mention, that they wore Hoods of divers colours, and beaver Hats trimmed with broad gold and ſilver lace, and a buckle in front.

"Wafted by the breath of faſhion, the maſk alighted in this iſland. Immediately the ladies took it up, and appeared in it in the ſtreets, public walks and theatres. Under this diſguiſe, they could now, without fear of diſcovery, rally their lovers or their friends, and ſafely ſmile at the obſcenity of a comedy. Patches too were much worn; but whether or not their poſition was determined, as in England, by the ſpirit of party, I cannot ſay.

"I have been informed that ſome Iriſh ladies of this reign dreſſed the dreſs in which the unfortunate Queen of Scots is uſually depicted; ſo that we may preſume the ruff now occaſionally roſe about the neck of our lovely countrywomen.

"The dreſs of the gentlemen of this reign was more uniform than that of the ladies. Their coats and waiſtcoats were laced with broad gold or ſilver lace; the ſkirts of each were long, and the ſleeves of the coat ſlaſhed. Inſtead of ſtocks they wore cravats, edged with Flanders or Bruſſells lace, which, after paſſing ſeveral times round the neck, wandered through the button holes of the coat, almoſt the whole length of the body. Their hoſe, like thoſe of the ladies, were blue or ſcarlet worſted or ſilk, worked with gold or ſilver clocks. Their ſhoes in this (and in the following reign) had broad ſquare toes, ſhort quarters, and high tops, and were made faſt with ſmall buckles. Their heads—even the heads of youthful beaux—were enveloped in monſtrous periwigs, on which perched a ſmall felt hat. And through the ſlits of their coats, ſtiffened with buckram, peeped the hilt of a ſmall ſword.

"Long cloaks too of Spaniſh cloth, each ſide dyed of a different colour, were now worn by the gentlemen.

"With the line of the Stuarts I ſhall cloſe this crude Eſſay. For, from the acceſſion of George I. to the preſent day, Faſhion has been ſuch a ſhifting goddeſs in this country, that neither hiſtory, tradition, nor painting, has been able to preſerve all her mimic forms. Like Proteus ſtruggling in the arms of Telemachus on the Pharian coaſt, ſhe paſſed from ſhape to ſhape with the rapidity of thought."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Letters on Greece, being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, and containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Islands of the Archipelago, with comparative Remarks on their ancient and present State, and Observations on the Government, Character, and Manners of the Turks, and modern Greeks Translated from the French of M Savary 8vo 7s Robinsons

[*Continued from Page* 217]

FROM the narrative of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Cafos, which we gave in our laſt Review from this entertaining work, neither Mr Savary nor his readers have any reaſon to complain of the contrary winds which forced him on that iſland circumſtance, that travellers in general ſo frequently derive more advantage and improvement from adverſe winds than from proſperous gales

Candia, the ancient and famous iſland of Crete, in the middle of which ſtands MOUNT IDA and the CAVE of GORTYNA, is the next object of Mr Savary's inſpection He deteſts the fabulous accounts of its origin, the real hiſtory of its foundation, and the ſubſequent eſtabliſhment of its republic, which exalted the people of Crete, and the veneration for Lycurgus, with great reaſon, and from the picture here repreſented Monarchs might copy with equal honour to themſelves and benefit to their people But a prodigious difference is eaſily diſcoverable between the principles on which this renowned Commonwealth was founded, and thoſe of the greateſt part of modern Governments

"You will ſee with pleaſure," ſays Mr Savary to his correſpondent, "a legiſlation whoſe ſole object it was to ſow the ſeeds of virtue in the heart of infancy, and to nouriſh them in youth, to inſpire into the ripened man the love of his country, of glory, and of liberty, and to conſole old age by the eſteem and reverence due to its wiſdom and experience, you will find all its inſtitutes directed to form faithful friends, patriotic citizens, and wiſe ſtateſmen Do not imagine a multitude of laws and edicts were neceſſary to procure theſe meſt invaluable advantages They naturally flowed from one ſingle ſource— he public education of youth under wiſe regulations

"The examples placed before the Cretans in their early years, the virtues to which they were witneſſes, the memorable deeds which they heard recited, and the applauſes beſtowed on them, the honours which rewarded courage and noble actions, and the ſhame and opprobrium which ſtigmatized vice, were the only ſprings ſet in motion by their legiſlator, to raiſe them to warlike, virtuous and wiſe nation I will be bold to add, that the ſame regulations, founded as they were on a juſt knowledge of the human heart, would have the ſame happy effect on the morals of a people under every form of government but morals are what modern governments are leaſt ſcrupulous concerning, our cold politics deſpiſe them, and condemn the man who dares to proclaim their importance Taxes are levied on the depravation of manners; and the corrupt politician, inſtead of promoting what conſtitutes the true happineſs of a nation, is wholly occupied in increaſing the wealth and power of Kings"

This iſland at length became a province to the Roman empire, and its remaining liberties and laws were overwhelmed hile Balbus poſſeſſed the throne of Conſtantinople, by the incurſions of thoſe barbarians, which ultimately deſtroyed the exiſtence of the empire It continued in poſſeſſion of the miſchiefs during one hundred and twenty-ſeven years, and was again reſtored to its dependency on Rome by the intrepidity of Phocas, from which time it remained ſubject to the Emperors of Byzantium, until Baldwin Earl of Flanders created Boniface Marquis of Monferrat King of Theſſalonica, and added the iſland of Crete to his dominions This Nobleman, more greedy of wealth than ambitious of glory, ſold it to the Venetians in the year A D 1194, and it continued in their poſſeſſion five centuries and a half, when the Turks, in the year 1645, in the midſt of profound peace, ſuddenly invaded the iſland with a fleet of four hundred ſail and ſixty thouſand ſoldiers

We ſhall conclude our preſent extracts from this work with the account of this extraordinary ſiege

"The Emperor Ibrahim, who gave orders for this expedition, had no plea for undertaking it He, however, had recourſe to the uſual arts of Eaſtern perfidy To impoſe upon the Venetian Senate, he loaded their Ambaſſadors with preſents; ordered his fleet to proceed as far as Cape Matagan, as if quitting the Archipelago, and poſitively aſſured the Governors of Tine and Cerigne,

Cerigne, that the Republic had nothing to fear for her poſſeſſions, yet, at the very moment the Porte was making theſe proteſtations, the fleet ſailed into the gulph of Canea, and paſſing between that place and Saint Theodore, proceeded to form a landing below the river of Platania. Such indeed has ever been the manner in which the Turks have acted towards the people they willed to ſubjugate. Fraud and force are the two means they employ to accompliſh their deſigns, but the time is certainly not ſo far diſtant, when they will be compelled to reſtore their unjuſt conqueſts.

"The Venetians not expecting this ſudden invaſion, had made no proper diſpoſitions for defence, and the Turks landed without the leaſt reſiſtance. The little iſland of St Theodore is but a league and a half from Canea, and only two quarters of a league in circumference. Here the Venetians had erected two forts, one called Partuta, on the top of the higheſt cliff, and the other named St Theodore, lower down. It was of the utmoſt importance for the invaders to poſſeſs themſelves of this rock, which might have greatly incommoded their ſhips. They loſt no time, therefore, in commencing the attack, which they carried on with vigour. The forces of theſe fortreſſes had neither cannon nor bullets, and was taken without firing a gun. The ſecond had only a garriſon of ſixty men, but bravely defended themſelves to the laſt extremity, and when the Turks entered it, they found only ten ſoldiers remaining, whoſe heads were barbarouſly ſtruck off by order of the Captain Pacha.

"Maſters of this important poſt, as well as of the Lazaret, a rock ſituated half a league from Canea, the Turks blockaded the city by ſea, and ſurrounded it with lines of circumvallation by land. General Cornaro was thunder-ſtruck on learning that the enemy had made a deſcent. The whole iſland contained only a body of three thouſand five hundred infantry, and a ſmall number of horſe; and he knew that the beſieged town had only a thouſand regular troops for its defence, and a few citizens able to bear arms. He ſent inſtant advice of his diſtreſs to Venice, and took his poſt at the harbour, that he might be more at hand to ſuccour the beſieged. He threw about two hundred and fifty men into the town before the enemy could get their lines completed, and often attempted, but in vain, to introduce new reinforcements. The Turks approaching the body of the place, had carried a half moon which covered the gate of Retimo; and availing themſelves of their numerous artillery, continued daily to batter the wall in breach. The beſieged bravely returned their fire, and made them pay dearly for a few doubtful ſucceſſes. General Cornaro ſeemed to aim the Creeks, and eſpecially the Spaciots, who boaſted of their bravery. He formed a battalion of them, but their days of proweſs were no more than moments: they ſaw the enemy, and heard the ſound of the artillery, they immediately took flight, nor was it poſſible to make a ſingle man of them ſtand fire.

"While the Senate of Venice were deliberating on the means of ſaving Candia, and buſied in fitting out a fleet, the Mahometan Greeks ſhed the blood of their ſoldiers to bring their enterprize to a glorious termination: they had already loſt twenty ſix and warriors in the different engagements, but they had decended into the foſſe, and dug under the ramparts thoſe fatal mines, in which the powder contained forts with an horrible explosion, and overturns parts of the greateſt conſiſtence. They played off one of their mines under the baſtion of St. Demetrius, which blew up a great part of the wall, and allowed all its defenders. The aſſailants inſtantly mounted the breach, ſabre in hand, and, profiting by the general conſternation, made themſelves maſters of that poſt. The beſieged, recovered from their fright, fell upon them with unexampled intrepidity. About four hundred Venetians muſtered on two thouſand Turks, already maſters of the wall, and puſhed them with ſo much ardour and obſtinacy, as to make a prodigious ſlaughter, and force the remainder into the ditches. In this extremity every body fought, the monk ſhared the militia, women, forgetting the delicacy of their ſex, appeared in the midſt of the defendants, either to aſſiſt in ſupplying them with arms, or to wield them themſelves againſt the enemy, and ſeveral of theſe glorious heroines loſt their lives.

"During ſeven days the place held out againſt the whole forces of the Turks, and even to the laſt moment, if the Venetians had ſent a ſmall ſuccour, the kingdom of Candia would have been ſaved. They could not, undoubtedly, be ignorant of the following fact. The north wind blows full into the gulph of Canea, and when ſtrong, the ſea runs very high. It is then impoſſible for any ſquadron, however numerous, to form in line

line of battle to want an enemy Had the Venetians set sail from Cerigne with this favourable wind, they would have reached Candia in five hours and entered the harbour in full sail, without firing a shot, or the possibility of being opposed by a single Turkish vessel, which could not move without endangering their safety on the coast, and dashing to pieces on the surrounding shoals Instead of executing such a plan, suggested by the very nature of the situation, they sent a few galleys, which were during to double Cape Spada, coasted along the southern shore of the island, and failed of effecting the purpose intended

"The garrison of Candia, despairing of succours which had been long delayed, seeing their breaches open, by which the infidels might easily mount to the assault, overcome with fatigue and covered with wounds, reduced to five hundred men, whom it was necessary to dispose over walls of half a league circumference, every where undermined, at length demanded a capitulation which obtained the most honourable conditions, and after two months honourable defence, which cost the Turks five and twenty thousand men, marched out of the place with all the honours of war The Turks who did not choose to remain by capitulation to withdraw, and the Jews, came to their custom, established with toleration with tolerable safety,

"The Venetians after the capture of Canea retired to Retimo, while Capitan Pacha proceeded to lay siege to the Castle of Suda, in the middle of the bay, on a rock about a quarter of a league in circumference He raised batteries, and cannonaded but without effect, to make a breach in the rampart Despairing to carry it by force, he left troops to continue the blockade and marched towards Retimo This town, without walls, was defended by citadels, built on an eminence that commanded the harbour, into which General Cornaro had retired At the approach of the enemy he drew his men out of the citadel, and waited for them in the open field During the action he exposed his person without reserve and fought in the ranks to encourage his soldiers A glorious death was the reward of his bravery, but his fall was followed by the loss of Retimo

"The Turks, by landing fresh troops in the island, introduced the plague, which almost constantly accompanies their armies This dreadful distemper made a rapid progress from day to day, and, like a devouring flame, exterminated the greatest part of the inhabitants The remainder, terrified at its ravages, escaped into the Venetian states, and left the island almost a desert

"In 1646 commenced the siege of Candia, of a much longer duration than that of Troy Were a fertile and brilliant imagination, like that of Homer, to collect into one poem the extraordinary events of this celebrated siege, posterity would be presented with noble deeds of arms, magnificent scenes, and heroes not inferior to those of the Iliad Memorable actions are not wanting in the history of nations Every age produces new ones, but a genius like that of the father of poetry, does not arise in many ages It would be inconsistent with my intention, in these Letters, to enter into long details I shall confine myself, therefore, to a cursory description of the principal events which occurred during the siege of Candia The Turks, in 1648, had made but little progress before that place they were frequently defeated by the Venetians, and sometimes compelled to retire to Retimo At this period Ibrahim was solemnly deposed, and his eldest son only seven years of age, placed on the throne, under the name of Mahomet IV But the Sultan, in the recess of his prison, still continuing an object of great jealousy and alarm to the authors of the insurrection, he was strangled on the 18th August of the same year The young Emperor, whose advancement to the throne was thus effected by the most horrid crime, was himself, in the sequel, precipitated from it, to pass the remainder of his days in the obscurity of a prison* In whole Ottoman history is nothing but one continued tissue of such murders and treasons, but how important are its lessons for all despots!

"In 1649, Usuf Pacha, who continued the blockade of Candia, receiving no succours from the Porte, was obliged to raise the siege, and fly to Canea The Venetians now kept the sea with a strong squadron, and attacked the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Suda, burnt twelve ships, six galleys, and killed six thousand men But the infidels, some time after,

* After a reign of thirty-seven years, Mahomet IV was deposed, and confined in a prison.

having

having found means to land an army in Candia, recommenced with ſtill greater fury the ſiege of that city, and having gained poſſeſſion of an advanced work, which greatly incommoded the beſieged, reduced them to the neceſſity of blowing it up

'From 1650 to 1658, the Venetians, continuing maſters of the ſea, waited every year for their enemies at the ſtraits of the Dardanelles, and defeated their numerous fleets in four ſea fights, in which they ſunk a great number of their ſhips, took many others, and ſpread conſternation to the very walls of Conſtantinople, which was filled with tumult and diſorder. The Grand Signior in diſmay, not thinking himſelf in ſafety, abandoned his capital with precipitation.

"Theſe glorious ſucceſſes raiſed the hopes of the Venetians, and depreſſed the courage of the Turks. They converted the ſiege of Candia into a blockade, in which they inflicted conſiderable loſſes. In 1659, the Sultan, to drive the Venetian fleet from the Dardanelles, and ſecure a free paſſage for his ſhips, ordered two new caſtles to be built at the entrance of the ſtraits. He commanded the Pacha of Canea to renew the ſiege of Candia, and make every effort to obtain poſſeſſion of that important fortreſs. In the mean time the Republic of Venice, profiting by the advantages already gained, made ſeveral attempts upon Canea, which city, in 1660, being vigorouſly preſſed, was on the point of ſurrendering, when the Pacha of Rhodes, haſtening to its ſuccour, threw into it a reinforcement of two thouſand men. He afterwards doubled the point of Cape Melec, in ſight of the Venetian fleet, which, lying becalmed off Cape Spada, was unable to make the ſmalleſt motion to give battle to an inferior enemy, and rob him of his conqueſt.

"Kiopruli, the ſon and ſucceſſor of the Vizir of that name, who had ſo long upheld the declining fortune of the Ottoman empire, knowing that the people murmured loudly at the length of the ſiege of Candia, and dreading a general revolt, which muſt have proved fatal to him and to his maſter, left Conſtantinople about the end of 1666, at the head of a formidable army. Having eluded the vigilance of the Venetian fleet, which was waiting for him off Canea, he effected his landing at Palio Caſtro, and formed his lines round Candia. He had under him four Pachas, and the flower of the Ottoman forces. Theſe troops, encouraged by the preſence and promiſes of their commanders, and ſeconded by a numerous train of artillery, performed prodigies of valour. All the out-works were entirely deſtroyed, and nothing remained to the beſieged but a ſimple line of walls, which, continually ſhaken by the cannon, were falling into ruins on every ſide; yet, though it will with difficulty be believed by poſterity, they ſtill held out for three years, againſt the whole forces of the Ottoman empire. At length they were about to capitulate, when the hope of ſuccours, ſent from France, again revived their valour, and rendered them invincible. Theſe ſuccours arrived on the 26th of June 1669, under the command of the Duke de Navailles, who brought with him a great number of French noblemen, who came to try their arms againſt the Turks.

"The day after their arrival the impatient French made a general ſally. The Duke de Beaufort, Admiral of France, put himſelf at the head of the forlorn hope. He marched the firſt againſt the infidels, and was followed by a numerous body of infantry and cavalry. They puſhed headlong upon the enemy, attacked, forced them in their entrenchments, and would have obliged them to abandon their lines and artillery, but for an unforeſeen event which checked their courage. In the midſt of the action a powder-magazine blew up. The moſt advanced loſt their lives. The French ranks were broken, and ſeveral of their leaders, among whom was the Duke de Beaufort, were never ſeen more. The ſoldiers took to flight in confuſion. The Turks purſued them, and it was with the greateſt difficulty that the Duke de Navailles regained the walls of Candia. The French accuſed the Turks of having betrayed them, by directing them to ſally ſooner than they ſhould have done, and reimbarked, in ſpite of all the entreaties of the Governor. Their departure decided the fate of the city, as only five hundred men remained for its defence. Morozini capitulated with Kiopruli, to whom he gave up the whole iſland of Crete, excepting Sude, Grabuge, and Spina Longa. The Grand Vizir made his entry into Candia on the 4th of October 1670, after having employed eight months, to repair the fortifications.

"The three fortreſſes, left by treaty to the Venetians, remained long in their poſſeſſion, but at length fell ſucceſſively into the hands of the enemy. Thus, after upwards of thirty years war, after ſacrificing more than a hundred thouſand

ſand

ſand men, after deluging the iſland with rivers of Muſſulman and Chriſtian blood, the Porte is at preſent in undiſturbed poſſeſſion of Candia."

[To be concluded in our next]

A Journey through the Crimea to Conſtantinople In a Series of Letters from the Right Hon Lady Craven to his Seren Highneſs the Margrave of Brandeburg, Anſpach, and Bareith. Written in the Yea 1786 4to 18s Robinſons

(Concluded from Page 208)

FROM an exculpation of being able to glean ſomething of the real character of the Writer, the apology for eſpionage of *ernſt perſons* has excited a ſubject of public concern, and in the Letters now before the Public, but an ſettled and chaſte diſpoſition of the fair and noble author is moſt certainly diſcernible She profeſſes in the dedication, that one great motive to their publication was to inform her friends "where the real Lady Craven is to be found," but her Ladyſhip has diſcovered ſuch "*a truant diſpoſition*," and runs like another Cantabrian Proteus, ſo many ſhips ſo many ſights, ſo much pleaſure, that we much doubt whether the chance of having her locality is not now rendered more uncertain than ever

In our laſt Review we left her Ladyſhip exploring ſubterraneous caverns in the celebrated GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS, in one of the iſlands of the Archipelago, but ſhe is no ſooner relieved from the dark abode to which "*no worm ſhould deſcend before it was dead*," than THE LITTLE TARTOO conveys her, by a few hours paſſage to the port of Athens, from whence ſhe immediately proceeds, with the aid of a poſtical Courier, to Smyrna, and ſo back to Conſtantinople, paſſes through Varna*, Silliſtria †, Bucureſt ‡, and Hermanſtadt §, and arrives ſafely and peaceably at Vienna The fever of the mind, which ſeems continually to impel the ſteps of the fair wanderer, has, as ſhe acknowledges, left her "no opportunity for the profound obſervation," and therefore nice and ſubtle diſcriminations of the characters of men, of the manners and cuſtoms of nations of the modes and principles of governments, of the natural properties of things, are not to be expected, but theſe defects are abundantly ſupplied by unconnected anecdotes of other travellers, and a detail of the form of breaking and polite reception — At Smyrna her Ladyſhip paſſes a viſit to the very lively and civil young wife of the French Conſul

"I was talking by Mr de Lygond's ſide talking to him—the other Frenchmen were laughing with the Conſul's wife —when a little man came into the room and addreſſed himſelf to me, but ſo low that I could not diſtinguiſh what he ſaid, and took him to be ſome interpreter (of which I believe I had ſeen a dozen in the morning), who complimented me upon my arrival; But he ſeeing that I miſtook the purport of his ſpeech, raiſed his voice, and in good Engliſh ſaid, My Lady, hearing that you were here, I would not depart without offering you any ſervices in my power —I anſwered I was much obliged to him, he made his bow and went out again—upon which the giddy part of the company laughed very much, none of them knowing whether the perſon ſpoke the language —I ſent after him, and found out that it was the worthy Mr Howard, who has ſacrificed ſo much of his time to the moſt humane purpoſes I begged he might be informed I intended to Conſtantinople and from thence to Vienna, and if I could be of the leaſt uſe to him in his return, I begged he would command me, but he ſent me word his route lay to Venice—meaning to viſit all the lazarettos and priſons on the coaſts"

On her return to Conſtantinople, the Duc de Choiſeul introduces the celebrated Turk "*Iſaac Bey*," who ſome few years ago made his appearance in London He is not ſingular in the ſentiments he entertains of the incivility with which the Engliſh *canaille* are too apt to treat *ſtrange faces*, and foreigners in general are not inclined to recollect that it is the unavoidable *ſpray* of national liberty

"Have you never heard at Paris of one Iſaac Bey, a Turk, that was much there? Mr de Choiſeul brought him to me the other morning, he entered my room followed by this Iſaac, a lively, and rather

* A Turkiſh town on the ſhore of the Black Sea, called Romelia.
† A town on the borders of Wallachia
‡ A large and ſtrong town in Turkey in Europe
§ The capital of Tranſilvania, in the dominions of the Emperor of Germany.

well-

well-looking man, who, after being ſeated a few minutes, proſtrated himſelf at my feet, kiſſed the hem of my garment, and laid a fine embroidered muſlin handkerchief there for my acceptance.—He has been at Peterſburgh, and in London, which he diſlikes of all places in the world, becauſe the common people would not let him walk along the ſtreets without calling him, *French dog of a Turk*—He ſays he will never go there again—but *Paris Paradis—Paradis Paris*—there he will return; you may imagine, Sir, he was enchanted by the ſyrens of the Opera, upon and off the ſtage—He diverted me very much He ſtaid and dined, and converſed very freely, as well as he was able"

From *Conſtantinople* her Ladyſhip paſſes into the fertile country of *Wallachia*, and at *Buccoreſt* is called to have an audience of the Princeſs of that country, and with her deſcription of this interview we ſhall cloſe our extracts from this publication, obſerving only, that if the ſtyle in which it is written ſhould appear to deſerve greater commendation than the matter it contains, the merit of it is attributed to the Rev Mr *Seddon*, miniſter of the Preſbyterian church at Amſterdam

"The Princeſs was ſitting *à la Turque*, with three of her daughters by her, they were about nine, ten, and eleven years old—The Princeſs might be about thirty, a very handſome face, ſomething like the Ducheſs of Gordon, only her features and countenance had more ſoftneſs, and her ſkin and hair were fairer—Her perſon was rather fat, and ſhe was above ſix months advanced in her eighth pregnancy—She took my hand and ſeated me by her—The Prince, to ſhew me an extraordinary degree of reſpect, had ſuffered Mr V—— to come into the Harem, and he ſat down by him There were near twenty women in the room, one of whom, inſtead of a turban, had a high cap of ſable put behind her hair, that was combed up ſtraight over a kind of roll—This head-dreſs was far from being ugly or unbecoming—The Princeſs told me it was a lady of Wallachia, and that the cap was the dreſs of the country—After the Princeſs had aſked me all the ſimple queſtions generally aſked by the Faſhion females—ſhe aſked me if I was dreſſed in the French faſhion, and told me ſhe ſhould be happy to know any thing ſhe could do to detain me in Wallachia a whole year The Prince ſeemed to deſire it as much as ſhe did—but I aſſured them I ſhould not ſtay four-and-twenty hours in Buccoreſt. They then deſired me to ſup with them, which I conſented to, but deſired I might return to my lodgings to write to Conſtantinople, as I had promiſed immediately upon my arrival to this place—I was conducted back to my coach and through the courts with the ſame ceremony as I came—and being ſeated, the ſecretary told me he was ordered to ſhew me a fine Engliſh garden, belonging to an old boyard, which we went to A country curate's kitchen-garden in England and that were the ſame—But the maſter of it was a venerable figure with a beard as white as ſnow, dreſſed in a long muſlin robe, ſupported by his ſervants, as he walked with difficulty—He preſently ordered all the fruit in his garden to be preſented to me; and when I was going out of the garden, I met the very lady, with her fur cap, I had ſeen in the palace.—She ſhewed ſuch tranſports of joy upon finding me at her father's houſe, that it was with difficulty I could get from her, ſhe had taken me in her arms, and almoſt ſtifled me with kiſſes

"The reſpectable father's name is Bano Dedeſcolo, and one of the principal noblemen in Wallachia however, I got to my lodgings at laſt, and ſcarcely had finiſhed a letter to Mr de Choiſeul, when two of the Prince's people with the ſecretary came in, followed by many more of his houſehold The ſecretary deſired me to go and look over a gallery that ſurrounded the back court of the houſe, I did ſo, and I ſaw a beautiful Arabian horſe, in the midſt of a great mob; two Turks held his bridle—The ſecretary told me the Prince hearing that I was fond of horſes deſired me to accept that, which a Pacha of three Tails had given him a few days before—and he hoped I ſhould accept of it with the regard with which it was preſented—I gave him as civil an anſwer as I could imagine, and very handſome preſents in money to the grooms that brought him, and to the whole ſet of ſtable-people—The ſupper was ſerved in a more European manner than I ſhould have imagined, a table upon legs and chairs to ſit on were things I did not expect The Prince ſat at the end of the table, his wife on one ſide, and I on the other Mr V—— was likewiſe invited, and ſat at my left—Several women ſat down to ſupper with us The Princeſs had nine females behind her chair to wait upon her—ſeveral ſilver things, evidently the produce of

England, were ſet upon the table, ſuch as ſalt ſellers, cruets, &c &c but there were four candleſticks that ſeemed to be made of alabaſter, ſet with flowers compoſed of ſmall rubies and emeralds, that were very beautiful.—Deteſtable Turkiſh muſic was played during the whole ſupper —but relieved now and then by Bohemians, whoſe tunes were quite delightful, and might have made the heavieſt clod of earth deſire to dance The Prince ſaw the impreſſion this muſic made upon me, and deſired they might play oftener than the Turks —It ſeems theſe Bohemians are born ſlaves, the property of the reigning Prince of Wallachia, while his power laſts —There are, as he told me, five thouſand of them left, formerly there were five-and-twenty thouſand — After the ſupper was over we ſat ſome time in the large room the Princeſs firſt received me in, but the Prince and Mr V—— ſat on one ſide, and the Princeſs, myſelf, and the other women on the other The Princeſs, I believe, thought I gave myſelf the liberties of a traveller, when I told her the ladies with us learned to dance and write—with ſome other things which ſhe doubted of, likewiſe —— ——

— — — — — —

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" Her huſband ſmoaked his pipe, and I was ſorry ſhe did not too, for I ſaw that it was her civility to a ſtranger that prevented her —The Prince aſked me if I knew the Emperor and Prince Kauntz—and upon my anſwering in the affirmative, he aſked me —" Should I ſee " them? "—" Probably "—" Why then " (ſaid he) do you tell the Prince I am " devoted to his commands —and tell " the Emperor, I hope now we are ſo " near one another, we ſhall be good " friends "—The oddneſs of theſe meſſages was very near making me laugh— but I gravely aſſured him I ſhould deliver them faithfully, if I had an opportunity —About half paſt eleven I roſe to take my leave, and received from the Princeſs ſome very beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs, and was obliged again to excuſe myſelf from ſtaying only a twelvemonth with her, which ſhe ſaid would be a great amuſement to her, as my preſence was full of graces —I returned with all the attendants I had before, only with the addition of I believe a hundred flambeaux, and all the Turkiſh and Bohemian muſic playing by the ſide of the large gold coach —The horrid diſcord and comical proceſſion got the better of all my gravity, and though the ſecretary was there, I laughed all the way to the French Conſul's houſe, where I now write, the civil man and wife inſiſting upon giving me a bed Mr V—— ſ ideas of good-breeding were ſo diſcompoſed by my laughing, that he aſſured the ſecretary the *perfection* of my ear for muſic was ſuch, that the leaſt diſcord in it made me laugh —and he repeated this in all the ways he could turn it —I ſaid, *Oui oui, c'eſt bien vrai*, but between whiles I ſaid in Engliſh, What would you have me do I feel like Punch parading through the ſtreets, with all theſe trumpets and this mob about me —However, the ſecretary and Mr V—— at laſt caught the infection, and we arrived laughing all three at the houſe, where the Conſul's wife had prepared me a comfortable bed, and I got rid of my muſic by giving them a handful of money

" It is ſo hot that I cannot ſleep and I am writing to you, dear Sir —— This is no inconſiderable town, the ſituation of it is very beautiful —indeed in this country it would be difficult to find an ugly ſcite —Wallachia pays to the Porte a tribute of four hundred * purſes yearly, excluſive of grain, wool, and many thouſand ſheep —Shepherds pay an annual tribute beſide, of eighty thouſand ſkins of the cattle, with butter, cheeſe, and tallow

" If the grain fails from Egypt, this country is obliged to ſupply the deficiency at Conſtantinople —Still I affirm that upon earth, Sir, all things ſuperior in their nature, either animate or inanimate, are taxed cruelly —This beautiful country, the ſoil and climate of which makes every produce luxuriant, is by the hand of fate under a power which extorts unmercifully from the natives, through the neceſſities of the Porte, if not by the rapine of the Princes, and preſſes Plemy from her ſource, driving often the wretched Wallaques to fly into the mountains, where, at leaſt for a time, they avoid the cruelties they find from a tyrannical government, which puniſhes them for the deficiencies the extortions of that very government have occaſioned "

* A purſe is 100 ſequins.

Sacred and Moral Poems, on Deity, Creation, Life, Death and Immortality. By the late and preſent Lord Biſhops of London, Milton, Pope, Thomſon, &c. &c &c 18mo Wenman. 2s.

COLLECTIONS of Poems have been very frequent, but either from negligence, want of taſte, or inability in the ſelectors, they are not generally ſuch as can be recommended, without ſome drawback In many, the pieces are liable to exception, on account of their bad tendency, in others, from their mediocrity In ſome, friendſhip to individuals obtains admiſſion for improper performances, and in others, the deſpicable traſh which is preſerved, contaminates their wholeſome brethren, and renders the work contemptible The compiler of this volume is liable to no exception of this kind: the Poems he has ſelected are excellent, and the mode of offering them to the public is liberal and ſpirited By claſſing them, he has furniſhed the reader with productions which may be read in their order with entertainment and advantage No ribaldry is here retained; every piece breathes the air of piety, and every piece is calculated to produce ſuch ſentiments as are favourable to virtue and devotion This volume may alſo be recommended as containing a great quantity of matter at a very moderate price

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS

(*Continued from* VOL. XIV. *Page* 444).

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY
TUESDAY, APRIL 12

THIS day the proceedings in this Trial were reſumed At twelve o'clock the Peers in their robes took their ſeats in the Court, and ordered the Serjeant at Arms to ſummon Mr Haſtings to appear That gentleman was ſoon brought to the bar by the Uſher of the Black Rod, and the Serjeant at Arms having, by order of their Lordſhips, called upon the Commons to proceed in ſupport of the Charges brought by them againſt the priſoner,

Mr Burke, chief Manager of the Proſecution, immediately roſe, and addreſſed the Court

The melancholy event, he ſaid, of his Majeſty's illneſs, which had ſo deeply affected the nation, and ſuſpended the functions of government, had occaſioned a delay in the proſecution of the impeachment, which was to be regretted not only on account of the melancholy cauſe that had produced it, but alſo of public juſtice, the cauſe of which, at leaſt in the preſent caſe, had been unavoidably checked for a conſiderable time

The cauſe of the delay was now happily removed, and their Lordſhips were again enabled to proceed in the important trial, which had already taken up much of their attention.

He truſted, that in the tumult of joy occaſioned by his Majeſty's recovery, which now filled the breaſts of all his ſubjects with exultation equal to the depreſſion which they felt whilſt his Majeſty was afflicted with ſickneſs—he truſted, he ſaid, that in this tumult of joy, their Lordſhips would not forget that *juſtice* was due of *right* to the injured, and that they could not voluntarily ſuſpend it without a breach of their public duty

He ſaid, he was juſt come from a place (the Houſe of Commons) where regulations had been made for ſeconding his Majeſty's wiſhes, in giving ſolemnity to the public thankſgiving that was to take place on Thurſday, and paying due homage to the Almighty for his happy recovery

But it was not by *prayer* alone that becoming homage was to be paid to Heaven *Courts of Juſtice* were links of that great chain, of which the firſt and great link was DIVINE JUSTICE. this was an attribute eſſential to the Deity, and man, by endeavouring to approach as nearly as the nature of man would admit, to a reſemblance to his Maker, might be aſſured, that in exerciſing repreſentative juſtice, he was performing a ſervice and an homage not leſs acceptable to Heaven, than the moſt fervent prayer.

Having premiſed this, he ſaid, there

were ſome difficulties, under which the impeachment had of late begun to labour, which he would endeavour, with their Lordſhips' leave, to remove

Some perſons, no doubt leſs friends to public juſtice than to Mr Haſtings, had of late begun to aſk, *when* this trial would terminate? To their queſtion he would give this ſhort anſwer—"As ſoon as the ends are attained for which it was inſtituted"

It would be ſtrange indeed, if, becauſe a priſoner had contrived to render it difficult for his proſecutors to diſcover all the mazes of his corruption and crimes, if, becauſe he was watchful to ſeize every opportunity that might occaſion delay or trouble, and was ready to improve it, that his proſecutors ſhould abandon the duty they owed to the public and to their country, and ſuffer a criminal to eſcape puniſhment, merely becauſe it was likely to be a work of labour and of time to proſecute him to conviction If a priſoner was watchful, active, laborious and perſevering, it would be ſhameful for thoſe to whom the care of bringing him to juſtice was committed, to be wanting in vigilance, activity, labour and perſeverance

If the length of time that a trial was likely to laſt was a reaſon for putting an end to it, it was equally a reaſon for not beginning it But as both Houſes of Parliament had entered upon this trial, which they knew beforehand muſt, from its nature, run to great length, he made no doubt but they would feel it to be a duty, both to the nation and to the priſoner, not to drop it, but to carry it on until it ſhould terminate, where alone it ought to end, in the acquittal or condemnation of the party accuſed

He was well aware, he ſaid, that their Lordſhips muſt find it a work of labour and fatigue to ſit out ſo long a trial, but he would ſay, at the ſame time, that the COMMONS would not call upon their Lordſhips to undertake any thing of which they were not ready to ſet them an example The COLCHESTER Committee had been kept ſitting within a day or two of the time which their Lordſhips had hitherto devoted to this trial And yet the Committee had to enquire into little more than paltry acts of *bribery*, amounting only to *odd pounds, ſhillings*, and *pence*, and into the conduct of a Returning Officer, who was no more than a MILLER But their Lordſhips had before them a Governor General of Bengal, who was charged with enormous crimes, and with having taken bribes, and plundered the defenceleſs people of his government of ſums amounting to MILLIONS.

But the *length* of the trial was not the only objection that he heard againſt it, he had been informed that the priſoner had complained to their Lordſhips of the great expence to which it expoſed him, and threatened him with the total ruin of his fortune, as his defence had, even in this early ſtage of it, coſt him already near 30,000l This was certainly a very large ſum; and it was by no means his wiſh to exhauſt any man's fortune merely by his defence How ſo great a ſum could have been poſſibly expended by him already, he could not comprehend; but *this* he would venture to ſay, that the fortune of Mr Haſtings was not likely to be exhauſted by the expence to which he was ſubjected by his defence The immenſe bribes he had received whilſt he was in office had ſo ſwelled his fortune, that he might conſider the loſs of 30,000l as a trifle, He had received from one ſingle Zemindar; at one time, a bribe to that amount And therefore, as their Lordſhips would find, that the immenſe fortune of the priſoner had been acquired by PECULATION, they would not think it very hard that wealth *ſo* acquired, ſhould be diminiſhed, nor would they feel any compaſſion for the loſſes of a perſon, who was obliged to take from the ſtores which *extortion* and *oppreſſion* had enabled him to accumulate

Having made theſe preliminary obſervations, Mr Burke ſaid, he hoped, that notwithſtanding all the difficulties which had been thrown in the way of the trial, it was now going to be reſumed, under auſpices as favourable as thoſe under which it had begun.

He then informed their Lordſhips, that the charge which he intended to open, was the 7th, which related to PRESENTS, or in plain Engliſh, BRIBES.

But before he opened the charge, he begged leave to make ſome few remarks upon ſomething that had happened ſince the laſt time he had had the honour of addreſſing their Lordſhips. Packets had been brought over from India, containing atteſtations from perſons, from whom Mr. Haſtings

tings was charged with having taken or extorted money, the purport of which atteſtations was to exculpate the accuſed, and to declare that with reſpect to them, he had not acted rigorouſly or unjuſtly, or ſpoiled them of any part of their property, but had behaved to them with kindneſs, moderation and juſtice

At firſt ſight the Commons, he ſaid, might appear in an aukward light, by being thus *diſavowed* by thoſe very perſons, on account of whoſe *ſufferings* and *wrongs* occaſioned by the priſoner, they had brought him to their Lordſhips' bar to anſwer for his adminiſtration. It was odd that the parties in whoſe behalf the proſecution had been commenced, ſhould come forward and declare that they had received no injuries from Mr Haſtings, that he had done them no wrongs.

But ſo far were the Managers for the Commons from being diſconcerted by theſe *atteſtations*, that they would be themſelves the firſt to offer them in evidence—their Lordſhips would then ſee what little dependence ought to be placed upon atteſtations ſigned by perſons whoſe fingers were ſtill ſhooting with the pain occaſioned by THUMB-SCREWS, and who nevertheleſs could be prevailed on to declare under their hands that the man who had wronged, tortured, plundered them, was their benefactor These atteſtations, accompanied by the other evidence which the Commons would produce, would ſerve to ſhew the deplorable ſtate to which the wretched natives of India were reduced, who were ſo much in awe of their rulers, that fearing to complain, they even beſtowed *praiſes* upon their *undoers*, or, as the Poet ſaid,

" *They pay that* HOMAGE *with the*
" MOUTH *which the* HEART *would fain*
" DENY, *but* DARES *not*"

Theſe atteſtations would ſerve at the ſame time to ſhew the influence which Mr Haſtings ſtill poſſeſſed in India, through the means of his creatures, who fill all the ſubordinate offices of government in that country. This influence was ſufficient to procure ſignatures to any kind of inſtruments framed by the friends of Mr Haſtings, in his defence; inſtruments which, however, unfortunately for the priſoner, would defeat the very purpoſe for which they were procured; for they actually *denied* ſome important points which Mr. Haſtings himſelf *admitted*; and therefore they might be ſaid to mean this, " If Mr. Haſtings accuſes himſelf of " having taken any money from us, " don't believe him, though he ſpeaks " againſt himſelf; for he has not plun- " dered us, or behaved otherwiſe to " us than kindly." That this might not be thought a *forced* conſtruction, Mr Burke read from one of theſe atteſtations a declaration made by a native of great rank in India (from whom Mr Haſtings admitted he had received money) to this effect. "*that the Governor General had never taken any from him*"

Mr Burke remarked humorouſly upon the ſtile of theſe atteſtations, which, he ſaid, all bore evident marks of *European* birth It was clear, he ſaid, that they had been *firſt* written in *Engliſh*, in all the ſimplicity of a Weſtern ſtile, that they were afterwards tranſlated into *Perſian*, and adorned with the lofty metaphors of the *Eaſt*; and then turned once more into *Engliſh* for the benefit of their Lordſhips. The ſame ideas, the ſame arrangement ran through them all the firſt that was ſeen was liked, and being liked was adopted by all, which ſhewed that they were extremely well calculated to convey the ideas of the priſoner's friends, and were therefore re-echoed from every part of India, and thus was verified what Voltaire had juſtly ſaid,

" *Les* BONS MOTS *ſont toujours* REDITS"

Having thus far cleared his way, Mr. Burke went into the conſideration of the 7th charge

To ſhew that the Government of India was in a peculiar manner expoſed to temptation and corruption, he cauſed to be read by Mr Grey, one of the Managers, a minute entered in the council book of Calcutta, by the late Lord Clive, which pointed out the exiſtence of this evil, and the neceſſity of oppoſing a barrier againſt it His Lordſhip recommended it in ſtrong terms to the Court of Directors to ſettle upon the Governor General, and upon the Councillors, ſuch ſalaries as might place them beyond the reach of temptation; and to ſtrictly forbid them to receive any preſents from the natives

The Court of Directors felt the propriety of what was thus recommended; they ſaw the extent to which corruption had prevailed among their ſervants, who to their own private emolument had ſacrificed the intereſts of the Com-

pany.

pany, and the character of their country. They, therefore, resolved to form a new government, upon the plan recommended to them, and reposing in Mr Hastings the highest trust that had ever been placed by them before in any of their servants, sent him to Calcutta, and granted him a splendid support for his new dignity.

By the covenants into which he entered with the Company, Mr Hastings had bound himself never to receive any present from the natives, above the value of 400l.

In proportion as the trust thus reposed in Mr Hastings and the confidence placed in him were great, so in proportion was his guilt in violating them. He maintained the system of corruption which he was sent to destroy, and he took PRESENTS, though he was bound not to receive much as PRESENTS.

With respect to his receiving money, he had admitted, in his defence, that the fact had often happened, but then he justified his conduct in those cases by saying, that money in India is often given as a *tribute*, and that in that light and that only he had received it. But this defence could not bear him out.

There were in India, Mr Burke said, but two species of payment, except for goods bought and sold that could be called *legal*. One was called PESCUSH, and was the consideration which was given for a grant of zemindaries, lands, &c. The amount of this pescush was always specified in the grant, and was always paid into the Exchequer. The second species was called a *nuzur* or *nuzzaranah*, and was given as a token or acknowledgment of *dependence* from an *inferior* to his *superior*. The nazir was always trifling; the highest he had ever heard of in India, and given to a *nabob*, consisted of 100 pieces of a gold coin worth about *thirty shillings each*, and this nazir was to no less a man than the Sovereign of Indostan, the Great Mogul himself.

But what might be a proper present to the King of Delhi, would be too trifling for Mr *Hastings*, who took whole *lacks of rupees at a time*.

Of the last of these two species of payments Mr. Hastings could not avail himself, because the pescush formed a part of the public revenues; and the second could be no gratification to him, because the money that could be *lawfully* taken under the denomination of a nazir, must necessarily be only a small amount, and therefore when he took large sums from the natives, for his own private use, they could be considered, let them be coloured by what they might, only in the light of *bribes*.

As to the PROOFS which he intended to produce of the RECEIPT of PRESENTS, Mr Burke said they were of two kinds—one *presumptive*, the other *positive*; and both, he hoped, would be found fully sufficient by their Lordships.

He begged leave here to discriminate the particular charge to which he intended to apply the *presumptive* evidence.

Mr Hastings was directed by his superiors in Leadenhall street to remove Mohammed Reza Khan from the offices which he held under the Nabob of Bengal, and to enquire into his conduct during his administration, which was suspected to be corrupt.

Mr Hastings executed the order, but with a degree of rigour not enjoined, and not warranted by his instruction.—He had exiled Mohammed Reza Khan to be arrested, and carried under a military guard to Calcutta, where he was kept a prisoner for near two years, under a severe restraint, for he was not only not suffered to pay a visit, but was not permitted even to receive one.

This treatment of a man of illustrious rank disgusted the natives, who beheld with indignation a man confined under a military guard, who had filled the highest offices in the state, who had been a kind of Vice-roy of a great kingdom, under the Nabob of Bengal, and who, Mr Burke said, if he could compare situations in India with those which were in some degree similar in England, united in his own person the several high offices of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord High Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and who, for the support of his great dignity, had a salary or income of 150,000l.

Though it might have been proper to enquire into the conduct of a man suspected of mal-administration, yet Mohammed Reza Khan was not a person to be treated with indignity, all that could be necessary on the occasion was, so to secure him that he might be forthcoming when his judges were ready to try him. The rigour used by Mr Hastings was employed for corrupt purposes, namely, to compel that Minister to *purchase* the indulgence of the Governor General.

Mr Hastings practised upon his fears

more ways than one. He acted as if he was going to proceed against his prisoner with unrelenting rigour, and with this view he did a most cruel thing, for he turned out of office every native in the whole kingdom of Bengal, who was indebted for his appointment to Mohammed Reza Khan, and filled up all the vacancies with persons known to be enemies to that unfortunate Minister In consequence of this measure, great numbers of poor people were reduced to poverty by the loss of places which they had long held, and which were their only support

Mr. Hastings had justified this measure to the Court of Directors by saying, that if it had not taken place, the influence of Mohammed Reza Khan would have stifled all evidence of his guilt, through the means of his creatures in office

Who would not think, said Mr Burke, after such steps as these, that Mohammed Reza Khan was going to be put to a severe trial? Who would not think that he was to expect nothing but inexorable justice? But those who might think so, knew little of Mr Hastings, for in fact, Mohammed was dismissed not only without punishment, but without trial So that it might fairly be presumed, all things considered, that as he was not the *guilt* of this man which had caused him to be treated with so much unjustifiable rigour at first, so it was not to his *innocence* that he was indebted for the restoration of his liberty, and the end that was put to all proceedings against him It might be fairly inferred he had made his *peace* with Mr Hastings, and given *proofs* of his innocence with which a Court of *Justice* would not have been satisfied

He trusted their Lordships would agree with him, that in this whole proceeding there were strong *presumptive* proofs that Mr Hastings *sold* this Mussulman his liberty, and the latter actually *paid* the *price* for it

There was something in *circumstances*, which he considered in evidence as infinitely stronger than the most *positive oath* And as accusations might fairly be repelled in some situations by the *characters* of the parties accused, so they might be supported by them and by circumstances

(To be continued)

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, March 16

THE Marquis of Carmarthen, by his Majesty's command, laid before the House the Treaty of Alliance with the King of Prussia *. The same was ordered to lie on the table

The House, in a Committee on H F. Sheridan's Divorce Bill, went through the

* The following is the SUBSTANCE of the TREATY

Article I There shall be a perpetual, firm and unalterable friendship, defensive alliance, and strict and inviolable union between the Contracting Powers, for preserving the public tranquility and security, for maintaining their common interests, and for their mutual defence and guaranty against every hostile attack

Art. II In case either family should be threatened with a hostile attack by any power whatever, the other shall employ his most efficacious good offices for preventing hostilities, and for procuring satisfaction to the injured party

Art III But if those good offices should not have the desired effect in the space of two months, and either of the high contracting parties should be hostilely attacked, the other contracting party engages to succour his ally with 16,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, within two months after requisition made by the party attacked, or money adequate thereto

Provided, in the case of receiving the succour in troops from his Prussian Majesty, his Britannick Majesty shall not employ them out of Europe, nor even in the garrison of Gibraltar.

Art IV. In case these stipulated succours should not be sufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power shall augment them according to the exigency of the case, and shall assist the former with his whole force, if circumstances shall render it necessary.

Art V The high contracting parties also engage and promise to act, at all times, in concert, and with mutual confidence, for maintaining the security, independence and government of the Republic of the United Provinces, conformably to the engagements they have lately contracted with the said Republic.

ſame, and ordered the Report to be received the next day

TUESDAY, March 17.

The Divorce Bill of Mr Sheridan was reported from the Committee through which it went yeſterday, and read a third time — Adjourned

WEDNESDAY, March 18

Two Bills of Naturalization were read, and other private buſineſs tranſacted.—Adjourned

FRIDAY March 20

Received from the Commons the American Trade Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Regulating Bill, which were ſeverally read a firſt time —Adjourned

SATURDAY, March 21, and MONDAY, 23.

The Marine Mutiny Bill, the Bill to continue the Intercourſe between Newfoundland and the United States of America, under certain reſtrictions, were read a ſecond and third time and paſſed —Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 24

Their Lordſhips having aſſembled, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was diſpatched to command the attendance of the Commons to hear the Royal Commiſſion for giving the Royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as had paſſed the two Houſes

The Speaker, attended by ſeveral Members, having appeared at their Lordſhips Bar, the Royal Aſſent was given to the Mutiny Bill, the American Intercourſe Bill, two Naturalization Bills, and ſeveral Incloſure and other private Bills, after which their Lordſhips adjourned

WEDNESDAY, March 25

The Order of the Day was read for taking into further conſideration the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq which ſtood appointed for the 6th day of April next, the ſame was, upon motion, diſcharged, and appointed for Tueſday the 21ſt day of the ſame month — Adjourned

FRIDAY, March 27

Several Bills were brought from the Commons, after which their Lordſhips adjourned till

MONDAY, March 30

Their Lordſhips ſent a meſſage to the Commons, intimating that they had agreed to the Eſſex Shire-Houſe Bill and ſome other Provincial Bills, without any amendments; and to the Bartholmley Church Bill with an amendment, alſo that they had poſtponed the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq till Tueſday the 21ſt of April —Adjourned

WEDNESDAY April 1

The Malt Duty Bill, the Land-Tax Bill, the County Election Suſpending Bill, one Naturalization Bill, and ſeveral private Bills, were brought up from the Commons.—Adjourned

WEDNESDAY, April 1, and FRIDAY, 3.

The Malt Bill, the Land-Tax Bill, and the Bill for ſuſpending for a limited time the County Election Act, were read a firſt and ſecond time

MONDAY, April 6.

The Land-Tax Bill was put into a Committee, Lord Scarſdale being the Chairman; It was ordered to be reported to-morrow

The Malt Bill alſo paſſed through a Committee, as did alſo the Bill for ſuſpending the County Election Act.

Earl Stanhope moved, as an amendment to this Bill of Suſpenſion, that for the words "forty days after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Parliament," there be inſerted theſe words, viz "one year"

The Lord Chancellor propoſed that this period ſhould be more definitely expreſſed, and that the amendment ſhould run thus; "for one year, ending on the 5th of April 1790"

Earl Stanhope acquieſced in the learned Lord's propoſition, and the amendment, as laſt ſtated, was agreed to Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 7.

Read a third time and paſſed the Land-Tax Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, and the County Election Suſpending Bill —Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 8

The Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Sydney, took their ſeats on the woolſack in their robes, as Lords Commiſſioners for giving the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral private bills.

A meſſage was ſent to the Commons, to deſire their immediate attendance to hear the Commiſſion read

The Commons being come with their Speaker, the Commiſſioners gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Duty Bill, the Land-Tax Bill, and to ſeveral Road, Incloſure, and other private Bills

The Bill to ſuſpend for a time to be limited the County Election Act, was read a third time and paſſed back to the Commons with amendments

The Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Saliſbury) informed the Houſe, "That his Majeſty had appointed Thurſday the 23d of this month, to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving to Almighty God for that ſignal interpoſition of his good Providence which has removed from his Majeſty the late illneſs with which he has been afflicted And for the greater ſolemnity of that day, his Majeſty will go to St Paul's Cathedral, to return thanks to Almighty God for the great mercy which has been extended to him"

The Earl of Cheſterfield then moved, "That this Houſe do attend his Majeſty at St Paul's on Thurſday the 23d inſtant. Ordered Adjourned to Monday the 20th inſtant.

HOUSE

HOUSE of COMMONS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

MR St John preſented a petition againſt the County Election Bill, from the Freeholders of the county of Bedford

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up by Mr Gilbert.

The reſolutions which it contained were read a firſt time, and on the ſecond reading of them,

Mr Dempſter, after deſiring the Clerk to read that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which mentions the pacific intentions of the European potentates with reſpect to this country, objected to the vote of 20,000 ſeamen, that number being, in his opinion, too large for a time when his Majeſty had aſſured us of his having no reaſon to apprehend any interruption of the peace of his dominions. Some cogent reaſon ought to be aſſigned for keeping up 2000 more ſeamen than we had laſt year, and 4000 more than we uſually had in time of peace He hoped the Miniſter would ſtrictly adhere to thoſe profeſſions of œconomy with which he had commenced his political career, and not countenance any grant that bordered on extravagance

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that 1200 or 1,300 ſeamen had gone out in the ſquadron lately ſent out to India, and that ſome hundreds more were employed in the Mediterranean ſervice, for which reaſon it became neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency thus produced He was as willing as the Honourable Gentleman to promote œconomy, but that œconomy ought not to be carried to an extreme that was inconſiſtent with prudence, or a due regard to the ſafety of the kingdom It was true, that we had the moſt pacific aſſurances from foreign powers, but we ſtill ought to keep the realm in ſuch a ſtate of defence as was moſt likely to enſure the continuance of that peace which we now enjoyed He truſted that the generality of the Houſe would not, after what he had juſt ſtated, conſider the number of ſeamen now propoſed to be voted as too great, and that they would not accuſe his Majeſty's Miniſters of want of œconomy, ſince they took every precaution in their power to reduce the national debt, and bring the expenditure as low as was compatible with the public ſecurity

Mr. Huſſey wiſhed to know whether this augmentation of the number of ſeamen would be attended with any additional burthens on the people

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could no anſwer this queſtion deciſively, He would only ſay, that the firſt duty was to provide for keeping the kingdom in an adequate ſtate of defence, and the ſecond, to make the revenue equal to the expenditure, with as little burthen on the public as poſſible.

The reſolution for 20,000 ſeamen was then agreed to

The reſolution for 17,448 land forces brought up

General Burgoyne, who was deſirous of ſtating his opinion on ſome points relative to the army He firſt entered into ſome military *minutiæ*, the detail of which would not intereſt the general reader He then adverted to the reduction which had been made laſt year in the houſhold troops, and obſerved, with regard to the permiſſion given to the reduced officers to ſell their commiſſions, that it was a novel and extraordinary affair After dwelling on this and other points, he ſaid there would be no ſecurity for the good government of the army, till ſome reſponſible military miniſter ſhould be appointed, and that the miniſter ought, in his opinion, to be commander in chief. He touched, with ſome warmth, on the diſmiſſion of the Marquis of Lothian from his regiment of life-guards, by which, he ſaid, that nobleman had been unjuſtly diſgraced for his late parliamentary conduct, which had rendered him obnoxious to the miniſtry, who had probably impoſed upon his Majeſty by fallacious and exaggerated accounts. He remembered that the late Earl of Chatham had once propoſed a clauſe in a Bill, by which every Miniſter would have been obliged to ſign his name to the advice given by him to his Majeſty "Would to God (ſaid the General) that a proviſion of that kind were now in force! we ſhould then know who had adviſed his Majeſty to treat the noble Marquis in this manner" Military officers ought to hold their Commiſſions by other tenures than thoſe of political ſervice; and it was an invaſion on the independence of Parliament to remove or diſgrace them for their political opinions.

The Secretary at War ſaid, he never would ſhrink from reſponſibility while he continued in office, and was ready to anſwer at any time for what advice he had given his Majeſty After a ſhort preface, he replied to the General's ſpeech As to the reduced officers ſelling their commiſſions, he thought they had ſome claim to that indulgence, as they had purchaſed thoſe commiſſions. This would, indeed, continue the expence of their pay ſome time longer; but

that would gradually decreaſe, by death or proviſion of another kind With regard to the Marquis of Lothian, he would not pretend to ſay that the political conduct of that Nobleman had been the cauſe of his removal from his regiment; and though he was removed, yet another regiment had been offered him It was the undoubted prerogative of his Majeſty to make what changes he pleaſed in that or any other eſtabliſhment, and if Parliament were to interfere on ſuch occaſions, it would produce endleſs diſcuſſions

Mr. Fox took notice of the army eſtimates, as being, he conceived, unneceſſarily augmented in the preceding year; a meaſure which, however, he ſhould not now debate He animadverted on the diſmiſſion of the Marquis of Lothian, which he was not inclined to regard as a diſgrace, in the common acceptation of the term, for a treatment of this kind could not in fact diſgrace on the character of the individual thus treated The character of the Marquis remained wholly unimpeached, and was, he believed, above all impeachment He was ſorry to find, that his Majeſty's ear had been ſo abuſed, as to induce him to ſhew ſuch a mark of diſfavour to another Lord, whoſe ſole offence was his not having concurred in the late meaſures of his Miniſtry, and he was confident that his Majeſty's known moderation would have prevented him from taking ſuch a ſtep, if he had not been grofly impoſed upon At a time when his Majeſty had juſt recovered from a ſevere indiſpoſition, which ought to have prompted his Miniſters to keep every thing from him that would be likely to irritate his feelings, they had taken care to make their influence over him ſubſervient to their political malice and party vengeance They had filled their Sovereign's ears with partial accounts of the conduct of their parliamentary opponents, and had urged him to teſtify his diſapprobation of what they themſelves had diſliked, in being averſe to their political intrigues Was it fair or honourable to act in this manner? Was it proper to give ſuch leſſons to military officers, as implied that they muſt be ſubſervient to the Miniſter of the day, or muſt ſubmit to a removal?—If the Marquis was culpable, an equal degree of blame would reſt on many other noble Lords, who were as much diſtinguiſhed by their great abilities, their moderation of temper, and the juſtneſs of their views, as they were by the elevation of their rank He concluded with obſerving, that though his Majeſty had a right to exert his prerogative in diſmiſſing any individuals from his ſervice, yet when it was abuſed in conſequence of miniſter advice, ſome notice ought to be taken of the abuſe.

This reſolution, and thoſe which followed it, were then put and agreed to

The Secretary at War brought up the Mutiny Bill, which was read a firſt time, as was alſo the Bill for regulating the conduct of marines when aſhore Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18

The order of the day being read for a Committee of Supply, Mr Gilbert took his ſeat as chairman

Mr Aldridge roſe to make ſome motions relative to the ordnance eſtabliſhment A miſtake having been made on a former day, with regard to the ſum to be voted for the payment of the ordnance artificers, he would reſtate that motion correctly He would therefore move, that 19341 be granted for the pay of 500 military artificers belonging to the Board of Ordnance

This motion was agreed to, and was ſucceeded by another from the ſame Gentleman, purporting that 93061 4s 1d be granted for the ſervices performed by officers of Ordnance, not ſettled by the year 1783, to which no oppoſition was made

Mr Aldridge then ſtated, that, on account of the additional works to be erected, in purſuance of the plan of re-fortifying the Weſt India iſlands, the Ordnance eſtimates of the preſent year exceeded the former The ſum he would now move for was 215,071l 6s 4d for the Ordnance extraordinaries of the current year

Sir Grey Cooper thought the ſum by much too large, and expreſſed his wiſh that ſome data would be aſſigned by the Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe, upon which they had grounded their ſuppoſition that the ſyſtem of fortification would require ſuch a ſum for this year. It exceeded by 111,000l the eſtimates of 1786, and by 40,000l that of 1788 If extravagance of this kind ſhould be perſiſted in, he was apprehenſive, that the year 1790, which had been predicted by Miniſters as a time when our expenditure would be brought within ſuch a compaſs as to give favourable hopes of a rapid diſcharge of the national debt, would not prove that happy milleunium which ſome ſuppoſe it would be.

General Burgoyne was ſorry that this important buſineſs was brought forward in ſo thin a Houſe With reſpect to the ſcheme of fortifying the Weſt India Iſlands, he thought it unneceſſary and injudicious. The expence would be enormous, as it not only involved the immediate charges of erection, but alſo the maintenance of thoſe troops that were requiſite for the defence of the fortifications.

fications. He wiſhed that ſome gentleman would ſtate the ſuppoſed final expence of this plan of fortification, a plan which he had always diſapproved, from an idea that the grand defence of the Weſt-Indies depended on a fleet

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the neceſſity of keeping our Weſt-India Iſlands in an adequate poſture of defence, not only by means of an occaſional fleet, but alſo by ſtrong fortifications With all ſubmiſſion to the Hon General, he thought that the aid of a fleet, without the co-operation of fortifications, would be abſolutely inadequate to the preſervation of thoſe iſlands It might happen that ſhips might be prevented from coming in time to the protection of an iſland that was attacked, in which caſe it might be taken, provided there were no fortifications at all, or only ſuch as were weak and inefficient His Majeſty's Miniſters had taken care that this buſineſs ſhould not be carried beyond the limits of prudence, or the attention due to an actual ſtate of defence

Sir William Moleſworth ſpoke of an extenſive wall now erecting at Mutton Cove, near Plymouth Dock, which he did not conſider as a neceſſary meaſure

The Hon Capt Berkeley replied to General Burgoyne and Sir William Moleſworth A fleet alone would be inſufficient, he ſaid, to preſerve our Weſt-India Iſlands, from being ſubdued and this had particularly appeared in the caſe of Dominica, and St Chriſtopher's, the reduction of which Lord Rodney's fleet had been unable to prevent As to the wall of Mutton Cove, he would refer the Hon Baronet to a friend of his who often amuſed the Houſe on ordnance ſubjects (Mr Courtenay), for that gentleman held one of the offices of the Board of Ordnance when this wall was commenced

Mr Baſtard, not knowing much of the ſituation of the Weſt-India Iſlands, or what fortifications they required, would not oppoſe the preſent motion, but was willing to give Miniſters credit for the honeſty of their intentions The motion was then put, and agreed to

On the reſumption of the Houſe, the report was ordered to be received on the morrow, and then the Houſe adjourned

THURSDAY, March 19

Mr. Gilbert brought up the report of the laſt Committee of Supply, which was read a firſt time; and, on the ſecond reading of it,

General Burgoyne roſe, and declared that he could not conſcientiouſly give his vote in favour of the reſolution for the ordnance extraordinaries, before a regular eſtimate was produced of the ultimate ſuppoſed expence of the fortification ſyſtem. He condemned the whole plan as [illegible], enormouſly expenſive, and tending to diminiſh thoſe reſources which our navy required. He concluded with obſerving, that in calling for theſe eſtimates, he ſtood upon a fair Parliamentary ground, being unwilling to vote away the public money without knowing the ſpecific grounds on which ſuch money was demanded. Before he moving for the eſtimates, he would move, in compliance with form, that the report be re-committed

Colonel Hipps was averſe to the idea of ſubmitting the plans of the engineers to a Board of General Officers, who might not be ſo well acquainted with the exact ſituation of the iſlands propoſed to be fortified He defended the ſcheme of fortifying the Weſt Indieres highly proper Far from diminiſhing the reſources of men, it would even be a ſaving in that reſpect, for a ſmall body of troops, in a ſtrong place, might defend themſelves a conſiderable time againſt a large army; as was the caſe in the iſland of St Vincent, which was maintained, for the ſpace of three months, by only 800 men againſt 15,000; whereas, if a place be either unfortified, or very badly fortified, a large number of men will make, comparatively, a very indifferent defence

Mr Courtenay ſupported the motion of the Hon General, as what the Houſe could not refuſe with the leaſt propriety

Mr Steele did not ſee the neceſſity of producing the eſtimates in queſtion, which could not ſtate the probable total amount better than the Houſe already knew it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained, that the ſyſtem recommended was very prudent, and ultimately œconomical

The queſtion was put for the ſecond reading of the report, which was agreed to, and General Burgoyne's motion was rejected without a diviſion

All the reſolutions in the report were ſeverally aſſented to

FRIDAY, March 20

Petitions were preſented againſt Mr. Bencroft's County Election Bill, from the counties of Suffolk, Carmarthenſhire, and the iſle of Angleſea

Sir George Yonge moved, that the Mutiny Bill be now read a third time, which was immediately done This Bill then received the aſſent of the Houſe, as did alſo the Bill for regulating the behaviour of Marines while on ſhore, and the bill for erecting a new Shire-houſe for the County of Eſſex

A Committee of Ways and Means was now formed, Mr Gilbert in the chair

Mr Roſe moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that, towards raiſing the ſupplies to be granted to his Majeſty, the ſum

of four ſhillings in the pound be aſſeſſed on the rent of land

This motion was aſſented to, which was alſo the caſe with Mr Roſe's next motion, viz that the duties on malt, cyder, and perry, be continued for the preſent year

An adjournment then took place, till

MONDAY, March 23

The report from the Committee of Ways and Means was received and agreed to

Mr Wilberforce deſired the reſolution of the 6th of May 1788, that the Houſe would early in the next Seſſions of Parliament adopt ſome final regulations reſpecting the abuſes of the Slave Trade, complained of in various petitions on the table, to be read; which was done accordingly.

Mr Wilberforce then ſaid, it was much to be regretted that the peculiar circumſtances of public buſineſs had prevented a matter of ſo much importance from being taken up earlier It would hardly be poſſible to do any thing concluſive in it before the Eaſter receſs; he ſhould therefore move that the reſolution and the petitions be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Thurſday the 23d of April, againſt which time he ſhould move for ſuch information as appeared to him neceſſary to aſſiſt the deliberations of the Committee, and hoped other gentlemen would do the ſame He thought it fair alſo to inform the Houſe, that the reſolution he ſhould ſubmit to the Committee on that day, would go to a complete abolition of the Slave Trade

Lord Penrhyn ſaid, the Hon Gentleman had not explained whether or not it was his intention to propoſe any compenſation to the perſons whoſe property was ſo involved in and connected with that trade, that they muſt ſuffer materially by the abolition of it The Weſt-Indies could not be cultivated if the Slave Trade were aboliſhed The lands in the Weſt-Indies were in a great meaſure mortgaged for money advanced from this country, or payable out of their produce as dower or portions to widows and orphans If the lands could not be cultivated, all perſons whoſe property or ſubſiſtence depended on their produce muſt be ruined, ſo that the Hon Gentleman, while he ſeemed to be acting on principles of humanity, was laying the ground-work of much greater inhumanity than that which he propoſed to remedy

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, any diſcuſſion of the ſubject was at preſent premature, and he ſhould not preſume to ſay more upon it, than that he was perſuaded he ſhould be able to convince the Houſe and the public, that the reſolution he meant to propoſe would be productive of none of thoſe ill conſequences, either to this country or the Weſt-Indies, which the noble Lord apprehended.

Mr Gaſcoigne ſaid, the Hon Gentleman had not explained the nature of the information which he meant to move for, and by acceding to the preſent motion, he ſhould not think himſelf precluded from objecting to coming to any concluſion, till the Houſe ſhould be in poſſeſſion of all the information, whether written or verbal, which might appear neceſſary

The motion was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned

TUESDAY, March 24.

Mr Beaufoy roſe to make his propoſed motion for the inſtitution of a day of thankſgiving in memory of the Revolution He roſe under ſome anxiety, he ſaid, from an apprehenſion that juſtice would not be done to ſo glorious a ſubject by the obſervations of ſo humble an individual as himſelf The principle on which this motion was grounded, had been long recogniſed by the people of this country It was a principle conſonant to the feelings of every lover of liberty, to expreſs the warmeſt gratitude for a fortunate deliverance from arbitrary power, for a reſtoration of the juſt rights and privileges of the ſubject, and for the firm eſtabliſhment of our civil and eccleſiaſtical conſtitution This principle had prompted our forefathers to appropriate a day of thankſgiving for the Reſtoration, as that event had delivered us from the pernicious effects of Republican deſpotiſm The ſame principle of gratitude to the Almighty for mercies received, and dangers eſcaped, had been the baſis of other anniverſary inſtitutions which there was no occaſion to enumerate What he would next ſubmit to the Houſe, was, whether the propoſition he was now bringing forward was a juſt application of that principle, or otherwiſe; whether the Revolution was an event of ſufficient magnitude and importance to juſtify the grateful commemoration of it in a ſolemn act of thankſgiving If he had been of opinion that the Revolution differed not from ordinary public occurrences, or that it did not eſtabliſh our liberties on a firmer baſis than that on which they had before ſtood, he ſhould have been one of the laſt perſons to ſtand forward on this occaſion Put confident as he was, that to this great event we owed all our preſent bleſſings, the ſecurity of our rights and properties, the extenſion of our commerce and manufactures to a degree unknown to other nations, and the conſequent increaſe of our opulence and reſpectability, he was impelled by the ſtrongeſt motives to exert his endeavours towards perpetuating in the minds of the people a due enſe of the meſtimable benefits derived from the Revolution, by the appropriation of a particular day in every year to a regular thankſgiving for thoſe benefits.—He proceeded to ſtate the great advantages

vantages flowing from this ſource, but as the majority of our readers are doubtleſs well acquainted with a ſubject that maintains ſo conſpicuous a rank in the Britiſh annals, and Mr Beaufoy did not exhibit this intereſting picture in any new light (which, indeed, would be very difficult, as every part of this ſubject has been ſo frequently diſcuſſed in print), we feel it unneceſſary to follow the Hon Gentleman, by reporting his ſpeech in detail The bleſſings he alluded to were the following, viz a juſt adminiſtration of the laws, the perſonal liberty and ſecurity even of the humbleſt individual, the confirmation of thoſe rights and privileges which Magna Charta had before held out to us, the increaſe of national ſplendour and private happineſs, the prevalence of religious toleration, &c No one, he thought, who formed a juſt eſtimate of the value of theſe advantages, could refuſe his aſſent to the motion he ſhould now make, purporting, that leave be given to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a perpetual anniverſary of thankſgiving to Almighty God for the glorious Revolution, and to commemorate the confirmation of the rights and liberties of the people

Lord Muncaſter ſeconded the motion, which, he ſaid, had been ſo ably ſet forth by his Hon Friend, that he deemed it ſuperfluous for him to enter into the ſubject

Sir Richard Hill was aſtoniſhed that a motion of this kind ſhould not have been made till a hundred years after the occurrence which it profeſſed to commemorate It reminded him of that ordinance in the Romiſh church, by which a ſaint was not canoniſed till a century had elapſed from the time of his death For his part, he did not wiſh to undervalue the benefits for which we were indebted to the Revolution, but he did not perceive any neceſſity for the propoſed thankſgiving, as there was already in our church ſervice a form of prayer in which this very event was commemorated, and proper returns of gratitude made for it To exemplify this remark, he deſired the clerk to read the title of the form of prayer for the 5th of November, and ſome paſſages in thoſe prayers which expreſſed a due return of thanks for the deliverance we procured by means of the Revolution, as well as the deliverance of King James I. and his Parliament from the gunpowder plot He then expreſſed his apprehenſions that this day of thankſgiving would not be ſolemniſed in a proper way by the multitude, but would be paſſed in debauchery and profaneneſs He alſo ſaid, that perhaps the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor would not be well pleaſed with the unneceſſary appointment of another day on which they would be obliged to attend divine ſervice *in pontificalibus*, one at the Abbey, and the other at St Margaret's church.

Mr Beaufoy replied to Sir Richard Hill, by obſerving, that this motion was now brought forward preciſely becauſe a hundred years had paſſed ſince the Revolution; for we had now the experience of a century to prove, that the bleſſings expected by the people at that period, were not viſionary, but real and ſubſtantial

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjourned till

FRIDAY, March 27.

Capt Stanley moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the Bill for repealing the County Election Bill the numerous abſurdities of this Bill, and the impracticability of putting it in execution, were ſo evident, that he thought it ſuperfluous to inſiſt upon the particulars

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not oppoſe the ſecond reading of the Bill of Repeal, but he did not wiſh it to be underſtood that he meant to concur in that repeal, unleſs further reaſons appeared for it The principle followed in the Bill that gentlemen now wiſhed to repeal was, he ſaid, ſo judicious, and would ſo much contribute to the diminution of the expence, delay, and confuſion attendant upon county elections, that he hoped it would be adopted At the ſame time, he was willing to agree to any meaſures by which this principle of regiſtering the names of freeholders might be rendered as little burthenſome to the electors or expenſive to the public as poſſible He admitted that this Bill was burthenſome in thoſe counties where there were many freehold leaſes; and that another objection againſt it was of ſome weight, namely, the incompetence of many of the collectors of the land-tax appointed to act under it On account of theſe and other objections to the old Bill, he hoped that the commitment of the new one would be fixed for a diſtant day, that Members might have ample time to revolve the ſubject in their minds, and deviſe ſome mode of enforcing the principle above-mentioned in the moſt judicious and equitable way; by which means a very important ſervice would be done to the kingdom at large

Mr Rolle, Mr Manwaring, Mr Powney, Sir Crewe, and Sir Richard Hill, ſpoke in favour of the Bill of Repeal, and Sir Richard remarking upon the expence that would be occaſioned by the Election Bill, ſaid that he wiſhed to inform the framer of it, that the county of Salop would be very glad to be relieved from their ſhare of the incumbrance

Mr Bearcroft defended the Election Bill, as being founded upon juſt and liberal principles; ſaid it would eaſe the expence, and ſhorten

shorten the time of elections, by determining who were and who were not electors, and though some objections might be made against it, these might easily be done away by amendments

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and others proposed at length a bill to suspend the election bill for the present, and to indemnify those individuals who had not conformed to it

Upon the expediency of this measure, a variety of opinions were offered by a very great number of the County gentlemen, interspersed with animadversions on the Bill intended to be repealed, the consequence of which was an agreement to introduce a Bill of temporary suspension and indemnification in respect to the bill now in existence

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday, April 22 —Adjourned till

MONDAY, March 30

Sir William Yonge moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing vexatious removals, and supplying the defects in the laws relating to the poor of this kingdom He said, it would be premature to enter into the merits of this bill at present, and that it would be advisable to wait till gentlemen had examined the contents of it He did not wish to press it to a second reading before the expiration of the Easter adjournment, by which time the opinions of the Magistracy at the different quarter sessions might be procured on the subject

Mr Rolle wished to be informed by the Hon Baronet whether the Bill now moved for was the same with that which he had proposed in the preceding session

Sir William Yonge replied, that it was in substance the same, but that he had since incorporated into it several amendments which had been suggested to him from various respectable quarters

The motion being agreed to, Sir William immediately produced the Bill, and it was read a first time

Petitions from the counties of Northumberland and Derby against the County Election Bill were presented and ordered to lie on the table

TUESDAY, March 31

Sir William Molesworth rose to move for the production of an estimate of the expences incurred by the Board of Ordnance, in the erection of a wall in the parish of Stoke in Devonshire No specific sum had been voted for this wall in any of the Ordnance estimates It being included, therefore, in one aggregate sum, there was no impropriety in his wishing to know how much was to be appropriated to the particular expences of the wall If it was voted under the head of Repairs, it was manifestly irregular so to include it; for it was a new wall As a petition was soon to be presented against this wall, by an Hon Friend of his (Mr Bastard), he would not now enter into the question, whether it was useless or otherwise, but would merely express his wish, that no public money should be voted without the production of specific estimates of expence If a watchful eye was not kept on the Board of Ordnance, such sums might be required under general heads from time to time, as might fiddle the public unknowingly with that extravagant system of fortification which the House had some years ago justly exploded He concluded with moving to the purport above-mentioned

Captain Macbride seconded the motion, without entering into any particulars

The question being put, the motion was agreed to without a division

The order of the day was read, for a Committee to consider of the Bill for suspending the operation of the County Election Bill, and Captain Stanley took his seat as Chairman

Mr Crewe proposed the 1st of June, as the time till which the said Act should be suspended

Mr Sumner said, that he had intended to propose the end of this session as the time when the suspension should expire, but he now thought it more advisable to fill up the blank with these words, viz "forty days after the commencement of the succeeding session" He also suggested the propriety of inserting a clause in the suspending Bill, for the indemnification of the King's Printer, for the expences which he has incurred in consequence of the County Election Bill

Sir Grey Cooper observed, that it was informal to insert a pecuniary clause in a Bill of suspension

A short conversation took place on the occasion, which was followed by Mr Vansittart, Mr Medley the Master of the Rolls, Mr Pelham, Mr Ord, Mr Grenville (the Speaker), Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr Sumner

This conversation terminated in the assent of the Committee to Mr Sumner's motion for fixing the time at forty days after the beginning of the next session. It was deemed unnecessary to insert a clause respecting the indemnification of his Majesty's Printer, as that business might be settled in another mode

A clause was brought up, providing that nothing in this suspending Bill shall prevent the House from either amending or repealing the County Election Act in the course of the present session.

This clauſe was added to the Bill, and the report being now made, the Bill was ordered to be engroſſed

Adjourned

WEDNESDAY, April

Earl Gower preſented a petition from the freeholders of the County of Stafford againſt the County Fleet on bill

The Bill for ſuſpending the County Election Act was read a third time on the motion of Mr Sumner, and paſſed

The Mutiny and Land Tax Bills were alſo read a third time, and received the final aſſent of the Houſe

THURSDAY, April 2

As ſoon as the private buſineſs of the day was diſpatched, Mr Fox roſe, according to notice, to move for a repeal of the Shop Tax He ſaid, that the experience of three years might convince the moſt hard of belief that the tax was perſonal, that it fell ſolely on the ſhopkeepers, and that the cuſtomers were not, nor could not, be charged with it This appeared from the deſcription of perſons who had repeatedly petitioned Parliament for a repeal of it If any man who ever was of opinion that the ſhopkeeper could charge the tax to their cuſtomers ſtill retained that opinion, this one ſingle obſervation ought to overturn it That the perſeverance of the ſhop keepers in praying for a repeal of it, was a ſtrong preſumption that the tax is not recoverable for men would not give themſelves and Parliament ſo much trouble, if it were not to ſeek relief from the burden of a tax, which it was not in their power to throw upon the ſhoulders of others Abſtracted from this conſideration, the tax, whether perſonal or no, was partial and oppreſſive, becauſe it fell not equally upon all perſons of the deſcription of ſhopkeepers The city of Weſtminſter, excluſive of its purlieus, contributed more to this tax than the city of London, and both London and Weſtminſter together paid near five ſixths, certainly more than three-fourths, of the whole produce of the tax from every part of the kingdom It was generally urged againſt the repeal of a tax, that Parliament ought to give way to clamour, leſt it ſhould eſtabliſh a precedent that would produce oppoſition to every tax He was ready to admit that in general it was wiſe in Parliament to reſiſt clamour, but, on the other hand, he maintained that it would be unwiſe to reſiſt the petitions of a body of men, whoſe oppoſition to a tax aroſe ſolely from this circumſtance, that it was found to be partial and oppreſſive, and that it could not be levied according to the principle on which alone it was impoſed To give way to clamour would be weakneſs, but to withſtand the general ſenſe of the people would be madneſs and folly After ſome other obſervations he moved, that the Acts of the 24th, chap 30, and 27th of his Majeſty ſhould be read By the former the ſhop tax was impoſed, and by the ſecond ſome alteration was made in it The Clerk having read the titles of theſe Acts *pro forma*, Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the ſame

Mr H Thornton ſeconded the motion, and Lord John Townſhend followed the ſame line of argument with Mr Fox

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſaid, it was undoubtedly true that the only ground on which he had ever thought the tax defenſible was this, that the ſhopkeeper was to be reimburſed by the cuſtomer, on whom the tax was ultimately to fall If this could not be done, and the ſhopkeeper could not reimburſe himſelf, the tax could not be defended one moment On former occaſion he had differed in opinion from the Right Hon Gentleman reſpecting the queſtion of fact, whether the burden of the tax could or could not be tranſferred to the cuſtomer and had maintained the affirmative of that propoſition But he was now ready to admit that the repeated applications of the ſhopkeepers for the repeal of the tax, amounted to a pretty ſtrong preſumption, that it fell ſolely upon them, and could not be tranſferred to their cuſtomers He agreed alſo with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that though it would be highly proper for Parliament to withſtand clamour, it would be highly improper to reſiſt the ſenſe of a very numerous and reſpectable body of men, who all concurred, without diſtinction of party, in repreſenting the tax as burthenſome, and praying for its repeal Thoſe who had always honoured him with their ſupport, as well as thoſe who had uniformly oppoſed his meaſures, concurred in theſe two points, and therefore he could not aſcribe to ſelf as motives, or ſtigmatize with the name of clamour, the oppoſition that was given to this tax If, independent of any evidence upon the ſubject of the tax, he was to diſcuſs it in his own mind, he was ſure he could find reaſons that could prove the practicability of levying it upon the principle on which it was impoſed, but he would not adhere ſo ſtrongly to his own opinion as upon concluſions drawn in his own mind to reſiſt an application for the repeal of a tax, which the parties concerned all aſſured him fell ſolely upon thoſe whom he never had it in contemplation to ſubject to it Having

ſaid

ſaid thus much, he concluded by ſaying, that he would give no oppoſition to the motion then before the Houſe

The motion was then carried *nem. con*

Mr Dempſter gave notice, that the ſhop-tax being now to be repealed, he ſhould move to repeal the additional duties and reſtrictions on hawkers and pedlars, impoſed in conſequence of that tax

FRIDAY, April 3

A few minutes before four o'clock, a ſufficient number of Members had aſſembled to conſtitute a Houſe for the Weſtminſter ballot They were locked up in the Houſe for a complete hour, after which the doors were opened, and they retired to ſelect 15 Members for the Election Committee

Mr Dempſter gave notice, that he would move for a repeal of the late Act for impoſing an additional duty, by way of annual licence, on hawkers and pedlars

The Houſe waited half an hour before the liſt of the Committee was reported

The gentlemen nominated to form this Committee, were the following, viz

William Pulteney, eſq Chairman,

R P Carew, eſq	Mark Pringle, eſq
Wm Drake, jun	Charles Long, eſq
Sir Sam Hannay, bt	James Martin, eſq
Richard Ford, eſq	A S W Boſcawen, eſq
J G Phillips, eſq	Tho Maſter, eſq
The E of Wycombe,	Sir C Preſton, bt.

NOMINEES

Hon H Phipps, for Lord Hood	Lord Maitland, for L John Townſhend

The only other buſineſs that was done, was the firſt reading of the bill for repealing the ſhop-tax, now brought in by Mr Fox It was ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next, till which day the Houſe adjourned

MONDAY, April 6

Mr Neville reported, from the Colcheſter Committee, that George Jackſon, Eſq was not duly elected for Colcheſter, that George Tierney, Eſq was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, and that neither the petition of Mr Jackſon, nor that of Mr Tierney, appeared to be frivolous or vexatious

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown was then ordered to inſert the name of Mr Tierney in the return

Lord Newhaven obſerved, that his motion for an account of the arrears of the land tax had not been properly attended to by thoſe whoſe duty it was to enforce the orders of the Houſe

Mr Roſe vindicated himſelf and his colleagues in office from all neglect of duty

Lord Newhaven replied, and then reſtated his former motion in a more perſpicuous manner, which was agreed to

The Bill for repealing the ſhop tax was now read a ſecond time

Mr. Pulteney moved, that the Weſtminſter Committee ſhould have permiſſion to adjourn from Thurſday next to the Monday following, but he was deſired to defer this motion till Wedneſday.

Mr Dempſter roſe, and ſaid he would defer his motion for a repeal of the tax on hawkers and pedlars till to-morrow, on account of the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At half paſt four o'clock the Houſe adjourned till the ſucceeding day

TUESDAY, April 7

George Tierney, Eſq took the oaths and his ſeat for Colcheſter

Accounts of taxes were preſented by the proper officers

Mr Dempſter roſe, and deſired the clerk to read the Act for impoſing an additional duty, by way of licence on hawkers and pedlars He then obſerved, that though it had been ſuppoſed by many that this impoſt would tend to the increaſe of the revenue, yet a contrary effect had reſulted from it, for it appeared from the papers now on the table, that 1000 or 1200 leſs per annum, had been ſince raiſed by the duty on hawkers and pedlars than before the additional duty took place It could not therefore be ſaid to be an aid to the revenue, for it had even contributed to the diminution of it Beſides it operated as a great grievance on an induſtrious body of people and deprived many of them of the only means of getting their bread that they could conveniently exerciſe It was alſo, he believed, prejudicial to the manufactures of the country, which were not ſo much circulated as before He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing the late Act for licenſing hawkers and pedlars

Sir William Conyngham ſeconded the motion

Mr Roſe ſaid, the Act in queſtion had not been framed with a view of augmenting the revenue, but for the purpoſe of preventing the body of people alluded to from injuring or obſtructing the trade of the ſhopkeepers ſo much as they otherwiſe would have done.

Sir John Swinburne thought theſe itinerant traders deſerved encouragement for they generally employed upon their customers by ſelling [illegible] and they alſo contributed to the ſupport of ſmuggling He was againſt the motion

Mr [illegible] was of opinion, that it would be neceſſary to alter the Act

Mr.

Mr. Hawkins Browne ſpoke in favour of the motion An act that tended to deprive many honeſt and induſtrious perſons of their livelihood was certainly cruel and oppreſſive, and ought to be repealed

Mr Pulteney propoſed, that the Hon. Gentleman ſhould alter his motion, by inſerting the words "explain and amend," inſtead of the word repeal

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that he believed it was the general wiſh to lower the duties on Hawkers and Pedlars But for this purpoſe it would be ſufficient to bring in a Bill to amend the late act, not to repeal it

Mr Dempſter agreed to alter his motion ſo as to make it run as follows that leave be given to bring in a Bill to explain and amend the late act concerning hawkers and pedlers

This motion was put and aſſented to

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge now took his ſeat at the table, as Chairman of the General Committee on the Bill for repealing the ſhop-tax

Mr Fox moved to fill the blank for the commencement of the Bill with the words, "the 5th of April"

After having filled up the other blank, the chairman read the preamble

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he ſhould not imagine it to be the object of thoſe who wiſhed for a repeal of the Shop-tax to inſiſt on the words of the preamble as it ſtood, becauſe as that muſt neceſſarily create a difference of opinion, and as much unanimity as poſſible was deſirable on the preſent occaſion, he preſumed they would concur in endeavouring to avoid all difference The preamble, as it ſtood, contained ſomething more like the language of invective, than the ordinary language of a Bill of Repeal In fact, the preamble, by pronouncing that the tax on ſhops was a partial and oppreſſive tax, and contrary to the juſt principles of taxation, contained a cenſure on the tax, and conſequently a cenſure on a former act of their own The uſual language of a Bill of Repeal was, to declare, that whereas it was expedient to repeal an act paſſed for ſuch a purpoſe, at ſuch a time, &c He ſhould therefore move an amendment to the preamble, to leave out the words after the eleventh line, and inſert the words, "Whereas it is expedient to repeal an act of the 25th and an act of the 26th of his preſent Majeſty, impoſing a duty on ſhops, &c

Mr Fox ſaid, he was extremely ſorry that the words he had inſerted in the preamble of the Bill, for the expreſs purpoſe of maintaining the dignity of Parliament, and ſupporting the regularity and conſiſtency of their proceedings, ſhould be conſidered as an invective. That the tax was inexpedient was undoubtedly true, but it was not for that reaſon that it was deemed right to repeal it; to make that the plea for its repeal was to confeſs that they removed the tax on the mere ground of clamour, without being ſatisfied of its partiality, oppreſſion and injuſtice, whereas the contrary was notoriouſly the fact. He concluded with ſaying, that although he ſhould certainly give his negative to the amendment, he would not give the Committee the trouble of dividing upon it

The amendment was then moved and agreed

The order of the day was read for the ſecond reading of the Bill for lowering the duties of Shoreham Harbour, when Counſel was heard againſt it—but it being paſt eight o'clock, and not forty Members remaining in the Houſe, the debate was adjourned till next day

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

The bill for repealing the Shop-Tax was, on the motion of Lord John Townſhend, read a third time, paſſed, and carried to the Lords

Mr Manwaring moved, that the order for conſidering of the Slave Trade be diſcharged from the 23d to the 27th inſtant, which was agreed to

Mr Drake, jun moved, that the Weſtminſter Committee have power to adjourn from to-morrow to Tueſday next —Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a meſſage from the King, of a ſimilar purport to that which Lord Sidmouth preſented in the Houſe of Peers (See p 312)

He then moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be returned to his Majeſty for this communication, and be conveyed to him by ſuch Members as are Privy-Councillors

This motion was agreed to, as were alſo the following motions from the ſame quarter, viz that this Houſe do attend at the Hoſpital of St Paul's cathedral on the 23d inſt and that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the uſual mode and forms of the attendance of this Houſe at St Paul's on Thankſgiving-days

The Gentlemen appointed to compoſe this Committee were, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Weſtcote, Sir Harry Houghton, Mr. Stanhope, Mr Hobart, Mr Villiers, and Mr. Addington.

The order of the day being read, for the ſecond reading of the Weſtminſter annuity bill, counſel were called to the bar, namely, Mr Graham againſt the bill, and Mr Piggot for it

After the pleadings were concluded, a ſhort converſation aroſe to the following effect:

Mr Huſſey thought the bill an improper one, for it ſeparated an hundred perſons from

the common rank of citizens, and rendered them a corporation, without making them anſwerable with their private fortunes for the juſt demands that might be made upon them by the inſurers Not being ſufficiently reſtrained by this bill, they might make the whole ſcheme end in a bubble, to the great detriment of the public He would therefore give his negative to it

Mr Robert Burton did not wholly approve of the bill, but the objections which he or any other Gentleman might have to it in its preſent form, might be obviated in the Committee

Mr Stanhope conſidered the principle of the Bill to be a good one, and ſuch as ought to be carried into effect, as it tended to facilitate inſurance, for that reaſon he wiſhed it might go to a Committee, where the objectionable clauſes might be obviated

Sr Harry Houghton was of the ſame opinion, wiſhing the Bill to go to a Committee, in which a clauſe might be brought forward that would make the Society give ſufficient ſecurity for all demands that might be made upon them

Mr Huſſey ſpoke again, he ſaid, he would certainly have divided the Houſe upon the queſtion, had there been a ſufficient number of Members, he would not, however, take advantage of the thinneſs of the Houſe, but content himſelf by moving, "That the debate be adjourned to this day "fortnight"

Mr Pulteney was of opinion, that the Bill required amendment; he was agreeable to its going into a Committee, where the neceſſary amendments might be made

Lord Newhaven wiſhed the Houſe to proceed immediately, it being uncertain when a full attendance could be procured

Mr Huſſey propoſed to alter his firſt motion, by moving to have the debate adjourned to Tueſday the 18th inſtant,

The queſtion was put and agreed to

The Order of the Day being read for reſuming the adjourned debate on the Shoreham Harbour Bill, a motion was made, That this Bill be committed—Noes 50—Ayes none (except the two Tellers) It was carried in the negative

The Order of the Day was next read, for the ſecond reading of the Shoreham Harbour Improvement Bill

Motion, That this Bill be read a ſecond time on Tueſday the 12th day of May next

Amendment propoſed to leave out 12th of May, and to inſert this day ſix months, which upon the queſtion put was agreed to

At ſix o'clock, the Houſe agreed to adjourn to the 20th of April

IRISH PARLIAMENT

HOUSE of LORDS

MONDAY, March 23

AFTER his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had ſignified the Royal Aſſent to the Money Bills and retired, his Grace the Duke of Leinſter roſe and read to the Houſe his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes, preſented by his Grace and the other Commiſſioners

Lord Portarlington roſe, and moved that an Addreſs of Thanks from this Houſe be preſented to his Royal Highneſs, for his moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes.

This was oppoſed in a ſpeech of ſome length by Lord Mountmorres

Lord Carliſfort thought his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer was fraught with reſpect, affection, and attachment to the country, and therefore highly meriting the thanks of their Lordſhips

Lord Portarlington ſupported the motion with energy

Lord Mountmorres replied in oppoſition

Lord Carliſfort endeavoured to conciliate all oppoſition and, warmth on the queſtion, he obſerved that the Houſe were bound to return their thanks to his Royal Highneſs in a dignified and proper manner, inaſmuch as his Royal Highneſs by his Anſwer had treated this country with affection, politeneſs, and regard

The queſtion was at length put and carried, and a Committee appointed to prepare the ſame

As ſoon as they returned, Lord Portarlington reported the Addreſs, which his Lordſhip read, and preſented to the Lord Chancellor

It conveyed to his Royal Highneſs the thanks of their Lordſhips for his gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes, and his affectionate profeſſions of attachment to the intereſts and the happineſs of this country it congratulates his Royal Highneſs on the happy recovery of his Royal Father from his late indiſpoſition, to the reaſſumption of his Royal Authority, aſſures his Royal Highneſs of the reſpect, the loyalty, and the attachment of the Houſe to his perſon, and that of his illuſtrious family, profeſſes, that the motives on which they had proceeded to vote to his Royal Highneſs the former Addreſs, were founded upon the moſt conſtitutional principles, and concludes with aſſu-

rance

rances of their good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the House of Brunswick, and for promoting the harmony and mutual interest between both countries.

The first and second paragraphs were read and agreed to, but the third, which professes the former Address to be grounded on constitutional principles, was opposed by Lord Earlsfort, as an unnecessary recognition of the principles on which the former Address had been opposed by him and other noble Lords. This produced a debate of some length, in which the paragraph was further opposed by Lord Carhampton, Lord Tyrone, and Lord Mountmorres, and supported by Lord Portarlington, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Farnham, and the Bishop of Cashel.

The question was at length put, and the House divided, when there appeared,

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The remaining paragraphs were read and agreed to without opposition*

The thanks of the House were then voted to his Grace the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Charlemont, for their faithful discharge of the commission imposed on them by the House, in delivering the Address of both Houses to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

* The following PROTESTS were afterwards entered on the Journals.

DISSENTIENT,

Because, although desirous to express our humble thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his gracious Answer to the Address of both Houses of Parliament, and that to a degree which might induce us to pass over the departure which there seems to be in the mode and form of this Address from the usual course and proceeding of Parliament, yet we cannot agree to this Address, which doth not consist, as we conceive, with those constitutional principles which are maintained in our Protests of February last, and to which we adhere

LIFFORD, C	LONGFORD,	TYRONE,
R DUBLIN,	ALTAMONT, by	LANESBOROUGH,
RANELAGH,	Proxy,	WM OSSORY,
CHETWYND,	HARBERTON,	MOUNTMORRES

DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because the uniform and regular practice in this House has been, as appears from its earliest records, to pass a short vote of thanks for answers from the King to addresses of this House, to be laid before his Majesty by the Lord Lieutenant

2dly, Because that, on the 19th of December 1715, a Committee which had been appointed to draw up an address of thanks to his Majesty King George the First, for his gracious answer to a congratulatory address upon his accession, were discharged from that duty, and a short vote of thanks for his Majesty's gracious answer was passed, to be transmitted by the Lord Lieutenant, since which time this method of proceeding has uniformly prevailed, except in the instances of answers which complied with requests from this House, or where Royal assurance had been given of some great national benefits bestowed, or intended to be conferred, upon this country, in which cases, addresses of thanks have been presented, of which only eight instances appear upon the Journals of this House

3dly, Because the first instance of an address of this description, the 18th of August 1709, was in consequence of her Majesty Queen Anne having complied in her answer with a request of this House conveyed by an address, and on the 12th of December 1723, another instance occurs of a similar address of thanks upon the Royal assurance of the intended revocation of Wood's patent

4thly, Because that, on the 14th of December 1763, an address or vote of thanks does not appear upon the Journals, in consequence of her Majesty's most gracious answer to a congratulatory address upon her marriage

5thly, Because, although his Royal Highness's answer to the address of this House is most polite and gracious, yet it cannot be proved that any solid national benefit could be derived from it, and though it must be the wish and desire of every loyal subject to pay every mark of respect to his Royal Highness, and to every branch of the Royal Family, I cannot agree to a mode of proceeding which indicates a greater compliment and a greater degree of attention, than have usually been paid to his Majesty and to his Royal predecessors

6thly, Because the supposed exigency of the State which originated the proceedings upon a Regency, is no more—and consequently the measure should no longer be preserved in public contemplation by addresses from Parliament, which may have a mischievous tendency in future —And because, lastly, that the late wise, political, and judicious proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain afford a memorable example well worthy of regard and attention, where proceedings upon the Regency were suspended, upon the report of his Majesty's convalescence, and discharged and done away upon the happy and satisfactory confirmation of his Majesty's perfect recovery and complete re establishment MOUNTMORRES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 20.

MR Conolly, Mr O'Neill, Mr Stewart, and Mr W Ponſonby, the Commiſſioners deputed by the Houſe to wait on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Addreſs of both Houſes, entered, and having taken their places, Mr Conolly roſe, and addreſſed the Speaker thus

"In purſuance of the orders of this Houſe, we have waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Addreſs of this Houſe, and had the honour to receive from his Royal Highneſs his Anſwer"

He then read his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer, which is as follows

The ANSWER of the PRINCE of WALES to the IRISH COMMISSIONERS

"THE happy event of the King's recovery, and the conſequent reaſſumption of the exerciſe of his auſpicious government, announced by his Royal Commiſſion for declaring the further cauſes for holding the Parliament of Great Britain, has done away the melancholy neceſſity which gave riſe to the arrangement propoſed by the Parliament of Ireland,—but nothing can obliterate from my memory and my gratitude the principles upon which that arrangement was made, and the circumſtances by which it was attended

"I conſider your generous kindneſs to his Majeſty, Royal Family and the proviſion you made for preſerving the authority of the Crown in its conſtitutional energy, as the moſt unequivocal proof which could be given of your affectionate loyalty to the King, at the time when, by an afflicting diſpenſation of Providence, his government had ſuffered an interruption, and his houſe was deprived of its natural protector

"I ſhall not pay ſo ill a compliment to the Lords and Commons of Ireland, as to ſuppoſe that they were not kept in their reliance on the moderation of my views and the purity of my intentions A manly confidence, directing the manner of proceeding towards thoſe who entertain ſentiments becoming the high ſtation in which they are born, furniſhes the moſt powerful motive to the performance of their duty, at the ſame time that the liberality of ſentiment, which in conveying a truſt confers honour, can have no tendency to relax that provident vigilance and that public jealouſy which ought to watch over the exerciſe of power

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"Though ſtill ſenſible for the event which enables me to take leave of you in this manner, perſonally, I cannot but regret your departure I have had the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of your private character, and it has added to the high eſteem which I had before entertained for you on account of your public merits—both have made you the worthy repreſentatives of the great bodies to which you belong

"I am confident that I need not add my earneſt recommendation to the Parliament and people of Ireland to continue to cultivate the harmony of the two kingdoms, which in their mutual perfect freedom will find the cloſeſt as well as happieſt bond of their connexion"

The Anſwer being read by Mr. Conolly, that Right Hon Gentleman came round and preſented the copy to the Speaker, who handed it to the clerk

Mr O'Neill then moved, that his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer be read from the chair

The Speaker objected to this, by alledging it was not cuſtomary for Anſwers to Addreſſes from that Houſe to any perſon except the King, to be read from the chair, but only by the clerk, he ſaid however, if it was the ſenſe of the gentlemen, that he ſhould not think it the leaſt trouble

Mr Grattan thought, when there were more forms than one of reading his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer to the Houſe, that which was moſt honourable ſhould be adopted

Here there was a loud call of "Chair, Chair," and the Speaker proceeded to read the Anſwer as required, which being done the Secretary of State moved, that his Royal Highneſs's Anſwer be entered upon the Journals of the Houſe

This motion the Speaker ſaid was unneceſſary, as the Anſwer having been read by him, would be entered on the Journals of courſe

The Secretary of State nevertheleſs contended for the propriety of the motion, which was put and carried

Lord H Fitzgerald moved, that an addreſs of thanks be preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, for his gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of both Houſes, and that a Committee be appointed to prepare the ſame

Mr Grattan moved, that the thanks of this Houſe be given to Mr Conolly, Mr O'Neill, Mr Stewart, and Mr Ponſonby, for the faithful execution of the commiſſion impoſed on them by this Houſe, of preſenting the Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales

Carried

Carried unanimouſly—and the thanks were accordingly given to the Commiſſioners by the Speaker

FRIDAY, March 20

Lord Henry Fitzgerald reported from the Committee appointed to draw up an Addreſs of Thanks to be preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, for his gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of this Houſe, that they had drawn up an Addreſs accordingly, which he read in his place, and after delivered it at the table, where the ſame was read, and afterwards read paragraph by paragraph, and is as follows

To his Royal Highneſs GEORGE PRINCE *of* WALES, *the humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled*

"*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

"WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highneſs our warmeſt thanks for your Anſwer to our Addreſs

"With hearts overflowing with the livelieſt joy, we congratulate with your Royal Highneſs upon the happy event of the King's recovery, and the conſequent reaſſumption of his auſpicious government, an event highly pleaſing to the ſubjects of the whole empire, but peculiarly grateful to a nation ſo highly indebted to their moſt excellent Sovereign during the whole courſe of his reign, and we rejoice in reflecting that the Father of his people is bleſſed with a ſon who is likely, in the fulneſs of time, to continue to his Majeſty's loyal and affectionate ſubjects of Ireland the bleſſings of his government

"Thoroughly conſcious that nothing can add more to that eſteem which your Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to expreſs for the two Houſes of Parliament than their loyal and affectionate attachment to the perſon and government of the King, we will ſteadily perſevere in thoſe principles of duty, loyalty and affection which have ſo happily recommended them to the favourable opinion of your Royal Highneſs

"We feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in finding that what we have done, and our manner of doing it, have received your approbation, and that your Royal Highneſs is pleaſed to conſider our conduct as a proof of our undiminiſhed duty to his Majeſty, our uniform attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick, and our conſtant care and attention to maintain inviolate the concord and connection between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, which we conſider as indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the proſperity, the happineſs, and liberties of both, and we beg leave to aſſure your Royal Highneſs that from theſe principles we ſhall never depart.

"We are happy to find that your Royal Highneſs conſiders our juſt attention to his Majeſty's Royal Family, and the proviſion made by us for preſerving the authority of the Crown in its conſtitutional energy, as the moſt unequivocal proofs which could be given of our affectionate loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns, at the melancholy period when, by an afflicting diſpenſation of Providence, his government had ſuffered an interruption, and his illuſtrious houſe was deprived of its great and natural protector

"We have the juſteſt reliance on the moderation of the views and the purity of the intentions of your Royal Highneſs, and we have the fulleſt conviction in our minds, that any truſt which could have the moſt diſtant tendency to relax that provident vigilance and public jealouſy which ought to watch over the exerciſe of power, would not have been acceptable to the exalted ſentiments of your Royal Highneſs, whoſe underſtanding and principles are rendered more valuable by the generous and affectionate heart which animates their dictates

"We can with the greateſt truth moſt ſolemnly aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that it is the ardent wiſh of the Parliament and people of Ireland to continue to cultivate the harmony and inſeparable intereſts of the two kingdoms, firmly convinced that in their mutual perfect freedom, they will find the cloſeſt as well as the happieſt bands of their connection; and we offer our warmeſt acknowledgments to your Royal Highneſs for your recommendations to us, to perſevere in ſuch a conduct, and conſider your Royal Highneſs's recommendations, ſo worthy the high ſtation in which you are placed, as an additional proof of your attention to the welfare of both countries

"We aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that if any thing could add to the exultation of our minds at the happy event of the recovery of our moſt beloved Sovereign, it would be the pleaſure which we feel in reflecting, that the Heir to his Majeſty's Crown inherits the virtues of his Royal Father—virtues which every part of your Royal Highneſs's conduct, during the late melancholy and trying occaſion, has placed in the moſt illuſtrious point of view, and the repeated marks of graciouſneſs and condeſcenſion with which your Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to honour the two Houſes of Parliament muſt ever remain impreſſed in the moſt indelible characters of affection and gratitude on the hearts of the people of Ireland"

Reſolved, *nem. con.*, "That the ſaid Addreſs

dreſs do ſtand the Addreſs of this Houſe to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales '

Reſolved, *nem con* " That Mr Speaker do tranſmit into Great Britain the ſaid Addreſs, to be laid before his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales "

Lord Henry Fitzgerald then moved, " that the Speaker be requeſted to tranſmit this the Addreſs of the Commons of Ireland to his Royal Highneſs '

The Secretary of State took the liberty of ſuggeſting to the noble Lord, that the more reſpectful motion would be, " That this Addreſs be tranſmitted to England, to be laid before his Royal Highneſs "

Lord Henry Fitzgerald immediately adopted the ideas of the Secretary of State, and made his motion accordingly, which being unanimouſly agreed to,

The Right Hon the Speaker roſe, to requeſt the Houſe would pleaſe to inſtruct him on an occaſion of much importance, in what manner he ſhould proceed

A ſhort converſation now took place between the Speaker, the Secretary of State, and Lord Henry Fitzgerald, when it was agreed, that as the principal Serjeant at Arms was through indiſpoſition unable to perform the orders of the Houſe Mr Leſtrange, the Deputy Serjeant at Arms, ſhould be ſent into England with the Addreſs, which he ſhould deliver into the hands of Lord Southampton, to be laid before his Royal Highneſs

Right Hon Mr Fitzherbert then moved, That the Houſe do adjourn to Monday the 3th of April, which being agreed to, the Houſe adjourned accordingly

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

TO

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

By Mr HAWKESTR

OF modern Tragic Birds how few are found
Who dare to truſt themſelves on open ground;
In Fiction's Fortreſſes they love to lie,
To coin their flimſy tales and vainly try
To move your paſſions by an idle ſhew
Of fancied Sorrows, and ideal Woe
To *Greece*, to *France*, to *Italy* they roam,
To lead you as they pleaſe, when far from home.

Our AUTHOR moves not from his Native Land—
Here, in this LITTLE ISLE, he takes his ſtand,
Convinc'd of Tragic as of Comic Store,
No other Nation ever yielded more,
And FRIEND to FREEDOM, he diſdains the rules,
The narrow precepts, of the FOREIGN SCHOOLS,
No labour'd ſtratagems theſe ſcenes preſent,
No ſudden change, nor unprepar'd event!
With chaſter art, he writes not to the eyes,
Nor would he ſtoop to win you by ſurprize,
Yet hopes, with names familiar to your ears,
To raiſe your honor, and draw down your tears,
To prove that *Injur'd* MARY owed her fate
To *love of Juſtice, leſs* than JEALOUS HATE!

'Tis true, ELIZABETH's victorious hand
From Spaniſh Tyrants ſav'd the threaten'd land
Wiſe were her Counſellors, her Warriors brave,
But ſhe was WOMAN ſtill, and Paſſion's ſlave!
Fram'd as ſhe was for policy and arms,
She vainly claim'd *pre eminence of charms*!
See her with Jealouſy then frantic grown,
Dread MARY's SMILES, far more than PHILLIP's FROWNS!

Is there amongſt you, who with ſtedfaſt eye
Can MARY's ſufferings view, nor heave a ſigh?
From kinder Skies, and from luxurious Courts,
From Tilts and Tournaments, and Feaſts and Sports,
She came to govern, (oh! too hard a part)
A barbarous Nation, and a tender Heart,
And fell a victim in that ſullen age,
To Faction's fury, and Fanatic rage
Oh, had ſhe lived in more enlighten'd times,
When Graces were not ſins, nor Talents crimes,
Admiring Nations had confeſs'd her worth,
And SCOTLAND ſhone the ATHENS of the NORTH!
Too long has Malice ſported with her Fame,
And Juſtice ſlumber'd o'er her injur'd Name—
Truth to the Heart at length ſhall force its way,
And Reaſon juſtify the Paſſions ſway

EPILOGUE

TO

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,

By Mr ST JOHN

WERE you not told, before the Play began,
Our Author ventur'd on a daring plan?
A tale of woe, replete with griefs hiſtoric,
Told in an age of levity and frolic!

Was

Was this a place to ſet up a defence,
And talk of injur'd MARY'S INNOCENCE?—
Of late diſcoveries, drawn from dates and words,
Old rotten parchments, muſty dull records!
No—all is now tinſel ſhow!—This age
Turns a deaf ear—but keenly eyes the Stage!
THE TRAGIC MUSE, with all the Siſters Nine,
Are now eclips'd—Aladin's Lamp doth ſhine!
Exulting o'er their tomb—ſee ROXERS SPARE!
And beaux, in rapture, envy every ſcar!
Learning was valued once, and wit!—What then?
The Stage could boaſt Ben Jonſon—*now*, Big Ben!
Shakſpere make room for Humphries—that's the way
To bring the ſhin of Faſhion to the Play!
But to our Bard—How ſhall we judge his caſe?
He ſcorns the unities of time and place
Critics, what ſay ye—Muſt he ſue for peace
To wits of modern France, and ancient Greece?
The great Voltaire has told us, that a Play
Should be within one houſe, and in one day—
But in one even'n, how can it be right
To repreſent the morning noon, and night?
To hail Aurora, ſwear the ſun beam glows,
While theſe vile lamps ſtill ſhine beneath my noſe
And as to place—deception ſtill in vain—
All night we've known, that this is Drury-Lane
Thus Engliſh Johnſon's ſterling art and ſenſe
Treats the French rule as a poor, weak pretence
To check their narrow genius—an expedient
To make them ſcribe, like themſelves, obedient
When action, uniform in every part,
Guides the clear tale directly to the heart,
In vain dramatic pedants may combine
The free born Muſe, by weak rules, to refine,
Whene'er ſhe mounts, them damp, cold veil to fling,
And clip the maſter feather of her wing
No, let the Tragic Muſe range far and wide,
Bind not in chains the Paſſions faithful guide,
Let the full heart expand, and ſeek relief
From the ſweet luxury of virtuous grief
May no ſtern critic in falſe ſhame controul
The noble weakneſs of each generous ſoul
Dare hen to feel, let Nature ſtand confeſt—
The BRIGHTEST SPIRIT fills the TENDEREST BREAST

MARCH 31

Such Things Have Been, a Farce, by Mr Ryder, was acted at Covent Garden for the benefit of the Author. This is one of thoſe performances which can ſcarce be conſidered as objects of criticiſm. Having been ſeen once, they are thought to have done their duty, and neither ſolicit nor in general deſerve any further notice Mr Ryder's piece is no exception

APRIL 4 *The Pharo Table*, a Comedy, was acted for the first time at Covent Garden for Mr Lewis's benefit This piece was an alteration of Mrs Centlivre's Gameſter, with the addition of ſome new characters, (particularly one of a Pugiliſt) adapted to the preſent times The alterations were not inferior to the original performance, and were very well connected with it

The ſame evening, Miſs *Raymond*, a young lady who had performed a few times at Bath, appeared at Drury Lane, in the character of Miſs Biddy, in *Miſs in her Teens* She appeared to have made Mrs Jordan's manner her model, and from her youth and vivacity gave ſome promiſe of improvement.

APRIL 14 *The Little Hunchback, or, a Frolic at Bagdad*, a Farce, by Mr O'Keefe, was acted at Covent Garden for the benefit of Mr Quick The characters as follow

The Hunchback -	Mr Quick
Taylor, -	Mr Blanchard
Jew Purveyor, -	Mr Wewitzer
French Doctor, -	Mr Cubitt
Engliſhman, -	Mr Booth
Doctor's Man, -	Mr Rock
Jew's Man, -	Mr Milburn
Black Aga, -	Mr Painter
Cadi, - - -	Mr Evatt
Baſſa of Bagdad, -	Mr Davies
Dora, - -	Miſs Rowſon
And Taylor's Wife, -	Mrs Webb

The ſtory is almoſt literally taken from the Arabian Nights Entertainments, as far as relates to the misfortunes of Hunchback The Baſſa, whoſe favourite he is, has his life endangered by the negligence of his Purveyor, who loſes a letter containing a pardon, but delivers that from the Porte, which orders the immediate death of the Baſſa The pardon is found, and delivered by the Purveyor's nephew, a barber, who, with an ample reward, obtains alſo the forfeit life of his uncle At the wedding ſupper of this barber, who is married to a taylor's daughter, the Hunchbacked Jeſter is choaked by a fiſh-bone. The taylor alarmed conveys him to a Jew doctor, whoſe ſervant ſtrives the body of the ſuppoſed patient to turn him down ſtairs The doctor, in a ſimilar affright, lets it down the chimney by a rope into the purveyor's counting houſe, who on hearing the intruder, becomes alſo, in his opinion, the murderer. The purveyor takes him to the quay, and ſetting him againſt a pillar, Hunchback is accoſted

accoſted by an Engliſh ſailor, and not anſwering him, is again knocked down for his impertinence!—The Baſſa and all the parties entering, the ſailor is at firſt apprehended, but on the Baſſa offering a reward for the murder, the taylor, his wife, and the Jews, all ſeverally claim their ſhares They are inſtantly ordered for execution, when Hunchback ſtarts up, proclaims the whole a jeſt, and that he had undergone all theſe ſufferings merely for the ſake of entertaining the Baſſa with a good ſtory

From ſuch materials little could be drawn, and what laughter is obtained, ariſes of courſe from the ſurprize of the ſcene, not from the points of the dialogue

20 *Falſe Appearances*, a Comedy tranſlated from the French by Gen Conway, and formerly acted at Richmond Houſe, (ſee Vol XIII p 451) was performed at Drury Lane The characters as follow

Baron,	-	Mr Wroughton
Monſ de Foiles,	-	Mr Parſons
Marquis,	-	Mr Kemble
Abbe	-	Mr Bannifter, jun
Robert,	-	Mr R Palmer.
The Counteſs,	-	Miſs Farren
Celia,	-	Mrs Kemble.
Liſette,	-	Miſs Pope
Lucile,	-	Mrs Crouch

Having already given the plot of this piece as acted at Richmond Houſe, we ſhall only obſerve, that on its repreſentation at Drury Lane, the characters of the Abbe and Robert were added, together with an underplot, formed from the paſſion of the Abbe, whoſe recommendations are clerical conceit and vile poetry, for Celia, the ſiſter of the Baron He is perſuaded by the arts of Robert and Liſette to change his clerical for a military dreſs, for the purpoſe of conciliating his miſtreſs, and is expoſed and diſmiſſed with ridicule

The dialogue of this play is elegant, the incidents but few, that on which the piece turns, the impoſition on the Marquis, is ſcarce probable enough even for the Drama The two plots are not all connected, and the characters were all excellently performed

POETRY.

EDWIN and ETHELIND
A POEM
Written in the ANCIENT MANNER
IN TWO CANTOS
By Mr WATKINS
(*Continued from* Vol XIV page 377)

CANTO THE SECOND

A pleaſing ſcene, wherein we view
A venerable ſage
Then happineſs and morals too
Both cloſe our humble page.

WHEN full recover'd from her ſwoon,
Ethelind look'd around,
But when young Edwin ſhe beheld,
Her eyes ſalute the ground

While ſeveral thoughts her boſom heav'd,
And crimſon dy'd her face,
To her with tender looks approach'd
The maſter of the place

White were his locks as winter ſnow
On Snowden's ancient head,
And on his venerable face
Religion was diſplay'd

His eyes were bright, and darted rays
Of ſweet celeſtial force,
Tho' many a diſmal year they'd ſeen,
And many a mournful courſe.

In piety he long had liv'd,
Hid from the world and fame,
Tho' by the honeſt ſwains rever'd,
Father Bernard was his name

He took the maiden by the hand,
And aſk'd, with gentle grace,
How, at ſo dark and late an hour,
She came in ſuch a place

Her tale was ſhort, the holy man
Spake comfort to her breaſt,
Then led her to his inmoſt cell,
In innocence to reſt

There down upon the humble floor
A ruſhen bed was laid,
And after benediction meet,
He bow'd and left the maid

The hermit and the youth alone
(Whom *love* had ſilent kept)
In free diſcourſe the night beguil'd,
While the fair maiden ſlept

Edwin unto the holy man
Did all his ſoul unfold,
And all his love for Ethelind
To him he freely told

Nor did he aught from him reſerve
Thro' vanity of youth,
But told her cold ſeverity
In ſimpleneſs of truth.

The

The hermit paus'd, then, with a ſmile,
Unto the youth he ſaid,
"I ſee the hand of Providence
"Continually diſplay'd

"For wiſeſt ends did Heav'n, my ſon,
"Lead Ethelind aſtray,
"And with the ſame peculiar care
"Did hither point your way

"You've nought but error for your boaſt,
"But be aſſur'd from me,
"This always gives the beſt reward,
"As you in time ſhall ſee

"But lo! young day in bloom aſcends,
"And ſpreads throughout the ſky,
"Soon will the ſun himſelf ariſe
"In all his majeſty

The hermit's words on Edwin's heart
Did drop conſoling pow'r,
So doth the freſh'ning dew revive
The mournful drooping flow'r

Soon did fair Ethelind ariſe,
And join'd her gen'rous hoſt,
Who, with the brave but modeſt youth,
The maiden did accoſt

The good old man then took his gueſts
Into a little cell
Which for a holy chapel ſerv'd,
And ſerv'd the purpoſe well

Beneath the croſs an altar ſtood,
Whereto the hermit kneel'd,
And near it ſtood a little vaſe,
With holy-water fill'd

His oriſons with ſacred warmth,
Felt but by grateful minds,
To Heav'n he offer'd for himſelf,
And for his youthful friends

Soon as a light repaſt they'd made,
He with them left his cell,
And bent their ſteps towards the place
Where Ethelind's ſire did dwell

On Edwin's arm the maiden lean'd,
With ſweet enchanting grace,
And when her eyes did meet with his,
The bluſhes dy'd her face

The good old man with ſweet diſcourſe
Their eager ears did charm,
Until they reach'd the caſtle gates,
Where all was in alarm

But ſoon as Ethelind they ſaw,
The ſervants eager ran,
And brought their mourning maſter forth
To view his child again

In warm embrace they faſt did weep,
The pureſt joy was theirs,
And Edwin and the hermit too
Dropp'd ſympathetic tears,

When their exceſs of joy was fall'n
Into a calm delight,
She told her father all the ſcenes
Of the preceding night

Sir Henry then (for ſo his name)
His gratitude declar'd,
And nobly bade the youth at once
Demand his own reward

But Edwin with a downcaſt eye
In faultering accents ſaid,
"Sure 'tis reward enough that I
"Have ſav'd ſo fair a maid"

With jealouſy Sir Henry mark'd
His much-confuſed look,
But ere he could an anſwer frame,
To him the hermit ſpoke

"I ſee your joy begins to damp,
"From what the ſtripling ſaid,
"But let not fooliſh paſſion thus
"Your ſoul to error lead.

"You find from worſe than cruel death
"He did your daughter ſave,
"And high rewards ſhould e'er attend
"The virtuous and the brave

"'Tis plainly ſeen the youth doth love,
"And, Sir, is love a crime?
"Or are you ſet againſt the youth,
"That he ſo high ſhould climb?

"Conſider that our hearts nor minds
"Are at our own diſpoſe,
"But by a pow'r divine are turn'd,
"Experience daily ſhews

"And what is Honour, ſo rever'd?
"A mere unmeaning ſound
"And what is Wealth, but uſeleſs ore
"Dug from the uſeful ground?

"Put virtue into reaſon's ſcale
"Againſt thoſe trifling toys,
"And ſee how *this* will ſtand unmov'd,
"While *thoſe* in air do riſe

"But ſtill I ſee your pride remains,
"Nor will ſubmit to truth,
"I'll ceaſe here then to reaſon more
"In favour of the youth

"You had an elder brother once,
"To whom you did ſucceed
"In title and in lands, as law
"In proper right decreed

"The raſhneſs of unheeding youth
"Sent him to foreign lands,
"Where Hubert (ſo the Knight was call'd
"Fell by a ruffian's hands —

"Why mention this? Sir Henry ſaid,
"All this I know is true
"I am that Hubert, then, ſaid he,
"My deareſt brother you"

" Beware, old man!" Sir Henry said,
" Nor tempt with artful lies,
" For in a midnight fray abroad
" He fell a sacrifice

" I cheat you not, the quick reply'd,
" For there, with many a wound,
" I fell beneath the ruffian's sword,
" Who left me on the ground

" Some pious men, who heard my groans,
" Came where I welt'ring laid,
" And to a convent near the place,
" With care I was convey'd

" In tedious time my wounds were heal'd,
" And my composed mind
" Determin'd now the path of bliss
" In solitude to find

" I sent the tidings of my death,
" Then hither bent my way,
" And in a sweet and calm retreat
" Have dwelt unto this day

" But ere I went my foreign tour
" I over-ey'd my heart did roam,
" A maid I lov'd, chaste but fair,
" And was beloved again

" When last I took, fie on my fate!
" Hung like a drooping flow'r,
" For fear had boded to her mind,
" She ne'er should see me more

" In grief she pin'd 'till death approach'd,
" And took her from the earth,
" But in the wistful dying hour
" She to a child gave birth

" All this I learnt when home I came,
" For no one could divine,
" (So secret had our meetings been)
" That the poor babe was mine

" I mark'd him with paternal care
" As he grew up to youth,
" And, tho' unknown, inspir'd his mind
" With love of virtuous truth

" Oft to my cell would he repair,
" And catch, with eager joy,
" The lessons from my lips, while I
" Delighted in my boy

" But still my mind determin'd was
" To keep myself unknown,
" 'Till, upon some meeter time,
" Occasion might be shewn

" And now the hand of Providence
" Has brought the whole to view,
" For this my son doth stand confess'd,
" And my dear brother you

" I see! I see!" Sir Henry said,
" I see my Hubert's face,
" Thus let me, with sincerest joy,
" My brother dear embrace!"

Upon his knees did Edwin fall,
And to his lips did press
His father's hand, nor could his tongue
His feelings then express

Sir Henry turn'd to Ethelind,
And cheerfully he said,
" Can you a boon to Edwin give,
" A grateful, loving maid?"

Her hand, with blushes, then she gave
Unto the reprov'd youth,
And to each other they did plight
Their everlasting truth

Then in Sir Henry's castle hall
Did wassail mirth abound,
And all was joy and revelry
Full many a smile around

Sir Hubert and Sir Henry liv'd,
Both in their children blest,
And full of piety and years
They rose to endless rest

One truth of moral force may be
Learnt from this simple tale
Virtue will fill her own reward,
Like Edwin of the dale.

SONG

By Mr COWPER

THE poplars are fell'd, farewell to the shade,
And the whispering sound of the cool colonade
The winds play no longer, and sing in the leaves,
Nor the Ouse on its surface their image receives

Twelve years had elapsed since I last took a view
Of my favourite field, and the bank where they grew,
When beheld on their sides in the grass they were laid,
And I sat on the trees under which I had stray'd

The blackbird has sought out another retreat,
Where the hazles afford him a screen from the heat,
And the scene where his notes have oft' charm'd me before,
Shall resound with his smooth flowing ditty no more

My fugitive years are all hast'ning away,
And I must myself lie as lowly as they,
With a turf on my breast, and a stone at my head,
Ere another such grove rises up in its stead

The change both my heart and my fancy employs,
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys:

Shor

Short liv'd as we are, yet our pleaſures, we ſee,
Have ſtill ſhorter date, and die ſooner than we

ON THE

DEATH

OF A

LADY's BULLFINCH

BY THE SAME

YE Nymphs, if e'er your eyes were red
With tears, o'er hapleſs fav'rites ſhed,
Now ſhare Maria's grief,
Her fav'rite, even in his cage,
(What will not cruel Hunger's rage?)
Aſſaſſin'd by a thief

Where Rhenus ſtrays his vines among,
The egg was laid from which he ſprung,
And, tho' by Nature mute,
Or only with a whiſtle bleſt,
Well taught, he all the ſounds expreſs'd
Of flageolet or flute

The honours of his chon poll
Were brighter than the ſleekeſt mole,
His boſom of the hue
With which Aurora decks the ſkies,
When piping winds ſhall ſoon invite
To ſweep up all the dew

Above, below, in all the houſe,
Dire foe alike of bird and mouſe,
No cat had leave to dwell,
And Bully's cage ſupported ſtood
On props of ſmootheſt ſhaven wood,
Large built, and latticed well

Well latticed, but the gate, alas!
Not tough with wire, of ſteel or braſs,
For Bully's plumage like,
But ſmooth with wands from Ouſe's ſide,
With which, when neatly peel'd and dried,
The Swans their baſkets make

Right veil'd the pole—all ſeem'd ſecure,
When led by inſtinct, ſharp and ſure,
Subſiſtence to provide,
A beaſt forth ſally'd on the ſcout, [ſnout,
Long back'd, long tail'd, with whiſker'd
And bead-colour'd hide

He entering at the ſtudy door,
Its ample area 'gan to explore,
And ſomething on the wind
Conjectur'd, ſnuffing round and round,
Better than all the books he found,
Food chiefly for the mind.

Juſt then, by adverſe fate impreſs'd,
A dream diſturb'd poor Bully's reſt,
In ſleep he ſeem'd to view
A rat faſt clinging to his cage,
And ſcreaming at the ſad preſage,
A voke and ſound it true

For, aided both by ear and ſcent,
Right to his mark the monſter went,
Ah, Muſe! forbear to ſpeak
Minute the horrors which enſu'd,
His teeth were ſtrong, the cage was wood—
He left poor Bully's beak

Maria weeps, the Muſes mourn,
So when, by Bacchanalians torn,
On Thracian Hebrus ſide,
The Lyre enchanter, Orpheus, fell,
His head alone remain'd to tell
The cruel death he died

The DOG and the WATERLILLY.

A FABLE.

BY THE SAME

THE Noon was ſhady, and ſoft airs
Swept Ouſe's ſilent tide,
When ſcap'd from literary cares,
I wander'd on his ſide

My Spaniel, pretteſt of its race,
And high in pedigree,
(Two Nymphs adorn'd with every grace
That Spaniel gave to me)

Now wanton'd, loſt in flags and reeds,
Now ſtarting into ſight,
Purſu'd the Swallows o'er the meads
With ſcarce a flower's flight

It was the time when Ouſe diſplay'd
His Lillies newly blown,
Their beauties I intent ſurvey'd,
And one I wiſh'd my own

With care extended far I ſought
To ſteer it cloſe to hand,
But ſtill the prize, tho' nearly caught,
Eſcap'd my eager hand

Beau, mark'd my unſucceſsful pains
With fix'd conſiderate face,
And, puzzling, ſet his puppy brains
To comprehend the caſe

But with a clarrup, clear and ſtrong,
Diſperſing all his dream,
I thence withdrew, and followed long
The winding of the ſtream.

My ramblings ended, I return'd,
Beau, trotting ſtately before,
The floating flower again I found,
And, plunging, left the ſhore

I ſaw him, with that Lilly cropt,
Impatient ſwim to meet
My quick approach, and ſoon he dropt
The treaſure at my feet

Charm'd with the ſight, "The world, I cried,
"Shall hear of this thy deed,
"My Dog ſhall mortify the pride
"Of Man's ſuperior breed

"But chief myſelf I will enjoin,
"Awake at Duty's call,
"To ſhew a love as prompt as thine
"To Him who gives me all."

VERSES

In Imitation of SPENSER, written at Santa Cruz, in the Iſland of Tenriff, and ſent to DONNA ANTONIETTA DE R——, a Spaniſh young Lady, written at her Villa on that Iſland

By PETER PINDAR, Eſq.

BEHOLD in thoſe lorn ſhades a damſel dwell—
I ween the faireſt amongſt all the fair—
Awhile doth Virtue bid her ſky farewel,
To live with Sylvia paſſing all compare
Like Innocence doth leave her bower above,
To join her gentle ſiſter of the grove

Yet what availeth, beauteous maid, thy mien,
To mortals driven from thy dark retreat?
Ah! what thy ſparkling eyn of peerleſs ſheen,
Sith lovers are forbidden from thy ſeat!
Soothly of little value is the roſe,
Whoſe bell unſeen in dreary deſart blows

Soothly! the balms of Araby the Bleſt
Are nought, if unenjoy'd their fragrance ſtream!
What is fair Luna in her ſilvery veſt,
If ne'er ſhe ſheweth to the world her beam?
Then break like Luna from her cloud of night,
And glad us, lovely virgin, with thy light

For thee, the Poet heweth in his hoy deep!
Yes, yet unheard they mingle with the wind—
Ah! Virgil, well my ſad ſtrains may weep,
Sith Spenſer hapleſs plain'd for Rosalind,
Spenſer, whoſe ſweet long hair ſo ſtraſſeth mine,
As Reſinus's beauties yield to thine

Yet truſt me, fair one, I will verſe indite,
And tho' the ſubject loſt, to ſing me pain,
Tho' love be cruel, yet for laud I write,
And immortality muſt crown my lays,
For ſith thy charms ſo much delighten Jane,
She ill ſuits thought to die that holds thy name

SONG

BY THE SAME

HOW bright were the bluſhes of morn,
How ſweet was the cry of the grove,
Ere Cynthia thus left me forlorn,
And mowing forbade me to love!

My ſtreams I was wont to adorn—
With flowers I twined around—
And, fancy-fed, I lov'd their ſcents more,
Becauſe ſhe was pleas'd with the ſound

Dear Cynthia! ah who could I behold
A damſel with beauty ſo bleſt,
But wiſh in his arms to enfold
Such charms as were never poſſeſt!

Oh! attend, thou fair cauſe of my woes!
Oh! refuſe not to hear me complain
Thy ſmile hath undone my repoſe,
And *that only* can bleſs me again

ABSENCE

To CYNTHIA

BY THE SAME

HERE, Cynthia, let thy beauty beam,
For long yon valleys have been bleſt,
Too long yon fountain's happy ſtream
Hath borne thine image on its breaſt

Oh! haſte to theſe deſerted bowers,
And him whoſe ſighs have pierc'd thy grove,
To tell what ſorrows load the hours,
Whilſt others ſtrive to gain thy love

Sweet wood'ſ, liſten to my prayer,
Return, and banish every ſigh,
O! haſte, as ſwift as fleeting air,
And hold a charm for Cynthia's eye!

In vain I aſk—my ſighs are vain,
The idle ſwains withhold the MAID,
Whoſe ſmiles are ſunſhine to their plain,
Whoſe abſence forms a midnight ſhade!

SONNET II

To the MOON

TELL, Moon, fair regent of the ſpangled ſky,
Whoſe brightened orb in Krome's* ſoft-flowing ſtream
With added luſtre ſhews its gentle beam,
With pleaſure I thy melancholy traught I hail!
And as I view thy glorious lamp on high
Now faſt run over each verdant hill and dale,
Thy chearful rays bid me heave the frequent ſigh
For thoſe in abſence loſt, who to this heart,
This gladden'd heart ſhall ever dear remain!
But chief for her who bears a real part,
By ſacred friendſhip taught, in all my pain,
O! tell her friend, her lover come again,
My ſhe, whene'er ſhe caſts a look to thee,
With added tenderneſs remember me

EDLYNE

SONNET III

To a Friend BY WAY OF *her* RECOVERY *from* SICKNESS

ELIZA! thou whoſe ſympathetic heart,
To ſacred Friendſhip's warm emotions true,
Bids each fond idea riſe to view,

* The River Frome, in Somerſetſhire.

With

With which my boſom beats far, far apart,
What numbers needs there, or what tuneful art,
To tell the anxious throbbings of my ſoul,
When buſy fancy to my tortur'd mind
Shew'd thy pale form, to fell Diſeaſe confin'd,
Patient though ſad beneath her dire controul?

But prais'd be He, the Father of Mankind,
Who bids the tides of health returning roll!
And ſee, bright Hope, her gay attendant nigh,
Who to thoſe realms directs the grateful eye,
Where pain and ſorrow ceaſe, and ev'ry thought is joy

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GALAS, &c ON HIS MAJESTY'S PERFECT RECOVERY

PANTHEON GRAND GALA

THE Subſcription Gala of the *Club* held at *Martindale's* was on Tueſday evening the 31ſt of March at the Pantheon, which was a blaze of illumination in the great room were upwards of 14,000 lamps, beſides candles in the luſtres, diſpoſed in a ſtyle beautiful beyond conception Over the orcheſtra was a tranſparency of his Majeſty, in his coronation robes, with the heſt of all mottos,

"*Rex amatus Redux*"

above which was a large Crown of lamps, ſuſpended from the ceiling Over the entrance into the room was another tranſparency, with "*Dieu et mon Droit*, and the whole terminated by a brilliant ſtar of lamps, in the ſky-light of the dome, with the motto, "*Honi ſoit qui Mal y Penſe*, in tranſparency

The Directors were Lords Coventry, Cheſterfield, Winchelſea, Strathaven, and Stopford At ten o'clock the company began to aſſemble, and by half after eleven o'clock nearly 1400 of the nobility, gentry, ambaſſadors, &c were preſent

The Ducheſſes of Gordon and Buccleugh having publickly mentioned that ladies were expected to come in a uniform, moſt of them were dreſſed in white ſatin, elegantly decorated with gold fringe, gold bandeaus round the arms and waiſt, gold taſſels at the ſhoulders, &c and on their heads they wore large plumes of white feathers and bandeaus, with the words,

"*God ſave the King—Long live the King*," &c

Some few had medallions of his Majeſty, diamond ſpangles, &c The majority of the gentlemen were in the dreſſes in which they appeared at the Queen's Drawing room, on the 26th of March

The Ducheſs of Wirtemburgh was in ſatin blue, and wore an aſtoniſhing profuſion of diamonds, ſhe had a very large cluſter of diamonds in her hair, a diamond ſtomacher, and a ceſtus of immenſe value

Among the company (which amounted to near 1500) were the Duke and Ducheſs of Glocester, and their ſon Prince William, the Ducheſſes of Grafton, Marlborough, &c. the Ladies Saliſbury, Sydney, Hawkeſbury, &c and it is almoſt needleſs to add, the Miniſter and moſt of his adherents

There were *ſeven ſupper rooms*, beſides the uſual room below. Eleven hundred perſons ſupped, a number by near 150 more than were ever at the Pantheon ſuppers before. At the ſupper, before and after it, there was not a ſingle faux pas!—The ſupper was Martindale's, the deſert, Gunter's, all the deſigns, Wyatt's, the tranſparent paintings of the King within—the King and Queen without, by Smith

Among the memorable things of the meeting, was, "*God ſave the King*, call'd for by a Lady at ſeven in the morning, encored twice, played by the band, and ſung by them, and all the company!

MANSION HOUSE—The Lady Mayoreſs's Aſſembly, in honour of his Majeſty's Recovery did as much credit to the city as the Gala at the Pantheon to the weſt end of the town, though not ſo *numerouſly* attended. The company, which conſiſted of about 400 perſons, partook of every elegance and convenience that liberality could ſupply, and good-humour and chearfulneſs univerſally prevailed The *Ægyptian* hall and other apartments were ſuitably decorated Card parties and country dances nearly divided the company, who did not begin to ſeparate till five in the morning

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QUEEN'S GALA at WINDSOR

The recovery of the King was celebrated on Thurſday April 2, at Windſor in all the ſplendor and magnificence ſo applicable to the occaſion The banquet was the moſt luxurious of any given at Windſor during the preſent reign The day ſhould like wiſe be particularly noticed, as being the firſt time of his Majeſty's appearance in public ſince his recovery.

At ſeven o'clock the Drawing room began Their Majeſties were ſeated under a canopy The King was in a full dreſs uniform

form of blue and gold The Queen had a moſt ſuperb bandeau in her head dreſs, with letters in diamonds of *Long live the King* The Princeſſes had head-dreſſes nearly the ſame

The company was more numerous than ever met on any former occaſion It conſiſted of all the firſt Nobility in the land, of the King's friends, with their Ladies and families The Ladies were all in one uniform, of garter blue, trimmed with a broad gold fringe, the petticoat of white ſattin They wore bandeaus in their head dreſſes the ſame as the Royal Family, and moſt of them had medallions of the King The Gentlemen, with the exception of a few officers, wore the King's uniform

About eight o'clock the concert began It conſiſted of the Queen's private band, aſſiſted by the Duke of York's Griesbach was the leader of the vocal performers Storace, Norris, the Rev Mr Clarke, and Sale, were the principal ſingers

In the front of the whole company the Royal Family were ſeated in a row On the right of his Majeſty was the Queen, on the left the Princeſs Auguſta The Duke of Glouceſter was at one end, and his ſon and daughter ſeated at the other

At the concluſion of the ſecond act, his Majeſty took ſome refreſhment, and in half an hour the performance was returned

The ſupper commenced at one o'clock, in St George's Hall, when the King retired

The Queen ſat at the bottom of the Hall on the entrance, the Prince of Wales on her right, the Duke of York on her left, the reſt of the Royal Family were at the ſame table

The ſupper was moſt magnificent Nothing could ſhew the ſenſe the King on this occaſion entertained of the ſervices rendered by the Lord Chancellor and Mr Pitt, more than the compliments paid them On a piece of confectionary on the ſupper table, was exhibited the Chatham Arms, with Wool and a repreſentation of the Keys of the Treaſury hanging from them, with the number 268, the majority Members in the late parliamentary ſtruggle, and the Arms of the Lord Chancellor, with his motto, in token of his unanimity of their integrity There was no ball, and the company retired about three o'clock in the morning

The Queen's Lodge was illuminated in the moſt brilliant ſtile imaginable, the Houſes in the town were likewiſe ſo

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Mrs HOBART's FETE

Took place on Tuesday evening the 14th of April The piece played was in the nature of a *French Proverbe*. The characters as follow

Mr Goodman,	Colonel Arabin
Cimetion,	Monſieur Le Texier
Mrs Goodman,	Hon Mrs Hobart
Lilette,	Mrs Bruce

In the piece, the actors introduced what moſt on the occaſion Colonel Arabin gave very happily an imitation of Garrick The ſubject of the piece was the wiſh of a gentleman how beſt to manifeſt his *Loyalty*, which ended in a theatric repreſentation

At the end of the play the ſcene changed, and diſcovered a buſt of the King, crowned with laurels

On one ſide was a tranſparency, with

DIEU ET MON ROI

On the other,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

On the front of a very pretty decoration was another tranſparent painting, with Mrs Hobart's family-arms, and the motto

LOYAULTE MOBLICE

A very pretty Glee was introduced, compoſed by Colonel Arabin, the words of which were as follow

CHORUS

Hark! the mellow flutes reſounding,
Sweet our ſentiments impart,
Every throbbing breaſt rebounding,
Speaks the feelings of the heart
Thus great GEORGE, when near expiring,
View'd by Angels with delight,
Like the Sun in clouds retiring,
Seem'd to vaniſh from our ſight
Hark, they ſhout, The King is living,
Bend the knee, and GOD adore!
Heav'n this greateſt bounty giving,
Wafts our joy from ſhore to ſhore
Happy Monarch, who ſurviving,
Views the future by the paſt,
Feels this pleaſure even in dying,
To be lov'd unto the laſt

After the play was a very elegant ſupper.

CITY ASSEMBLY GALA

Was held at Merchant Taylors Hall, on Monday evening, April 20, and claims a rank in point of elegance with any feſtival already given

It was a teſtimony of loyal affection for the recovery of the King, with a determination that ſplendour ſhould not be checked by the apprehenſions of expence

There ſat down to ſupper at different times, the Ladies firſt, about eight hundred perſons, among whom were the foreign Ambaſſadors, and others of the great officers of ſtate

The room was hung with white callico, ſo exquiſitely calender'd as to give to the eye the gloſs of ſattin, this was ornamented with a gold fringe, which, with feſtoons of flowers,

flowers, gave the whole a fine richneſs of appearance The ribbons that tied up the feſtoons bore the words, "Long live the King"

The lights were an illumination of variegated lamps and wax tapers in cut glaſs luſtres—the number of lamps three thouſand This had a beautiful effect

The firſt object on entering the room was a likeneſs of his Majeſty placed at the upper end, in a circle of lamps, over which was a brilliant crown, and the portrait being a tranſparency, caught the eye in an inſtant on entering into the hall

The tables were covered with a cold collation of all the ſeaſon afforded, and to this were added various ſoups, ornamented with confectionary diſpoſed with great taſte, and formed into various emblematical devices, here and there relieved by the productions of the hothouſe in the freſheſt decorated preſervation, ſuch as creſſes, aſparagus, orange trees, &c &c &c

At the head of the table was a piece of confectionary, diſplaying a triumphal arch, ſupported by Corinthian pillars There were four tranſparencies at the baſe of the pillars, on which were inſcribed, firſt, GOD ſave our hearts let us reſolve the ſecond a French motto, expreſſive that George was the father and the friend of the people On the third and fourth were two crowns and G R The pillars were four feet in height, and laſt on the top a tranſparency repreſenting the King's arms, and a figure of St George

Underneath the arch was a cut glaſs pyramid, in imitation of thoſe in lamps on the ſummit of which appeared a wreath and medallion of the King, ſurrounded by exulting cherubs

The figures of Britannia, Peace, &c had their proper ſtations, and the oak leaves and bunches of golden wheat, interſperſed with colored beads, added to the bottom of the whole, a beauty and elegance that cannot be truly deſcribed

This elegant entertainment concluded with a ball

SUBSCRIPTION GALA, by BROOKS's CLUB, at the OPERA HOUSE

The appearance of this edifice on Tueſday April 21, impreſſed the mind with an effect like enchantment the ſplendour of the ſight was beyond deſcription ſtriking The aſpect of every part of the building was *new*, and not the leaſt veſtige was to be traced of the primitive temple thoſe who could recollect they had beheld it as an Opera houſe the preceding Tueſday, were the more aſtoniſhed

The area of the Theatre, including all the ſpace of the ſtage of the boxes, was laid out in a beautiful ſtile Twenty-two gilt columns, diſpoſed at regular diſtances, gave to the intermediate ſpace a form perfectly *oval*, theſe columns were formed of bundles of rods, bound together with ſcarlet ribbon, like the *faſces* uſed in Roman proceſſions

From the centre of the ceiling, an expanſe of azure *ſilk* extended to the limits of the cornice, in a looſe ſweep, that gave a moſt pictureſque and airy effect it was attached in one extremity of the *oval* to the barrier of the crown gallery, which was thus ſhut out from the ſcene, in the oppoſite direction, it formed a beautiful drapery over the elevated ſtage on which Mrs Siddons delivered the *Ode on the Birth Day* The appearance of the whole was that of a *cloudleſs ſky*

From the center, a large luſtre of gilt metal was ſuſpended, which contained eighty-ſix lamps the vibrations of its planiſhed ornaments added to its ſplendour Two pyramids of like compoſition, were placed againſt each of the firſt columns, and the profuſion of light thus produced gave amazing grandeur to the ſcene A platform over the pit, which was laid with great firmneſs, afforded very ample ſpace to the numerous aſſembly, the moſt brilliant, we think, ſince the firſt Coronation

Above the ſeats of the ſecond and third tier of boxes, a feſtoon of *high left ſanſacre* was laid, over which fell, in various forms, feſtoons of *bur ſarſenet* theſe were bordered with a rich fringe of blue and ſilver Laſſels of ſilver and blue foil were ſuſpended from the draperies, wherever the ſpace would allow

The lower range of boxes had all their interior partitions taken away, and thereby a promenade was afforded this tier of boxes were interſperſed by eight magnificent *looking-glaſſes*, of conſiderable dimenſions A very beautiful *glaſs* was alſo placed at the back of the elevated ſtage, and two more, near eleven feet high, were placed at each ſide, in a lower direction Thus the whole was magnified ſpace, and the *brilliant aſſembly* preſent, in every point to which the eye turned

On each ſide of the elevated ſtage, a ſpace was laid out for muſic In one, the band belonging to the Duke of York's regiment were ſtationed, the other was filled with orcheſtra players

The company began to aſſemble at ten, and before twelve the Theatre was crowded There were aſſembled perſons, comprehending the higheſt rank, fortune and beauty of England, were aſſembled The ladies were dreſſed in all the variety which fancy dictates to taſte, and we never beheld ſuch

faſcination

faſcination of charms, nor ſo much beauty ſo well embelliſhed To enumerate them is neceſſary, to detail the variety of their dreſſes impoſſible

After giving a time to ſalutation and to wonder, the concert began The band was all concealed from the eye, that the blaze of embroidered beauty might not be ſhaded by undreſs The muſic was compoſed for the occaſion The ſingers were Madame Storace and Mr Kelly, and their duets had much ſweetneſs and taſte The compoſer was Mazzinghi

The following are the words of the DUETS and CHORUSSES

AIR,

Sung by KELLY and STORACE

CHORUS

Hark! heard you not yon joyful cry
That loudly tore the echoing ſky?
It was BRITANNIA'S voice—to Heaven
her thanks aſcend,
Thank for her King reſtored, her Father and her Friend

DUETTO

No more, by fears oppreſs'd,
The mother beats her breaſt,
Or, loſt in anguiſh wild,
Hangs weeping o'er her child

CHORUS

Forth from the cloud, which late his face o'erſpread,
The STAR OF BRUNSWICK burſts, a PURER LIGHT to ſhed

CHORUS

Come then, ſweet Muſtieſy and Song,
And youthful Dance trip light along
Come gay-ey'd Mirth and frolic Sport,
Not the looſe joys of Comus Court.

Mrs SIDDONS next advanced, habited in the Character of BRITANNIA, and recited the following

ODE

ON THE

RESTORATION OF HIS MAJESTY,

Written by Mr MERRY,

Author of the DELLA CRUSCA POEMS.

RESPLENDENT from his zenith height,
The vaſt orb ſhow'rs the living light,
While roſeate Beauty hails the bounteous ſtream,
Gigantic Ocean drinks the blaze,
Wild on his boundleſs pillows plays,
And ſhakes his glitt'ring treſſes to the beam.

But ſee, engender'd in the gloom
Of ſullen Night's unhallow'd womb,
Dim clouds ariſe, and vapours fell,
Onward they ſpeed their baneful flight,
Spread o'er the Heav'ns their ſhadowy ſpell,
Deform the promis'd day, and veil the glorious light

Ah! now far off the tim'rous Pleaſures haſte,
Sad Silence ſlumbers in the liſt'ning waſte,
From her lorn cave poor Melancholy ſteals,
And fearful ſigh her ſecret pang reveals,
Huſh! are the Zephyrs, mute the tuneful groſe,
The notes that wak'd to joy, the gales that whiſper'd love
—— But ſhort the mournful change—behold
Again from high the radiant ſplendour roll'd,
See, the freſh flow'rs with brighter tints are ſpread,
And richer colours paint the mountain's head,
The wanton river more luxuriant leads
His ſilv'ry current through the laughing mead,
A ſweeter ſong the feather'd minſtrel tries,
Far ſweeter perfumes from the bloſſoms riſe,
Its Nature's incenſe fills the bright'ning ſkies

——So when thy luſtre, George, a while
Was loſt to Britain's ſorrowing iſle,
Appall'd, we ſhrunk beneath the blow,
The boldeſt heart confeſt diſmay,
Deſpair o'ercaſt our Glory's day,
Witneſs'd a Sov'reign's worth, and ſpoke a nation's woe

——But riſing now to tranſport from her fears,
Health be to George, our King, Britannia cries,
Waft the warm wiſh, ye gales that riſe,
Spread the glad ſound ye echoing ſpheres,
Where er Britannia proud her victor-ſceptre rears
Let diſtant Continents declare
The glorious cauſe that wakes a nation's care,
When in diſaſter's heavy hour,
Dire ſickneſs clouds the Monarch's brow,
'Tis that unſhrinking from his hallowed vow,

That

That Monarch, to his free-born people juſt,
Reigns but for thoſe who gave him power,
And makes it glory to deſerve the truſt
Long reſt the ſceptre in his equal hand,
And to his ſway may Heav'n propitious be,
Long may he rule a willing land,
But oh! for ever may that land be free!
——Have we not ſeen a threat'ning world combine,
To tear the laurels from Britannia's ſhrine,
Seen countleſs navies load the weary main,
Legions on legions ſwell th' embattled plain?
Yes, with diſdain have ſeen them, and they know
How quick the bold preſumption ends in woe
As when of yore, on Poictiers purple field,
Gaul's regal lord reſign'd his lillied ſhield,
When CRESSY's troops the ſable Chief rever'd,
And firſt ICH DIEN on his plumes appear'd
So ſtill the vanquiſh'd foes of Albion find,
Nought can reſiſt th' unconquerable mind,
From Elliot's thunder, Rodney's rage they fly,
Fate gives th' inſpiring word—'Tis GEORGE and LIBERTY

Fairy people! ye who dwell
In fragrant Ev'ning's vap'ry cell,
To the clear moon oft repair,
And quaff the ſpirit of the air!
Bear Britannia's votive wreath,
Where the gentleſt zephyr breathes
Lave it in the ſapphire tides,
Where immortal Fame reſides,
Mark the leaves which Valour wove,
Gather'd by the hand of Love,
Virtue bleſs'd them as ſhe view'd,
'Tis the wreath of gratitude!

——Yet ſtill a noble palm to Britain's heir
Let the fond ardour of affection bear,
Juſt ſo the favour'd PRINCE, in whom we trace
The brighteſt glories of the Brunſwick race,
Unfeign'd benevolence, grace void of art,
The mildeſt nature, and the firmeſt heart,
Feelings, that ſhare the grateful bliſs they give,
When bluſhing bounty bids the ſuff'rer live;
The pride of gen'rous worth, with parts to prove,
His deareſt birthright is the people's love,
His beſt ambition to revere that law,
Which holds the free-born heart in willing awe
Such are the virtues happy Britons own,
Diffuſe reflected luſtre on a throne
And lo! HIBERNIA, from her fertile coaſt,
Leans o'er the lucid waves to hear the boaſt,
Then gaily ſtrikes her harp's melodious ſtring,
And with the fond applauſes greets the ſpring,
Greets the light blaſt which jocund ſpeeds away,
To where the Atlantic cliſps the ſinking day
Spread ye ſoft gales, our nation's honour raiſe,
And blend in kindred fame fraternal praiſe
Tho thou, ingenuous YORK, all praiſe diſclaim,
And in a brother's glory feel thy fame,
However with conſcious worth thy boſom glows,
Thou art the foe of none but Freedom's foes
Bleſt be thoſe youths whoſe love and duty wait,
To guard the public parent of the ſtate—
And bleſt the Father, who with ills invade,
From Heav'n and Nature claims the ſureſt aid

Sullen Hate and Party Spleen,
Pride and Envy quit the ſcene!
Friendſhip here, and Pleaſure bind
Flow'ry fetters on the mind
Female charms around conſpire—
Beaming love, and ſoft deſire,
Forms celeſtial, that ſurpaſs
Thoſe beheld in Fancy's glaſs,
When the youthful Poet's eye
Meets the viſion'd extacy
Sons of Freedom hither haſte,
Only you the bliſs can taſte,
Only you have pow'r to prove
What is Beauty, what is Love,
Sons of Freedom hither throng,
Join with us the loyal ſong,

'Till in glad concord ev'ry heart agree,
BRUNSWICK's bleſt line—BRITANNIA's liberty

On the concluſion of the Ode, Mrs SIDDONS ſat down in the uſual attitude, and with the emblems of Britannia, preſenting a delightful figure; and while a new chorus of *Long live the King* was performing, three tranſparencies covering the ſtage, and the two adjoining compartments, were ſlowly lowered.

The tranſparencies were,

In the center,

A naval column, adorned with medallions of King George I and II in honour of the Houſe of Brunſwick On the right was Britannia, on the left was the Goddeſs of Health, ſupporting a medallion of his preſent Majeſty They point to two groups of figures, who are teſtifying their joy at the happy event of his recovery, by every poſſible demonſtration

The motto, *Rege incolumi mens omnibus una*

On the right hand,

A figure of Concord, holding a medallion of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York at her feet figures repreſenting the Arts

The motto, *Quis ſeparabit?*

On the left hand,

A figure of Liberty laying the banners of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York before the buſt of King William the IIId of glorious memory.

The motto, *Exemplum ſatis ſecuti*

The ſupper-rooms were opened ſoon after this The ſupper was ſuperb and profuſe; the ornaments were light and graceful In the ball room, the coffee room, and five or ſix ſmaller rooms, about 700 were able to ſit down at once The dancing began about three o'clock in the morning There were no minuets nor cotillons The Duke of York and the Ducheſs of Rutland led down the firſt dance, which was *Widow Caſy*, all the other dances were Scots, *Gow's Medley*, the *Widow can Bake*, the *Tartan Bonnet*, *Keep the Country bonny Laſſie*, *Monymuſk*, and the *Bonny Lads* Late in the morning there were ſeveral reels Between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the morning the tables in the ſupper rooms were new decked, and ſoups, ices, ſtrawberries, jellies, ſhell-fiſh &c. furniſhed in profuſion, and many partook of ſinging catches and glees, preſerved the gaiety of the ſcene till nine in the morning

THANKSGIVING DAY

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE]

Whitehall, April 25.

Thurſday laſt being appointed by his Majeſty's Proclamation to be obſerved as a Day of General Thankſgiving to Almighty God for the ſignal interpoſition of his good providence, in removing from his Majeſty the late illneſs with which he had been afflicted, his Majeſty was pleaſed, for the greater ſolemnity of the day, to go to the Cathedral Church of St Paul, accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princeſs Royal, the Princeſs Auguſta, the Princeſs Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cumberland, and his Highneſs Prince William; and attended by both Houſes of Parliament, the great Officers of State, the Judges, and other public officers, to return thanks to God for his great mercies and bleſſings

The Proceſſion was begun at eight o clock in the morning by the Houſe of Commons, in their coaches, followed by their Speaker, in his ſtate coach Next came the Maſters in Chancery, the Judges, and after them the Peers, in the order of precedency, as they were marſhalled by the officers of arms at Weſtminſter, the youngeſt Baron going firſt, and the Lord Chancellor, in his ſtate coach, cloſing this part of the proceſſion Such of the Peers as were Knights, wore the collars of their reſpective orders

Afterwards came the Royal Family, in order of precedency, with their attendants, eſcorted by parties of the Royal regiment of Horſe Guards.

Their Majeſties ſet out from the Queen's Palace ſoon after ten o'clock, in a coach drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, (in which were alſo two of the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bed chamber) followed by their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes, and proceeded through the Gate at the Stable Yard, along Pall Mall, and through the Strand, amidſt the loyal acclamations of a prodigious concourſe of people

The ſtreets were lined, as far as Temple-bar, by the brigade of foot guards, the grenadier companies of which were poſted in St Paul's Church, and in the Church-yard, and patrolled by parties of the Royal regiment of Horſe Guards The avenues into the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed were guarded by the Queen's Light Dragoons From Temple Bar to the Church the ſtreets were lined by the Artillery Company and the militia of the City, the peace-officers attending both within and without the City to preſerve order.

At Temple bar his Majeſty was met by the Lord Mayor, in a gown of crimſon velvet

The Sheriffs in their ſcarlet gowns, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council, viz Deputies Leekey, Birch, Mr Wadd, and Mr Dixon, being all on horſe-back,

ſtaff, when the Lord Mayor ſurrendered the city ſword to his Majeſty *, who having returned it to him, he carried it bare-headed, before the King to St. Paul's.

The reſt of the body-corporate paraded from Guildhall to St. Paul's church in two diviſions, preceded, the firſt by Deputy Nicolls and Hallier, the other by Deputies Meggy and White.

His Majeſty being come to St Paul's, was met at the Weſt door by the Peers, the Biſhop of London, the Dean of St Paul's, (Biſhop of Lincoln) the Canons Reſidentiary, and the King's and other officers of Arms, the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, and the Yeomen of the guard attending.

The ſword of ſtate was carried before his Majeſty by the Marquis of Stafford into the choir, where the King and Queen placed themſelves under a canopy of ſtate, near the Weſt end, oppoſite to the altar.

The Peers had their ſeats in the area, as a Houſe of Lords, and the Commons in the ſtalls. The upper galleries were allotted for the ladies of her Majeſty's Bedchamber, the Maids of Honour, and ſuch other ladies of diſtinction as attended on this occaſion The Foreign Miniſters were placed in the two lower galleries, next to the throne; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the lower galleries near the altar

The Prayers and Litany were read and chaunted by the Minor Canons † The *Te Deum* and Anthems ‡, compoſed for the occaſion, were ſung by the Choir, who were placed in the organ-loft, and were joined in the chorus, as alſo in the Pſalms, by the charity children, in number about 6000, who were aſſembled there previous to their Majeſties arrival The Communion ſervice was read by the Dean, (Dr Pretyman, Biſhop of Lincoln,) and Reſidentiaries, (Dr Wilſon, Biſhop of Briſtol, and Dr Jeffries) and the ſermon preached by the Lord Biſhop of London, from a text taken out of the 27th Pſalm, v 16 —(" O tarry thou the Lord's leiſure: be ſtrong, and he ſhall comfort thine heart; and put thou thy truſt in the Lord ")

Divine Service being ended, their Majeſties returned with the ſame ſtate to the Queen's Palace at about half an hour after three o'clock The guns at the Tower and in the Park were fired three times, firſt upon the King's ſetting out, ſecondly at the ſinging of *Te Deum*, and thirdly upon his Majeſty's return, after which the brigade of foot guards fired a *Feu de Joye* in St. James's Park, being drawn up in the front of the Queen's Palace

The public demonſtrations of joy and loyalty by the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, on the occaſion of his Majeſty's firſt appearance in public ſince his happy recovery, exceeded all expreſſion; and yeſterday evening the illuminations § in all parts of this Metropolis

* The Lord Mayor on preſenting the ſword of State to his Majeſty, addreſſed the King in the following words " I deliver this ſword of State into your Majeſty's hands, and with it my command in the city " To which the King replied, " My Lord Mayor, I return the ſword back into your poſſeſſion, and thank you and the citizens of London for the loyalty they have ſhewn me."

† Rev Meſſrs. Moore, Hayes, and Gibbons

‡ The words as follow, from Pſalm CXXXIX (the muſic by Dr Croft)

1 O Lord, thou haſt ſearched me out, and known me: thou knoweſt my down-ſitting and mine up riſing; thou underſtandeſt my thoughts long before.

2. Thou art about my path, and about my bed: and ſpyeſt out all my ways.

3 For lo, there is not a word in my tongue: but thou, O Lord, knoweſt it altogether

6 Whither ſhall I go then from thy ſpirit: or whither ſhall I go then from thy preſence?

7 If I climb up into heaven, thou art there: if I go down to hell, thou art there alſo

8 If I take the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermoſt parts of the ſea,

9. Even there alſo ſhall thy hand lead me: and thy right hand ſhall hold me.

ILLUMINATIONS.

§ The illuminations were not ſo general this evening as on the occaſion of his Majeſty's recovery, but in particular inſtances they were infinitely more ſuperb We may ſafely affirm, that as the art and means of illuminating houſes never were ſo compleat as at this day, from the improved form of the lamps and other circumſtances, there never were in England more ſuperb illuminations, than on the late and preſent occaſions Full time being given to prepare for the ſpectacle of this night, the devices and paintings were curious and rich, Almoſt all the public bodies, the great offices of Government, the companies, the public buildings, the palaces, and even ſome of the churches were illuminated. The total expence

tropolis ſurpaſſed in ſplendour and magnificence all former exhibitions.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FORMS OF PRAYER APPOINTED FOR THE THANKSGIVING DAY

Inſtead of the Firſt Collect for Morning Prayer, ſhall be uſed theſe two which follow

"O LORD GOD, Merciful and Gracious, the ſtrength of thoſe who put their truſt in Thee, we adore Thy Fatherly Goodneſs, which hath been our ſupport and refuge in the time of our affliction. We acknowledge with great humility, that by reaſon of our tranſgreſſions we are unworthy of all Thy bleſſings But Thou declareſt Thy Almighty power moſt chiefly by ſhewing Mercy and Pity and it has pleaſed Thee to have regard unto the ſupplications of Thy ſervants, and to reſtore the voice of joy and health

was not leſs perhaps than half a million To ſpeak of private efforts, which, though taſteful, were loſt in the ſuperior blaze of public magnificence, would be endleſs There were, however, many inſtances of ſuperior taſte, ſome of which we ſhall point out

The Houſes of Lords and Commons were ſuperbly ornamented with lamps, but their neighbours the Ordnance office, under the direction of the Duke of Richmond, was an immenſe blaze of light

The Horſe Guards was illuminated with taſte The front towards the Park was particularly fine The Army Office had pillars green and white, ſupporting the crown and other emblems, very brilliantly illuminated

The Treaſury had a number of lamps, and the Admiralty was very ſuperb, the pillars were warped round with lamps In all theſe however there was ſo little variety, that the deſcription of one is a deſcription of the whole G R with ſtars and crowns blazed indiſcriminately from all.

St James's-ſtreet was as luminous as ever White's had a beautiful tranſparency (from the Pantheon) in the centre, the King in his coronation robes, ſitting in the coronation chair at the Abbey the tranſparency was ſtudded round with lamps, and over on each ſide were ſtars, circles, and feſtoons

Brookes's had a large tranſparency from the Opera-Houſe, but no lamps

The ſplendor in the City was ſuperior to any thing that the City ever exhibited

Above all other tranſparencies of the night, that of the BANK OF ENGLAND merited principal praiſe The deſign was claſſical, and in point of compoſition and execution, it is to be lamented ſo temporary a fate was annexed to ſo much taſte and ſkill It was placed at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the eye, and appeared from its baſe to its attitude, to extend about ſeventeen feet The centrical part of this tranſparency is as follows

Britannia, bearing on a ſtaff the Cap of Liberty, is ſeated on a triumphal car, ſuch as was in uſe in Roman Entries —four horſes of an iron grey colour, harneſſed abreaſt of each other, draw the chariot —and a little elevated in the air, Hygæia, with her arm wreathed round with the ſnake, expreſſive of Eſculapian power, appeared guiding the courſe of the horſes —two hovering cherubs, ſymbolic of Peace and Plenty, are over Britannia. The moſt diſtinguiſhed figure in the foreground, is a dignified perſonification of the City of London, bearing in her hand the Civil Sword and Charter, and on her head the Mural Crown —The drapery of this auguſt figure conſiſts of gold tiſſue, and a blue mantle—on one ſide is ſeen a Genius repreſenting Commerce, with a ſhield containing the City arms,—and on the other, the attribute of Liberality bearing two cornucopias, the one filled with fruits, the other treaſure A Lion, expreſſive of Kingly power, is near the wheels of the triumphal car The upper device was the profile of the King, encircled with a branch of palm and olive The baſe of the picture has the ſymbol of Tellus, with proper attributes, and flowers and fruits in feſtoons In addition to this device, every part of the building, including the two wings, was lighted up with variegated lamps, in feſtoons, circles, crowns, and other ornaments

Sun Fire Office—Was very brilliantly illuminated on the end and two ſides On the lower corner, in a narrow tranſparency, were crowns and G R alternately all the way. The different columns were all ornamented with different coloured lamps On the North ſide, fronting the Bank, was a tranſparency, repreſenting Time and Patience ſupporting a portrait of the King, with a G R and Crown—The ſpaces were filled with circles, diamonds, &c ——On the Eaſt ſide was another tranſparent painting, repreſenting the King and Queen on their throne, her Majeſty having on her crown, and Fame and Victory holding a crown of laurel over the King's head, and below two Seraphs, with the cornucopia—In Bank-ſtreet, a grand tranſparency of the King and Queen, with a G. R, ſurrounded

with

health in our dwellings We deſire, therefore, humbly to preſent to thy Divine Majeſty our grateful ſacrifice of Thankſgiving.

"Let the Prayers and Praiſes this day offered unto Thee, O God, be acceptable in Thy ſight. Pour into our hearts, we beſeech Thee, thoſe holy diſpoſitions which become this ſolemn remembrance and devout acknowledgment of Thy Mercies, giving us grace to repent ourſelves unfeignedly of our ſins, and to live in true faith and conſtant obedience to Thy Law, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord and Saviour *Amen*

"O GOD, whoſe Providence extends to all, even to the meaneſt of Thy creatures, but is moſt graciouſly viſible in watching over the perſons of Princes; we give Thee moſt hearty thanks and praiſe for all Thy mercies vouchſafed unto Thy ſervant our Sovereign, eſpecially for his late happy deliverance from the ſevere illneſs with which he hath been afflicted Confirm, O Lord, we beſeech Thee, the recovery which Thou haſt wrought in him Thou haſt been his ſuccour: leave him not, neither forſake him, O Lord God of our Salvation: Give him

with ſtars, and an angel ſupporting the motto of Reſtored Happineſs Underneath was a large figure of Neptune and Britannia holding a cornucopia, a wreath of lamps extending the whole length of the buildings, and a tranſparency of ſilk intermixed with crowns and G R.

Royal Exchange—Lighted all round the office with lamps, a part of which is in the front of Cornhill, and a large crown with G. R Very handſome, but did not look ſo well as if the oppoſite corner had correſponded

Eaſt India Houſe—In the centre at the top of the building was a brilliant ſtar, feſtooned round with lamps The motto, "God ſave the King," extended along the front in variegated lamps A Crown, with G R On each ſide the King's and Company's arms Pilaſters of lamps were placed between the windows of the buildings, and lamps all round the window frames A handſome row of lamps as a cornice wreathed

Phœnix Fire Office — A Crown at top A large wreath of tranſparency which reached the whole breadth of the building The King's buſt ſupported by two angels with the motto, "The people ſhall rejoice in thy ſtrength, O Lord," and underneath a ſtar with G R on each ſide

Jews Synagogue, Leadenhall-ſtreet — G R and a profile of the King — Inſcription on a tranſparency out of Pſalms, "Mercy and truth preſerve the King, for his throne is upholden by mercy"

Portugueſe Synagogue, Bevis Marks — Front door, G R and Crown, tranſparent inſcription, "The King ſhall joy in thy ſtrength, O Lord, and in thy ſalvation how greatly ſhall he rejoice" Pſalm xxi

The Exciſe Office — Was covered with lamps in various forms, with a ſuperb crown and G R In the center they had a tranſparency, over which were the words in large letters "God ſave the King!"

A great number of private individuals alſo teſtified their joy by brilliant and elegant illuminations It is a difficult taſk to ſay which ſurpaſſed the others in beauty and taſte, we ſhall therefore mention a few with which we were much pleaſed

Sir William Chambers — Illuminated in a moſt elegant manner a figure of Architecture ſupporting a medallion of the King, — and in the ſame ſtreet, Bowyer, his Majeſty's miniature painter, exhibited one of the moſt brilliant ſpectacles ever ſeen in this country. The deſign, we underſtand, was his own, it repreſented on the top a large crown of fourteen feet in diameter, with a G R in variegated lamps—beneath the figure of Painting, at the foot of the throne, preſenting the Queen a miniature medallion of Doctor Willis

A very elegant tranſparency was at Boydell's gallery, in Pall-Mall The ſubject was the revival of Britiſh Genius on the recovery of its protecting Monarch

Mr Birch's — The dining room windows hung round with lamps, and over them ovals In one a painted anchor intermixed with laurel leaves, and in the other a ſceptre, with ropes intermixed, over the windows a Crown and G. R. The appearance ſimple and elegant.

Mr. Hoffman's, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, had in the center window a tranſparency of the King in his robes, ſurrounded with the rays of a ſun. Above the window was an elegant crown, and G R In the left hand window were two neat gilt Corinthian pillars, ſupporting tranſparencies, one of which was the King's Arms, the other a George and the Dragon. In the right hand window were two ſimilar pillars, ſupporting beautiful medallions of the King and Queen On the outſide, upon the extremity of the leads, were erected two gilt Corinthian pillars, riſing from palm branches, upon the pillars were the words, "Deep in our hearts let us record" Againſt the wall were placed in pots two large orange-trees, loaded with fruit, from above which to the center window, were feſtoons tied at each end with white ribbons.

the comfort of Thy help, and ſtabliſh him with Thy Spirit. Let Thy Wiſdom be his guide, and Thine Arm ſtrengthen him; continue him a nurſing Father to Thy Church, and Thy Miniſter for good to all his ſubjects. Grant that he may long poſſeſs the hearts of his people, and that they may never be wanting in honour to his perſon, nor due obedience to his lawful authority. Let his reign be happy, and his days be lengthened and proſper all his undertakings, for Thy Glory, and the welfare of the realm. Crown him with all temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings in this life, and bring him to thine everlaſting glory in the life to come. Extend thy merciful protection, O Lord, to his Royal Houſe, to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family perpetuate the happineſs of his government in his children's children; and let his Throne be as the Sun before Thee. Let truth, and piety, and peace, and every Chriſtian virtue, flouriſh under

Bow Lane.—Mr. Schneider had in the centre window G R with a crown and ſcepter elegantly formed with a profuſion of lamps, under which was a beautiful tranſparency, having the following lines:

GOD SAVE THE KING

Still George ſhall reign—in every breaſt,
In marks of Loyal love impreſs'd,
And ſtill fair Albion ſhall proclaim
With raptures—his auſpicious name.

GOD BLESS THE QUEEN

Virtue's bright pattern—Heav'n ſupremely kind,
Heard thy fond pray'r—and heal'd thy wounded mind:
Such are thy virtues—ſuch thy ſhining parts,
That thou, like Him, ſhalt reign in all our Hearts

GOD PROTECT THE PRINCE

Health to the Royal Race, and may the Prince,
By equal Wiſdom, all the world convince,
That Virtue is his firſt—his fav'rite aim,
That there he builds his Honour—there his Fame!

Mr Neale, of St Paul's Church-yard, had three tranſparencies ſurrounded with large lamps, and ſmaller lamps forming various figures to the ſecond ſtory. The center tranſparency was a beautiful medallion of his Majeſty, under which were the following lines:

Still may our Sovereign Heav'n's protection ſhare,
And be his ſacred life th' Almighty's care!
Let following years ſucceeding bleſſings bring,
And in his people's hearts, Long live and reign the King!

The right and left hand tranſparencies were two ſtars, with G R.

Another remarkable tranſparency was in Holborn, at Mr Baldrey's, Drawing maſter and Printſeller. On the right hand was repreſented Dr Willis raiſing the King from the bed of ſickneſs, through the interpoſition of Heaven, which the Doctor is ſeen to receive from an angel; over the bed was inſcribed, Glory to God on high. On the left the Queen, Prince of Wales, and Britannia, over them a cherub ſounding a trumpet, with the words of a part of the Coronation Anthem iſſuing from it.

Mr Wheeler, of Fleet ſtreet, had a large tranſparency, repreſenting the King recovering and raiſing himſelf from his bed, and the Queen preſenting herſelf before him with the younger branches of the Royal Family. Above was an angel deſcending with the crown, ſignificant of its being reſtored on his Majeſty's recovery, and what made it more intereſting was, the angel choſen for this errand, was their Majeſties late ſon Alfred, who died of the ſmall-pox, who ſays—"Behold! and ſee how gracious the Lord is." The Princeſs Royal was repreſented as turned back and looking ſtedfaſtly at Alfred. In the back ground behind the King ſtood the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, and Dr. Willis, ſeemingly engaged in an intereſting converſation on the ſubject before them.

There would be no end in the attempt to enumerate or deſcribe all the ſpectacles of this kind. It is ſufficient to ſay, that they appeared in all parts of the town,—that variegated lamps, hung in G. R. and feſtoons, with mottos of "Long live the King," and "May the King live for ever," conſtituted the chief part of the evening's magnificence and loyalty.

The crouds that paraded through the ſtreets till a very late hour, were incredibly large; and we are happy to add, that though the number of perſons was ſo great, there ſeemed to be more of curioſity and wonder than that of riot and miſchief, and that very few accidents happened.

their care; ſo that we and our poſterity, being ſtill the objects of Thy mercy and love-

[illegible]

O ALMIGHTY GOD, give full gracious acceptance to Thy worſhip by reſtoring Peace to our Sovereign, and gladneſs to Thy people. Grant, we beſeech Thee, that our [illegible] of Thy great goodneſs to us, and the fervent aſpirings which it hath kindled in our hearts, may never ſink into forgetfulneſs or indifference; but graciouſly enable us to fulfil the purpoſes of this Thy gracious diſpenſation toward us. As we riſe from proſtration in Thy holy ſanctuary, ſo may we riſe from [illegible] Thee, O Lord, Thy [illegible] Thy ſervants; continue to us Thy bleſſings, and enable us to profit under them, as becometh a people thankful for Thy [illegible] Proceed Thy religion eſtabliſhed [illegible] us, unſhaken by infidelity and [illegible] by ſuperſtition, and aſſiſt us to [illegible] as the ſpirit of piety and [illegible] Vouchſafe, O Lord, the happy [illegible] which Thou haſt bleſſed us [illegible] our extended commerce, and [illegible] riches which accompany it, and which ſhould be for our health, ſhall not be unto us an occaſion of falling; and let the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Clutch; and [illegible] nor ſhall private [illegible] Thy [illegible] all [illegible] our bretheren, who [illegible] have placed [illegible] ſmart in the [illegible] our [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Proceed [illegible] ſpirit and virtue, [illegible] upon the foundation of [illegible] Prophets, Jeſus [illegible] Lord, [illegible] Thee in [illegible] and [illegible] of Thy [illegible] may ever [illegible] Thy holy Name, through Jeſus [illegible] our Lord and Saviour."

SKIDDAW.

[With a View of it.]

It has been obſerved by Mr. Cuthbertſon, that a more pleaſing view than the Lakes of Weſtmoreland hold out to ſuch of taſte and curioſity cannot be deviſed. "We [illegible] he adds, the Glaciers, traverſe the [illegible] the Rhine, whilſt our deſcent [illegible] Ullſwater, Keſwick, and Windermere, exhibit ſcenes in ſo ſublime a ſtile, with ſuch beautiful colourings of rock, wood and water, backed with ſo pictureſque a diſpoſition of mountains, that if they do not fairly take the lead of all the views of Europe, yet they are inſtitutionally ſuch as no traveller ſhould have behind him.

Skiddaw, which forms ſo conſpicuous a part of this ſcene, is 3270 feet from the level of the ſea. It exhibits a proſpect beautiful, majeſtic and ſublime, ſuch as cannot but impreſs every beholder with awe, intermixed with ſenſations of the moſt pleaſing kind.

To thoſe who have viewed theſe delightful ſcenes, a deſcription is hardly neceſſary; and to thoſe who have not, the moſt elaborate one, in words, would convey but an imperfect idea. The print which accompanies this page, taken from Loutherbourg's excellent picture, will afford our readers much more compleat ſatisfaction.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Vienna, March 7.

[illegible] the [illegible] hoſtilities, the [illegible] of a new Dieta, was concluded [illegible] on Monday laſt [illegible] Procuration, [illegible] July 1760.

Petersburgh, March 20. Field Marſhal Rumanzow having obtained the Empreſs's leave to retire, is ſucceeded, the command of the army by Prince Potemkin.

Vienna, March 28. The Prince de Ligne is nominated to the ſecond command in the grand army under Marſhal Hadick. General Rouvroi is alſo appointed to the ſame rank in the army in Croatia under Marſhal Laudohn.

Vienna, April 4. The Emperor, who has been for ſome time indiſpoſed, is almoſt completely recovered.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

March 5

THE ſeſſions, which began at the Old Bailey on Wedneſday the 25th of February, ended, when eight convicts received ſentence of death, 33 were ordered to be tranſported, eight to be impriſoned in Newgate, nine to be whipt and diſcharged; and 24 to be diſcharged by proclamation

13 The following diſcovery was made in St George's chapel at Windſor

The workmen employed in new paving the choir, diſcovered, this day, a door, on the ſtones which cloſed up the entrance into the vault where Edward IV had been depoſited. Two of the canons and the ſurveyor, entering the vault, viewed the royal body incloſed in a leaden and a wooden coffin, reduced to a ſkeleton, which meaſured ſix feet three inches; the ſkull reclined to the left or north ſide, with a quantity of long brown hair, which had fallen off it, but no traces of envelope or cerecloth, nor any rings or other inſignia A liquor covered the bottom of the inner coffin to the depth of about four inches, which, on examination, was found to be only the moiſture which had drained from the body. On the King's coffin lay another of wood, only much decayed, which contained the ſkeleton of a woman, who, from the marks of age about the ſkull, was ſuppoſed to be that of his Queen, Elizabeth Widville, who died three years after him in confinement at Bermondſey Abbey, and was probably buried with leſs pomp The body of his fifth daughter, Mary, who died the year before him, and was the only perſon of his family buried at Windſor, was not in this vault, which, from various circumſtances, appeared to have been opened and plundered at ſome former period On the walls of the vault was written in chalk, in abbreviated characters of the times, Edward or Edwardus IV and ſeveral names of workmen or aſſiſtants at the funeral

Edward IV died April 9, 1482, and was buried the 18th following in this chapel, whoſe founder himſelf had laid.

The Recorder of London made his report to his Majeſty of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, convicted in the ſeſſions of September, October, November, and January, (46 in number) 14 of whom were ordered for execution, five of whom were afterwards reprieved

17 The Iriſh penſion bill, which was carried up to the Lords of that kingdom, was propoſed to be read a ſecond time on the Monday following, but it was propoſed by thoſe who wiſhed well to Adminiſtration, that it ſhould be read a ſecond time on the Monday ſe'nnight This motion was carried by 38 to 36

18 The nine following malefactors were executed before Newgate, purſuant to their ſentence, viz Hugh Murphy and Chriſtian Murphy, alias Bowman, for coining, Charles Meſſenger and Tredway Pocock, William Collard, and John Norrington, for burglary, James Grice and Joſeph Walker, for coining, and William Craddock, for a robbery The woman for coining was brought out after the reſt were turned off, and fixed to a ſtake and burnt, being firſt ſtrangled by the ſtool being taken from under her

20 A fire broke out at Mr Heath's in Leiceſter-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the ſame, and in the confuſion a child of Mr Heath's had been left in the cradle, till the cries alarmed his father, who at the peril of his life recovered it from the flames. This ingenious artiſt is ſaid to have loſt property to the amount of 1500 l by this accident

23 Laſt night the purſer of the William Pitt Eaſt India ſhip, Capt Mitchell, arrived at the India Houſe with the agreeable intelligence of the arrival of the above ſhip on Sunday laſt off Dover, from Bengal, after the quickeſt paſſage ever known—having only left the Downs on her outward-bound voyage on the 5th of April 1788

25 The Prince of Wales, Moore, from Botany Bay, is arrived at Falmouth, and brings an account of the fleet being all ſafe arrived at Botany Bay The Prince of Wales buried only one convict She ſailed for England on the 15th of July, in company with the Borrowdale, and parted the 15th of Auguſt, met again at Rio Janeiro, and ſailed from thence the 24th of December Capt Maſon of the Prince of Wales, and four ſeamen, died on their paſſage home

QUEEN's DRAWING ROOM

26 Preſented ſuch a ſcene as our Court, in its brighteſt period, or any other Court in Europe at any period, never preſented to the world It was the aſſemblage of all that was gay and beautiful in the country, paying homage to the beſt of Queens, on the beſt of all poſſible occaſions—the reſtoration of the health of their Sovereign!

The Queen ſat in a chair of ſtate, under a canopy richly lined, attended by the Lords and Ladies of her houſehold

Round the Queen's neck was a medallion, tied with a double row of gold chain, and acroſs her ſhoulders was another chain of three rows of pearls, and five rows of diamonds

monds fastened low behind, with a fine miniature picture of the King thickly set with diamonds, hanging in front. The tippet was of fine lace, and fastened with the letter G in diamonds.

Her Majesty had, in the front of her hair, *God save the King* in a very rich cluster of diamonds.

The Princess Royal.—In white and gold silver stuff, trimmed with a plain sprigged gold crape. Round the head-dress was a bandeau of white and gold, with the inscription the same as her Majesty's.

Princess Augusta.—In green and silver, trimmed in the same manner.

Princess Elizabeth.—In blue and silver, with black dots.

The head dresses of the Princesses were all alike. They each wore tippets fastened in front with the letters C G in brilliants.

Lady Howard's cap had likewise a beautiful painting on satin, of Britannia praising Heaven for the King's recovery; the words, *Thanks Heaven has restored our King*.

Lady Lloyd's cap had a painting, describing Britannia kneeling and offering prayers to Heaven for the recovery of the King, very richly ornamented with diamonds, band, flowers, and feathers. In the front, *Domine salvum*, (God restore him to us) embroidered in gold letters.

The Ladies wore nearly the same kind of uniform caps. They were chiefly of crape, with large plumes of white ostrich feathers, many were ornamented with oak leaves and acorns. In all head-dresses were *bandeaus* of embroidered velvet, with the motto of *God save the King*.

The Gentlemen's dresses were chiefly dark striped velvets, with rich embroideries. The waistcoats were all of white satin, embroidered to answer the trimmings of the coat.

The hair was dressed extremely full and light, and many Gentlemen wore five curls on a side.

At half an hour after six o'clock her Majesty quitted the Drawing room, and the Nobility had not entirely quitted St James's until half an hour after seven o'clock.

30 Three hundred and sixty pounds was paid into the Exchequer for the use of the public, in consequence of the following note received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Sir, You will herewith receive Bank notes to the amount of 360*l* which is the property of the nation, and which, as an honest man, you will be so just as to apply to the use of the state in such manner that the nation may not suffer by its having been detained from the public treasury. You are implored to do this for the ease of conscience to an honest man."

31 Accounts have been received from every part of the kingdom of public rejoicings and preparations for them, upon the happy restoration of the King to his health and people. The limits of our Magazine will not permit us to indulge the loyal wish of inserting all that has been sent. This, we hope, will be admitted as an apology; for we can hardly enumerate the various places which have been most zealous, conspicuously to express their own and the general joy. No event in the annals of this country has occasioned such universal exultation, nor ever did the Father of a people experience such pleasing and convincing proofs of his subjects' attachment and affection.

Indeed the records of this kingdom furnish no precedent of the like universal expression of gladness in any degree to be compared to the present. Not only the cities and towns, but the villages have been contending in their proofs of loyalty.

His Majesty not only attended the turning out of a flag at Salt-hill, but saw a great deal of the chace.

APRIL 1 The Purser of the Barwell Indiaman, Capt Thomas Wellbridge, came to the East-India House with the welcome news of her being safe arrived off Torbay, on Monday last, from China, which place she left on the 11th of December, 1788.

4 This night's Gazette contains a proclamation for appointing a General Thanksgiving to be observed throughout England and Wales, the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and Scotland, on Thursday the 23d day of this instant April, for the signal interposition of Providence, in the restoration of his Majesty's health.

6 The state of New York has lately passed an act, which directs that all persons who shall have suffered imprisonment for 30 days for a debt not exceeding 10*l* exclusive of costs, shall be considered free from the same, and shall be discharged accordingly.

In the House of Lords of Ireland, on the 30th ult the pension bill came on, on the question for reading it a second time the next day, when a long, able and very interesting debate ensued, in which Lords Belmore, Mountmorres, Earlsfort, the Archbishop of Cashell, Lords Hillsborough and Carysfort spoke against it; and the Duke of Leinster, Lords Portarlington, Farnham, Pery, Donoughmore, and Desart, for the bill.

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7 Mark Weyland, jun and S. Bosanquet, Esqrs were chosen Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

8 Came on the election of 24 Directors of the Bank, when the following gentlemen were chosen S Beachcroft, T Boddington, R Clay, E Coney, W Cooke, E Darrell, J Dea, W Ewer, D Giles, J Harrison, J S Jackson, Job Matthew, R. Neave, Jos Nutt, J Osborne, E Payne, G Peters, C Puller, T Rakes, G Thornton, S Thornton, J Whitmore, jun B Winthrop, and M Yeldham, Esqrs

Same day came on the ballot for six Directors of the East India Company, in the room of those who go out annually by rotation. The scrutineers declared the numbers to be,

For Francis Baring, Esq	1043
John Manship, Esq	910
Hugh Inglis, Esq	912
William Money, Esq	886
Paul Le Mesurier, Esq	872
Thomas Metcalfe, Esq	734
Sir Benjamin Hammet	599
Stephen Williams, Esq	570
John Morteux, Esq	541

The first six were of course declared duly elected The proprietors who ballotted were 1254—a greater number than was ever known upon any former occasion William Devaynes, Esq was unanimously elected Chairman, and Stephen Lushington, Esq Deputy-chairman

10 Mr Bacon's famous cast in bronze of Old Father Thames, surrounded with attributes, was erected towards the north angle of Somerset square The statue of his Majesty is to be elevated over it

12 The following are his Majesty's answers to the Addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland

"His Majesty receives with the greatest satisfaction the dutiful and loyal Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled

"His Majesty accepts in the most gracious manner the renewal of their professions of affectionate attachment to his person family and government, and feels with the greatest sensibility the joyful expressions of their hearts upon the interposition of Divine Providence, in restoring him again to the personal exercise of his royal functions. The happiness and prosperity of his faithful subjects in Ireland are objects very near his Majesty's heart, and he confides in the wisdom of the Parliament of that kingdom, that they will pursue such measures as will enable him to fulfil his intention of promoting the general interests of all his dominions."

"His Majesty thanks his faithful Commons for their loyal and affectionate Address, and for their assurances of the sincere and cordial satisfaction which they feel on the interposition of Divine Providence, in removing from him the severe indisposition with which he has been afflicted

"Nothing can be more satisfactory to his Majesty than the disposition expressed by the House of Commons, chearfully to proceed in making such provisions as are necessary for the honourable support of his Majesty's government

"He receives with the greatest pleasure the acknowledgments of the House of Commons of their sense of the solicitude which his Majesty can never cease to entertain for the interests of Ireland, as well as their professions of respect and attachment to his person, family and government

15 The Queen, the Princess Royal and the Princesses Sophia and Elizabeth, honoured Covent Garden theatre with their presence, for the first time since his Majesty's illness As soon as her Majesty entered the royal box, which she did a minute or two before the Princesses, the burst of acclamations was excessive At the same instant the curtain was drawn, and displayed a transparency, which the zeal and loyalty of the Manager had prepared, exhibiting the King's Arms, with a scroll supported by cherubs, of "Long live the King," and underneath, "May the King live for ever" The Queen was evidently much affected, she burst seasonably into tears, which apparently gave her relief, and the Princesses coming into the box, sympathized in her sensibility This scene of exquisite emotion continued for some time The House called for "God save the King," and the theatre being prepared, the song was immediately sung by Mr Bannister, Mr Johnstone and Mr Darley, the house joining in the chorus It was encored, and by this time her Majesty being composed, she joined in the general demonstration of joy, and beat time with her fan to the song The play was then suffered to begin, in the course of which there was a new burst of applause by the health of the King being given as a toast by Mr Edwin

At the end of the play, "God save the King" was again called for, and again sung twice

At the end of the pantomime it was again called for, and the theatre not sending forward the performers, the audience cheerfully sung it for themselves, and having sung, they encored themselves, so that all together it was sung six times in the course of the evening

21 The Purser of the Earl Talbot East-Indiaman, Captain John Woolmore, came to the India House, with an account of her safe arrival off the Isle of Wight, from China.

24. Dispatches were received at the Admiralty Office from Commodore Phillips, dated Port Jackson, the 2d of October last, they

they come by way of the Cape, in the Sirius, which was ſent thither to bring a ſupply of proviſions for the colony. Nothing very material has occurred ſince the laſt accounts. The ſavages have become very atrocious: they have carried off all the ſtock they could lay their hands on, and have ſet fire to the long graſs in the neighbourhood of the camp, ſo that it is to be feared when the corn grows up, it may ſhare a ſimilar fate.

25 A memorial was lately preſented by Prince Czartoryſki Ambaſſador from Poland at Berlin, praying that his Pruſſian Majeſty would interfere in forcing the Ruſſian troops out of Poland. From the active conduct of the King hitherto on the buſineſs, it was expected he would have gladly complied, but the anſwer was, "That he recommended the Diet to temporize, until ſuch time as ſome other matters which were in negociation, were concluded on."

On receiving this anſwer, the Ruſſian plenipotentiary immediately commiſſioned Prince Sulkowſki, Palatine of Kaliſch, to repair to Berlin, where he is arrived. The object of their petition is, "To pray that his Pruſſian Majeſty would continue to perſevere in thoſe ſentiments towards the Republic, which he had manifeſted throughout their proceedings, and particularly in his firſt declaration to the Confederate States."

The anſwer to this meſſage is not yet given.

The meaſures which Denmark is at this moment purſuing, ſhew that the Court conſiders a war as inevitable.—Accordingly war taxes have been impoſed by an edict of his Daniſh Majeſty lately publiſhed, which extends to perſonal as well as real property.

The proprietors of lands in the Duchies of Holſtein and Sleſwic are to pay one half per cent. of their net produce, over and above all former taxes.

All rent charges and annuities are ſubject to a tax of four per cent.

And all perſons holding offices, civil, military, or eccleſiaſtical, are to pay five per cent. out of the produce of their offices.

Even ſervants, females as well as males, are made liable to the ſame tax: the males if their wages are 20 rix dollars, or upwards, per year, and the females, if their wages are fifteen or more.

The preamble to the edict which impoſes this tax, ſays, that though it is with reluctance his Majeſty thus increaſes the burdens of his ſubjects, he finds that the ſafety of the State renders them, at this time, indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

By a letter from France we learn, that at Apt, a ſmall town of Provence, the populace have proceeded to commit many cruel outrages. They attempted to force into the houſe of the Sieur de Montfurra, the Judge of the city, who in defending himſelf unhappily fired on the mob; they then became furious, broke open the door, ſeized his perſon, and after dragging him through the ſtreets for near two hours, cut him to pieces.

At Avignon, a city belonging to the Pope, the people have not been leſs tumultuous, though they have not committed the ſame bloody exceſſes. They have confined themſelves to the plunder of the granaries.

Provence and its dependencies are not the only places that have ſuffered from the ſcarcity of wheat, whether real or artificial. At Beſançon, the houſe of the Preſident Talbert, and that of Mr. Bourgon, Chancellor of Parliament, have been rifled. The doors and windows of many conſiderable merchants have been broken to pieces. From the extremity of Provence as far as Franche Comte, from Marſeilles to Nancy, from Normandy even to Barcelona (that is, through the whole length of France), nothing but anarchy and confuſion prevails. Thus, in the very moment when the repreſentatives of the nation are at the point of aſſembling to eſtabliſh order and good government, diſorders and tumults prevail.

The laſt letters received from Berlin fully confirm the opinion that the King of Pruſſia has abandoned the ſyſtem he has uniformly purſued for ſome months paſt, in inſtigating the Diet of Poland to an offenſive conduct towards the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and by this change has facrificed that party which ſo ſtrenuouſly aſſiſted his views in Poland.

27 In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland on Tueſday laſt, the order of the day being read, and the queſtion put for the committal of Mr Grattan's Bill for preventing Revenue Officers from voting at elections for members of Parliament, a debate of conſiderable length enſued. The queſtion being at laſt put, the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the motion 9, againſt it 148. Mr Maſon then moved that the Bill be rejected, which was carried without a diviſion.

The day of Thankſgiving, the 23d, was not leſs honoured in Ireland than in England.

On the morning of Thurſday, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lords and Commons, went in their robes of ſtate to hear divine ſervice in the church of St Patrick.

28 The illuminations at the Bank, India-Houſe, Sun Fire-Office, Exciſe Office, and Royal-Exchange, coſt 25,000l.

In Coleman-ſtreet watch houſe, eight corpſes were lying dead on Saturday evening to be owned, and one at Moorgate watch-houſe.

29. To the Gala at Windsor last night about 160 of the Nobility were honoured with cards of invitation among whom were the Prince of Wales the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, Mr Pitt, &c &c

The passage leading from the great staircase, through which the company were to pass, was a transparent painting done by *Rebecca*

At nine o'clock the dances began in the great room, and at twelve the company adjourned to supper in St George's Hall

At the upper end of the hall, on the throne, their Majesties and the Royal Family sat Two tables were placed the length of the hall, at each of which sat 60 persons There was also another at the bottom of the hall

The ornaments of the table were superb beyond conception On one, three temples four feet high were placed, exquisitely done On the other table, were three oval ornaments, in the middle of which was a most beautiful engraving The pattern of the ornaments was also wonderfully well executed

After supper the company returned the dance, and separated not till late this morning

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Addresses to the KING *and* QUEEN *on the happy Restoration of his Majesty's Health*

March 24

The night's Gazette contains 18 addresses to the King, and Tuesday's Gazette 32, and six to the Queen

28 The Gazette contains 32 addresses

31 The Gazette contains 25 congratulatory addresses to his Majesty, and 9 to the Queen

April 9 A Gazette extraordinary was published, containing an account of the bills which received the royal assent on the preceding day, also 38 addresses to the King, and 16 to the Queen

11 This Gazette contains 50 addresses.

14 The Gazette contains 44 addresses to the King, four of which are from Ireland, and 14 to the Queen

18 This Gazette contains 43 addresses to the King and Queen, two of which are with French language from the Ministers of the Dutch and French churches in London, and two from the King's Bench and Ludgate Prison Debtors

PROMOTIONS.

DR MOSELEY, Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of York to be Physician to Chelsea Hospital, in the room of the late Dr Monsey

James Bradshaw, esq barrister at law, to be recorder of Newbury, in the room of the late R Wharton, esq LL D

Mr Wallis, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, and member for Old Sarum to be recorder of Wendover

Robert Lawley, esq of the 1st regt of foot guards, eldest son of Sir Robert Lawley, bart to be one of the Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Equerries

Robert Bowyer, esq of Berners street to be miniature painter to their Majesties, in the room of Jeremiah Meyer, esq deceased

The Right Rev Samuel new Bishop of Gloucester, to be Dean of St Asaph, vice Dr Jonathan Shipley, deceased

The Earl of Dewar, to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber

1st regt of light dragoons, Gen Joseph Lord Dover, to be Colonel, vice the Marquis of Lothian

11th reg light dragoons, Gen Studholme Hodgson, to be Colonel, vice Lord Dover

1st regt foot guards, Second Major, Major Gen George Garth, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Major Gen West Hyde

Third Major, Colonel Gerard Lake, to be first Major, vice Major Gen Fleetwood Pye Cox, dec.

Col Samuel Hulse, second Major

Col Albemarle Bertie, third Major

14th regt foot, Lieut Colonel Welbore Ellis Doyle, from half pay of late 105th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice James Rooke, promoted in the 60th

Capt Alexander Ross, to be Major

34th regt foot, —— Purcell, chaplain

34th reg foot, Capt Aubry Earl of Burford, to be Major

43th reg foot, Brevet Major Francis D'Arcy, to be Major

66th regt Brevet Lieut.-Col Henry Bowyer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel

Brevet Major Thomas Cattle, Major

20th reg foot, Major General West Hyde, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General William Wyndyard, deceased

John Griffiths, esq to be surgeon in extraordinary to her Majesty's houshold

Right Hon John Earl of Chatham, to be one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council

Honourable George Cranfield Berkeley to the office of Master Surveyor of his Majesty's Ordnance, vice Hon James Luttrell, deceased

Rev Philip Williams, M A to be a Canon or Prebendary of Canterbury, vice Rev Doctor Richard Lucas, deceased.

Perry Player Blomart, esq to be Comptroller of the Great Customs, and of wool and leather, vice Dr Richard William, deceased

The Rev William Craven, B D one of the senior fellows of St John's college, Cambridge, to be master of that society, vice D Chevallier, deceased

His Royal Highness Prince Edward, to be Colonel of the 7th regiment of foot (or the Royal Fuzileers) vice the Hon Major-General Gordon, removed to the 1st

3*d regt foot*, Major Lord Strathaven to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase

Capt Colin Campbell, to be Major

50*th regt foot* Brevet Major Patrick Winchope, to be Major, vice Henry Ogilvie, deceased

59*th regt foot*, Major George Dyer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Grey, deceased

Captain Walter Haynes to be Major

74*th regt foot*, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, from 71st, to be Lieutenant Colonel

75*th regt foot*, Brevet Lieut Col Alexander Ross, from 45th, to be Major

James Moneypenny, gent to be Barrack-master at the Savoy, vice —— Delafortune, who resigns

Mr Moss, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to be Chaplain to the House of Commons, vice Mr P William, promoted

The Hon Philip Wenman, L L D Fellow of All Souls College, to be his Majesty's Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, vice R Vansittart esq dec

Charles Jenkinson, esq to be Lord of Honour to his Majesty

Major Robert Hobart to be chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Right Hon Alleyne Fitzherbert, resigned

Per Fulcher Clewer, D D to the Bishoprics of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, vacated by the death of the Right Rev Doctor Isaac Mann

The Right Hon Lord Robert Fitzgerald to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Most Christian King

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Somerset, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to be aid de Camp to the King, vice George Grey dec

92*d* (Highland) *regt foot*, Hon Major-General William Gordon to be Colonel, vice Fotheringham Leod, dec

William Morgan Chilton, esq Barrister at Law, to be Recorder of Monmouth, vice Rob Vansittart, esq dec

Charles Willie Wallis esq to be Recorder of the borough and Foreign of Walsall, vice Wm Beard esq dec

Sam Mulcher, esq appointed one of the Six Clerks of Session in Scotland, vice Orme, dec

Rob Sinclair, esq to be clerk of his Majesty's precincts in Scotland, vice Orme, dec

Charles Henry Hunt, esq of Stratford upon Avon, to be clerk of the peace for the county of Warwick, vice Hewitt, resigned

S Archbold, esq to be Alloy master of the Mint vice Lucas, dec

Lewis Wolfe, esq to be Comptroller of his Majesty's Signet and privy office, in Palace yard

Rev G Griffith, M A to be one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev Mr Kelly, Vicar of Featherstone, and Prebendary of Southwell, to Miss Lane, daughter of Capt Lane

In Scotland, Mr Evans, Attorney, of Chester, to Miss Barlow, daughter of the late Sir Charles Barlow, with 30,000*l*

Mr William Hotham, of York, to Miss Maw, of Brigg, Lincolnshire

At Worth, in Hants, Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq to Miss Barbarina Ogle, of Farnborough place, Hants

Henry Woodington, esq of Clarges street, to Miss Catherine Bicknell, of Bond street

W Wraxall, esq member for Luggershall, to Miss Lascelles

George Griffes Williams, esq of Wormwood-Grove, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Lewis, only daughter of the Rev Dr Lewis

The Rev Edward Townshend nephew to the late Lord Townshend, to Miss Louisa Milner, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Milner, Bart

Mr George Spence, of Pall Mall, Dentist to his Majesty, to Miss Sarah Crompton, of Minder

The Rev Thomas Dale, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss ——, daughter of William Hey, esq of Leeds

The Rev Ch —— e, Rector of Ross-Leach, Worcestershire, to Miss Cottrell

Charles Dewes, esq Gentleman Commoner of St Mary Hall, Oxford, to Miss Priscilla Justice, of Sutton Courtney Berks

Mr Meyerhoff, of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Ewen, daughter of —— Ewen, esq of Kingsdown

The Right Hon Lord Lovelace, to Miss Peeve, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Thomas Peeve

James Searle, esq of Minchin, to Miss Vandam, niece to Anthony Vandam, esq of Great Ormond-street

George Horsley, esq of Epsom to Miss Talbot, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury

Samuel Parford, of Briſtol, eſq to Miſs Sanders, eldeſt daughter of Mr Joſeph Sanders, merchant and banker, of Exeter

Iſaac Currie, eſq banker on Cornhill, to Miſs Hankes, daughter of William Hankes, eſq.

John Milford, eſq of Exeter, to Miſs Duval, only daughter of Lewis Duval, eſq of Mount Wear-houſe, Devon

Lord Apſley, ſon of Earl Bathurſt, to the youngeſt daughter of Ld Geo Lenox

Richard Bell, eſq to Miſs Townſhend, both of Chatham

Edward Coles, eſq (late Governor of Bencoolen) of Upper Seymour-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Pain, widow of the late Capt William Parr, of Pool

Mr John H Rougemont, of Little St Helen's, merchant, to Miſs Frances Rivaz, of Broad ſtreet Buildings

Philip Miſhell, eſq of Brighthelmſtone, to Miſs Bolton, of New Bond ſtreet.

At Ulverſton, Lord Aghrim, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Athlone, to Miſs Munter

Sir Robert Sinclair, of Murkle, Bart to the Right Hon Lady Madelina Gordon, ſecond daughter of his Grace the Duke of Gordon

Major Field, of Berkley ſtreet, to Miſs Nun, of Kenſington

William Partridge, eſq of New-Ware, Herefordſhire, to Miſs Hawker, daughter of the late Mr Hawker, ſurgeon, of Chepſtow

In Nova Scotia, Capt Edward Buller, of the Navy, to Miſs Van Cortland, daughter of Major Van Cortland

Capt Stewart, of the Life Guards, to Miſs Maſon, of Portugal ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare

Thomas Croxton, eſq of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Hudſon, of Portſmouth

At Newark-upon-Trent, Lieut Grubb, of the firſt Regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs Milnes

At Plymouth, —— Luke, eſq to Miſs Manly, of Plymouth

Edward Hamilton Lambert, eſq to Miſs Dodd, daughter of John Dodd, eſq late of Swallowfield, Berkſhire.

John Butler Pontrett, eſq to Miſs Curteis, daughter of Richard Curteis, eſq of Tenterden

Thomas Roger Ridge, eſq. Commander of his Majeſty's Exciſe Revenue Cutter, of Plymouth, to Miſs Baily, of Ilfracombe

At Barnard Caſtle, William Walton, eſq Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Brooke, eldeſt daughter of the late S Brooke, eſq

Charles Gardiner Humphreys, eſq of Montgomery, to Miſs Smith, of Caſtle Bromwich

Thomas Mort Froggatt, eſq of Damhouſe, near Leigh, to Miſs Wilde, only daughter of Mr James Wilde, of Manchester

Edward Jeremiah Curteis, eſq Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Barrett, only daughter of the Rev Stephen Barrett, Rector of Hothfield, Kent

At Exeter, the Rev Mr Bartholomew, to Miſs Ann Churchill, daughter of the Rev Mr Churchill

The Rev Leonard Sutliffe, B D Fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, to Miſs Grigſon, daughter of William Grigſon, eſq late of Weſt Wrotham

At Barton in Lincolnſhire, Mr Richard Seymour, Grazier, aged 73, to Miſs Alice Woods, of Swineſhead, aged 19

John Kirkpatrick, eſq merchant, of Oſtend, to Miſs Stothart, of Scotland

Mr Thomas Morton, merchant of Fenchurch ſtreet, to Miſs S Partridge, of the ſame place

At Bath, William Purves, eſq youngeſt ſon of the late Admiral Purves, to Miſs Pyke, only daughter of Samuel Pyke, eſq of Exmouth

The Rev Lewis Mercier, miniſter of the French London church, Threadneedle ſtreet, to miſs E S de la Chaumette, ſecond daughter of the Rev Lewis de la Chaumette, of Spital-ſquare

At Birmingham, Mr Charles Sturton, merchant, to miſs Salt, daughter of the late Mr Thomas Salt, merchant and banker of that place.

Mr Dampier, of the Exciſe-Office, to miſs Elizabeth Norris, of Hampſtead

Bernard Edward Howard, eſq of Fornham, in the county of Suffolk, to the Right Hon Lady Elizabeth Belaſyſe, youngeſt daughter of the Earl Fauconberg

MONTHLY OBITUARY for APRIL, 1789.

MARCH 14

AT Oulton, the Rev Roger Wilſon, L L B

18 At Alnwick, in Northumberland, Edward Walth, eſq of Old Commught.

Mr Richard Hey, Surgeon, eldeſt ſon of William Hey, eſq of Leeds

Roger Sedgwick, eſq Mancheſter,

19 Mr Hawdon, organiſt of St Nicholas church, Newcaſtle

Mrs Bunting, of Stockton

Captain Thomas Barker, of Chapel Allerton, Yorkſhire

21 Thomas Talbot Foley, eſq of Stourbridge, Worceſterſhire.

At

At Dudley, Warwickſhire, Mr Hodgetts, ſurveon

Lately, John Inman, eſq near Wolverhampton

Lately, Mr Abraham Darby, a proprietor of the Coalbrook Dale Company

22 Mr Gregory, printer of the Leiceſter Journal

23 At Rocheſter, the Rev Henry Stephens, chaplain to his Majeſty's ſhip Scipio, and Vicar of Bradford, in the Dioceſe of Saliſbury

At Ebng, near Southampton, Mr Peter Harris, formerly Ballet Maſter to Covent-Garden Theatre

Lately, Mr James Browne, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth

Lately, Richard Reeve, eſq late Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in North-America

24 Edmund Herring, eſq of North Petherwyn, Devonſhire, aged 84

25 Lady Robinſon, relict of Sir William Robinſon, bart of Newby, Yorkſhire

26 The Rev Mr Harden, Maſter of the Grammar School and Rector of Churbury, near Montgomery

Capt Bantes, eſq, Lieutenant of his Majeſty's Navy

Mrs Durell, relict of —— Durell, eſq Jerſey

Mr John Bent, bookſeller, of Bramley

27, Mrs Wyrley, at Hampſted, near Birmingham

The Rev William Drake, Maſter of the Grammar School at Brentwood, and Vicar of High Eaſter

The Rev Samuel Yate, at Clown, near Sheffield

Mr Nicholas Harris, maſter of the Guy's Head, Southwark

Atherton Gwyllin Atherton, eſq of Atherton, Lancaſhire

28 In Crutched-Fryars, Mrs Anne Spence, wife of Mr Hugh Spence, aged 38

Mr Thomas Lawrence, undertaker, near Shoreditch Church

In the 72d year of his age, at Pancras, Edward Archer, M D ſole phyſician to the united Hoſpitals for the Small Pox and Inoculation for the laſt 42 years

Mr William Holland, formerly an oilman in St Paul's Church yard

Mr Ardeſoif, jun of Tottenham High Croſs

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald M'Donald

29 Mrs Manning, wife of Mr William Manning, jun of Billiter Square

At Dunwich, in Suffolk, aged 119, Samuel Rook Worrell, a fiſherman

Lately, Mr John Jennings, one of the Senior Fellows of Merton College, Oxford

30 Mrs Maxwell, of Harley ſtreet Her death was occaſioned by her clothes catching fire

Lately, Mr John Fleetwood, of Winchester, one of the Coroners for the county of Hants

31 At Lancaſter, Mr St Poſtlethwaite, formerly clerk to Judge Aſton He died juſt as he was ſitting down to dinner

Mr Vinham, Surgeon, at Herne, Kent

At Manheim, aged 44, the Elector Palatine Duke of Bavaria

Mr Daniel Whitely, grocer, at Manchester

At Newburg, aged 106, Thomas Houlcraft

Lately at Bath, Lady Thorold

APRIL 1 Mrs Burlton, wife of Philip Burlton, eſq

John Harvey Jenyns, eſq of Eye, in Suffolk

At Briſtol, William Woollery, eſq a Weſt-India Planter

Lately at Twickenham, Robert Baker, eſq

2 Moſes Franckes, eſq Teddington

Mrs Fuller, relict of Richard Fuller, eſq. Baker, Cornhill

Mr William Brett, at Dublin, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre

The Rt Hon John Lord M Leod, Major-General in the Britiſh ſervice, Colonel of the 71ſt regiment of foot, alſo Count Cromartie, and Commandant of the Order of the Sword in Sweden

Lately, aged 93, the Rev Jacob Wood, Vicar of Llanbiſter, Radnorſhire

Lately, Colonel Grey, of the 59th regiment.

3 Mrs Noyes, wife of T B Noyes, eſq of Reading

Mr Darcey Molineux, formerly merchant in Leeds

Lately, T Brookes, eſq of the military eſtabliſhment, Bengal

4 Miſs Eliz Wright, youngeſt daughter of Mr Thomas Wright, of Nottingham

Suddenly, on the burſting of a blood veſſel while at dinner, Mr James Rollaſon, printer of the Birmingham Gazette

William Ross, eſq Charles-ſtreet, St James's ſquare

At Bath, Dr Joſeph Hooper, of Tooley ſtreet

Mr George Aldridge, timber merchant, Alderſgate ſtreet

Robert Halſel, eſq of Lincoln's Inn, Commiſſioner of Bankrupts

5 William Holles, Lord Viſcount Vane, in the 76th year of his age

Mr J Watſon, maſter of the Angel Inn, behind St Clement's

The

The Rev Mr Phillips, Diſſenting Miniſter of St Peter's ſquare, Leeds

William Norton eſq of Acorn Bank, near Temple Sowerby, Weſtmorland

Lately, W P Browne, eſq of Jamaica

Lately, William Latron, eſq formerly Ambaſſador from George II to the Emperor of Morocco

At Oſpringe, near Faverſham, B Lepyett, eſq aged 65

Lately, Mr Thomas Tuton, common-brewer, of Knaresborough, aged 90

Lately, the Rev J Sandilands, Curate of Gainſborough

7 Mrs Bleadon, wife of Mr Bleadon, of the London Tavern, Biſhopſgate ſtreet

Mr Norman, beadle of Bread ſtreet Ward

Mr William Shepherd, late of Nicholas lane, cotton-merchant

Mr Davis, one of his Majeſty's grooms

Mrs Morden, ſiſter of the late Sir William Herbord

8 The Rev William Garrood, Rector of Belſtead and Stoke Aſh, Suffolk

Sinclair, Earl of Caithneſs He ended his life with a piſtol

At Richmond, Yorkſhire, Captain Stair Douglas, of the Royal Navy

Mrs Drewry, wife of Mr Drewry, printer of the Derby Mercury

Lately, Mr Thomas Higgs, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford

9 John Key, eſq at Lincoln

Mr George Auguſtus Elliot, many years High Conſtable of the Tower Diviſion

10 At Hubberſtone, in the county of Pembroke, Mrs Jane Lort, wife of John Lort, eſq many years one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county

Mrs Muldmay, Grafton ſtreet, Berkely-ſquare

Edward Goddard, eſq of Hartham, in Wiltſhire

Mr James Langton, in the King's-Bench priſon

Mrs. Brocas, widow of the late and mother of the preſent Dean of Killala

11 At Chipping Ongar, Eſſex, the Rev Rice Evans, Rector of Weſt Knighton, in Dorſetſhire

William Leman, eſq of Beccles, Suffolk

At Lymington, Mr William Burrard, widow of Colonel Burrard, deceaſed

Lately, John Bailey, eſq an Officer in the Eaſt-India Company ſervice

12 Mr. Child, late a maltſter at Shepperton

Mr Marmaduke Thompſon, coal-merchant, of Thames ſtreet

Mr J Hall, ten Penton ſtreet, Iſlington, aged 84

Mr Jacobſon, confectioner, at Plymouth, aged 76, one of the largeſt men in the county.

Jeremiah Keſterman, eſq Juſtice of Peace for Eſſex

Lately, Mr Charles Clarke, ſen Vicar Choral of the cathedral Worceſter

Lately, at Peckham, Mrs Weldyn, aged 106

15 Francis Laye eſq Doncaſter

Mr Robert Oldaker, one of the Aſſeſſors of the City

The Rev Richard Millward, L L B one of the Chaplain of the Collegiate Church in Mancheſter, Curate of Newton in the pariſh, and Chaplain to the Biſhop of Carliſle

Lately, Mrs Mary Surſton, Margate

Lately, in a miſerable garret, Captain Barber, a man well known about town, and not more known than deſpiſed

16 Jacob Shann, eſq Clerk of the North Road, General Poſt Office

John Boldero, eſq Banker, in Cornhill

Mr Henry Watſon, Deputy Regiſter of the Archdeaconry, Huntingdonſhire

Mrs Ward, printer of the York Courant

Mr John Smith, fiſhmonger, St Paul's Church yard, by a fall from his horſe

—— Stacy, eſq at Homerton

Lately, at Newbold, near Cheſterfield, Jane Goodwin, aged 101, alſo in Wingerworth pariſh, Mrs Ann Aſhe, aged 104

17 Samuel Southouſe, of Marmden, Eſſex

Mr John Lell, jun one of the Clerks of the Cheque of the Dock yard at Chatham

Mr John Davidſon, maſter of the Mathematical Academy in Duke's court, St, Martin's-lane

18 Mrs Hope, of Archer ſtreet, St James's

Mr Sayre, Newington, Surry

Lately in Dublin, Dr Preſton, Biſhop of Ferns

19 At Oxford, Sir Charles Monſe, an eminent Surgeon

The Rev Richard Head, Vicar of Cheveley, Berks, and brother to the late Sir Thomas Head, of Langley

20 Mr Street widow of the late William Street, eſq of Leith

Mrs. Prowſe, wife of Mr Anthony Brown, of Lower Thames ſtreet

Lately, William Turner, eſq of Blake Hall, near Mirfield, Yorkſhire

21 Mrs Shrimpton, wife of Joſeph Shrimpton, eſq of Bedford ſquare

Lately, in Redmon-ſtreet, in very indifferent circumſtances, the celebrated Mrs Mahon wife of the Late Mr Mahon, the player

Lately, Mr Hardcaſtle, apothecary at the General Infirmary, Leeds

THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For MAY, 1789.

Embellished with, 1 A Portrait of WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq. And 2 A View of STANSTEAD, in SUSSEX]

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The original Letters from an eminent author, fent us by *G H* are come to hand, and fhall be inferted in due time We are always happy to receive fuch communications from any of our friends

Our correfpondent *Quevedo's* Poem is not verfe: it is only meafured profe.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 11, to May 16, 1789

	Wheat		Rye		Barl		Oats		Beans	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
London	6	1	3	5	2	8	1	11	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND										
Middlefex	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	0
Surry	6	5	0	0	2	8	2	2	3	5
Hertford	6	3	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	6
Bedford	6	3	0	0	2	6	1	11	3	0
Cambridge	6	0	3	0	-	5	1	9	-	6
Huntingdon	6	1	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	6
Northampton	6	1	3	11	2	10	1	10	2	11
Rutland	6	3	0	0	2	10	1	9	3	1
Leiceſter	6	2	0	0	2	11	1	10	3	3
Nottingham	6	0	3	0	2	7	1	11	2	10
Derby	6	7	0	0	0	1	10	3	3	
Stafford	6	1	0	0	3	1	2	1	3	8
Salop	6	3	4	0	3	1	2	0	3	7
Hereford	5	11	0	0	-	5	1	7	3	2
Worceſter	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	5
Glouceſter	5	7	0	0	2	4	1	8	3	2
Wilts	5	8	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	9
Berks	6	2	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	1
Oxford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	4
Bucks	6	1	0	0	-	7	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST	Wheat		Rye		Barl		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	5	11	0	0	2	4	1	11	-	6
Suffolk	5	11	3	2	2	4	1	10	2	5
Norfolk	5	11	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	9	3	1	2	6	1	11	2	1
York	6	3	3	9	2	9	1	9	3	2
Durham	6	2	4	3	2	10	1	6	3	3
Northumberl	5	10	3	5	2	3	1	6	-	7
Cumberland	6	3	3	6	2	6	1	7	3	0
Weſtmorld	7	0	0	0	2	9	1	8	0	0
Lancaſhire	7	2	0	0	3	1	1	11	3	0
Cheſhire	6	9	0	0	3	8	1	11	0	0
Monmouth	6	5	0	0	2	7	1	9	0	0
Somerſet	5	11	0	0	2	6	2	1	3	2
Devon	6	6	0	0	2	11	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	5	0	0	3	4	1	11	0	0
Dorſet	6	1	0	0	-	6	2	0	3	0
Hants	6	0	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	4
Suſſex	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	8
Kent	5	11	0	0	2	7	2	1	2	8

WALES, May 4, to May 9, 1789										
North Wales	6	-	4	6	3	0	1	7	4	5
South Wales	6	5	4	10	3	0	1	7	3	9

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL

BAROMETER		THERMOM	WIND
29—29	65	50	S W
30—29	69	51	S

MAY

1—29	75	50	F
2—29	90	50	N
3—29	75	45	N E
4—29	63	51	S E
5—29	73	52	S
6—29	74	53	S S W
7—30	19	56	W
8—30	24	59	W
9—30	01	63	S
10—30	15	60	S W
11—30	24	61	E
12—30	17	60	E
13—29	91	61	E
14—29	95	60	S E
15—29	65	58	F
16—29	83	61	S W
17—29	91	58	S
18—29	73	57	S W
19—30	21	4	N
20—30	15	56	S E
21—29	87	53	E
22—29	89	58	S
23—29	90	59	S
24—29	75	60	S E.
25—29	55	61	E
26—29	64	61	N E
27—29	65	60	S S W

PRICES of STOCKS,

May 28, 1789

BankStock 175 3-4ths a 1 6 1 half	3 per Ct Ind An
New 4 per Cent 1777 96 1 4th a 96 a 96 4 h	South Sea Stock, —
5per Cent Anp 1785 11 1-4th a 1 8th a 3 8ths	Old S S Ann —
3 per Cent red 75 5 8ths a 75 a 75 1-4th	New S S Ann —
3 per Cent Conſ 76 a 75 3 4ths a 76	India Bonds, 81s a 82s prem
3 per Cent 1726, —	India Stock, —
3 per Cent 1751, —	New Navy & Vict Bills
	Long Ann 22 3 8 hs 7-16ths years pur
	Ditto Short 17, 8 13 7-16 hs year pur
	Exchequer Bills —
	Iriſh Lot Tick 7l 3s 6d a 4s

ERRATUM

The Reader is deſired to correct the Pages of the third Half Sheet of this Number, from 377—384 to 361—369 The Error is corrected in the Contents of the Title-Page

European Magazine

WILLIAM FECTOR Esq.

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THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

For MAY, 1789.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE
AN ACCOUNT of WILLIAM FECTOR, ESQ.
[With a PORTRAIT of HIM]

WITH no small share of satisfaction we submit to the public a few particulars respecting a gentleman with whose name they have for some time been acquainted, and of whose general character there can be but one opinion. The subject of these memoirs will be remembered for his taste, hospitality, and spirit, whilst those qualities maintain their influence among'st society. If in this age of trifles and trifling, instead of following the tide of fashionable frivolity, he has endeavoured to stem the torrent, by encouraging an amusement which has ever been deemed the most rational of its species, Mr W Fector has certainly a claim to the approbation of those, whose praise must ever confer distinction wherever it is bestowed.

WILLIAM FECTOR, Esq was born the 9th of December 1764, and is the third and youngest son of Peter Fector, Esq of Dover, a gentleman eminent for the honourable discharge of the laborious but important duties appertaining to the situations of merchant, agent, and banker, and we believe the major part of our own nobility, as well as the first characters on the Continent, will readily confirm our assertions. For upwards of a century the house of MINET and FECTOR has preserved its commercial credit and pre-eminence in Dover. The transmutations they have witnessed must be numerous and entertaining. Few of the fashionable birds of passage have escaped their observation, and no one can open the budget of Anecdote with more grace and pleasantry than the worthy parent of our dramatic amateur. The family is peculiarly remarkable for its domestic felicities and concord, and we believe, that few who have visited the Dover bank will deny they ever found themselves otherwise than perfectly at home.

The Rev Mr Jones, at Naylind, in Suffolk, under whose care Mr W Fector was in his boyish days, may claim a share of the praise to which his pupil is entitled, as his talents for recitation have been long admired, and his method of instruction therein has been peculiarly successful. Lord Robert Fitzgerald, brother to the Duke of Leinster, was under Mr Jones's tuition with Mr Fector, and those who were fortunate enough to see his Lordship's exhibitions at the Duke of Richmond's theatre last year will allow, that this young nobleman discovered traits of dramatic excellence which would not have disgraced a veteran actor. The necessity of instilling the principles of eloquence among the rising generation cannot be too forcibly inculcated. Oratory is now the great pilot to fame: it is the most brilliant lustre which genius can receive. How many has it led to the Senate, the Cabinet, and the Seals! it laid the foundation of Chatham's political glory, and the Muses the patriot young Minister of the day has acquired from this most felicitous attribute, not only Great-Britain but all Europe must confess.

Though the orations of Cicero and Demosthenes are celebrated for their animation, perspicuity, and force, yet it will be allowed that in dramatic scenes alone we must look for that inspiration of character, sentiment, and expression, which can electrify those who see and behold. Garrick's greatest force was manifested in the different and exact metamorphoses he could assume, and what is it Hamlet, Lear, or Richard, Garrick was not see,

but Lear, Hamlet, and Richard were the only objects that engaged the attention of his audience Though it would be folly to assert that Mr Fector has reached that summit of theatrical fame our departed, but ever to be lamented, Roscius attained, yet those who have minutely observed his performance, will give him credit for the spirit and enthusiasm with which he enters into the character he represents Nor is his attention ever diverted from the scene to the spectators—a compliment due to very few of those gentlemen who at present tread the stage There are many nice touches derived from a critical examination of the author's text, which Mr Fector has yet to learn, which poor Henderson thoroughly understood, but, with nature all against him, could not happily express, and which few of the present race of actors discover

Mr Fector's first performances took place in his father's house For these seven years past they have been exhibited where the Dover assemblies were formerly held, which building he purchased and fitted up with great taste, and at considerable expence He generally issues 170 tickets of admission, and 190 have been present on more than one occasion In his audiences he can boast of having been honoured with many distinguished characters, the female part thereof have been conspicuous for beauty and fashion, and generally compose a considerable majority The assemblage might be truly compared to Cheapside itself! In compliment to the founder of the drama the feast, many of the ladies have appeared in yellow ribbons Whilst Mr Fector has such incentives to

"Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale,

it is not to be imagined he will soon relinquish a part from which he has derived so much applause and his guests so much real satisfaction To the Queen of Tears the Dover Roscius has been most partial He has only once made his bow to her during sister, as will appear from the following list

The Distressed Mother, and Barbarossa, performed at Dover in the month of January 1783

Revenge, acted in Mr Fector's new theatre to an audience of 180, the prologue and epilogue written by Miss Mantell, Oct 30, 1783, and on Dec 16, the same play was repeated

Tancred and Sigismunda, the prologue and epilogue by the same Lady, performed March 11, 1784

Venice Preserved, prologue and epilogue written by Miss Hartley, Oct 5, 1784

Orphan of China, prologue and epilogue written by Mr Pratt, March 3, 1785.

Siege of Damascus, prologue by Mr Pratt, epilogue by Mr Jackson, performed Oct 13, 1785

Zenobia, prologue by Mr Jackson, epilogue by Mr Pratt, Nov 24, 1785

Roman Father, prologue by Mr Pratt, epilogue by Peter Pindar, Esq April 18, 1786

Zara, prologue and epilogue by Mr Gillum, Dec 14, 1786

Mahomet, prologue by Mr Gillum, epilogue by Capt Topham, March 5, 1787

Matilda, prologue by Mr Pratt, epilogue by Mr Cobb, Dec 18, 1787

Grecian, with a prologue by Mr Gillum and

Device In Him, with an epilogue by the same, performed April 24, 1788

Edward and Eleanora, prologue by Mr Pratt, epilogue by Mr Gillum, Nov 24, 1788

Mr Fector acquired particular applause from his pathetic and animated style of delivering the last lines of this epilogue written at the time of his Majesty's unfortunate illness

The Brothers, prologue by Mr Gillum, epilogue by Mrs Piozzi, was Mr Fector's last performance, and exhibited Feb 9, 1789

At the dawning of the aerostatic rage, Mr Fector ascended in France in the balloon of his friend the unfortunate Pilatre De Rozier, the fatal victim of Montgolfiering A more convincing proof of the estimation in which our Dover Roscius is held among his friends cannot be adduced, than in the unsolicited, honourable, and spontaneous offer lately made to return him at the Representative in Parliament for his native town

His exertions in behalf of his amiable friend Mr Pybus on that occasion, evinced that his zeal in the cause of merit and virtue is not exceeded even by his dramatic talents

In person he is rather above the middle size his countenance pensive, has great expression the form of his eye cannot be best described by those who have seen his performances his voice is very powerful, and perfectly adapted to express the tender Hero, and the tenderness of the Lover

"*Labor ipse voluptas*" is the motto of Mr Fector's Theatre, the livery blue and orange, and the *tout ensemble* forms an elegant *coup d'œil*, which all must admit who have been honoured with the cards of the hospitable proprietor

ANEC-

ANECDOTES of JOSEPH BARETTI

THE circumſtances of the life of this writer, were they fully known, would, we are well aſſured, be both amuſing and inſtructive That his exertions in the cauſe of literature were uſeful, almoſt every Engliſhman who poſſeſſes any knowledge of the Italian language will bear teſtimony, and that ſome of his works are entertaining, we need refer only to his Travels and his Controverſies A full account of him would be very acceptable, but this being difficult, if not impoſſible at preſent, to obtain, we are reluctantly confined to the following anecdotes

He was born at Turin * about the year 1716 † His father was an architect under Don Philip Invrea, the famous Sicilian, who left many ſpecimens of his abilities in and about Turin ‡ From this parent he appears to have received a good education, and had ſome little property left him, which he tells us himſelf he gamed away at five, by which means he was forced to have recourſe to his wits, and thus turned author in ſpite of his teeth, as he phraſes it, to keep them going ‖ To the early part of his life we are ſtrangers, except that we learn from himſelf, that he had been employed two years at Cuneo aſſiſting at the fortifications there, but left the place a few days before the ſiege of it by the combined powers of France and Spain commenced § This happened in the year 1744 What became of him after this period we are not informed, except that in 1748 he was at Venice a teacher of Italian to ſome gentlemen From circumſtances ſcattered through his works we can collect, that he had travelled much, had experienced ſome viciſſitudes of fortune, had encountered ſeveral difficulties, and at length, with little money in his pocket, with a very imperfect knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, and without any recommendations, he bent his courſe towards England, where he arrived in the year 1750, and where he continued to reſide (with a ſhort interval) during the reſt of his life

A facility to acquire languages he poſſeſſed in a very extraordinary degree, and his perſeverance was not inferior to his natural genius With theſe advantages he ſoon overcame thoſe difficulties which ſtand in the way of a foreigner on his arrival in England In a ſhort time he was ſufficiently maſter of the Engliſh language to be enabled to write it, and in 1759 publiſhed, what we apprehend to have been his firſt performance, 'A Defence of the Poetry of his native Country againſt the Cenſures of Voltaire,' who had treated it with too great contempt About the ſame time accident brought him acquainted with a perſon who was the means of introducing him to the notice of Dr Johnſon, who to the end of his life regarded him with great eſteem The origin of this intimacy, has been frequently mentioned by Mr Baretti to have happened in the following manner: Mrs Lennox, the author of "The Female Quixote," having an intention to publiſh a tranſlation of the novels from whence Shakſpeare had taken ſome of his plays, wiſhed to acquire a ſufficient knowledge of the Italian language to enable her to execute the work with ſome degree of credit To accompliſh this point Mr. Lennox, her huſband, went to the Orange coffee houſe to learn whether any foreigner was deſirous of improving himſelf in the Engliſh language, and by that means receive the ſame advantage as he ſhould communicate Mr Baretti happened to be preſent when the enquiry was made, and eagerly accepted the offer After ſome time he was introduced to Dr Johnſon An intimacy commenced between them which appears to have continued until nearly the end of Dr Johnſon's life. The incident which occaſioned the interruption of their friendſhip has been already related in Vol XII page 101

From the time of Mr Baretti's arrival in England he ſubſiſted by teaching the Italian language, and by his writings, a liſt of which is to be found at the end of theſe anecdotes Through the means of Dr Johnſon he was introduced to the family of Mr Thrale, in which he paſſed much of his time, and his employment of teacher, his converſation, and ſome unimportant qualities, gave him access to the houſes of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction As he poſſeſſed ſo much more than was induſtry enabled him to ſhew, and was under the neceſſity of exerting himſelf, and

* Anſwer to Sharp, Vol II 125
† In the year 1786 he ſpeaks of himſelf as then on the brink of ſeventy Johnſoniana, p 96
‡ Travels, Vol II p 272
‖ Johnſoniana, p 221
§ Travels, Vol II p 161

his efforts were not unſucceſsful What his avocations procured him his œconomy rendered ſufficient, and he was never charged with meanneſs or ſervility By his writings he certainly procured both money and reputation, though he appears to have ſet but little value on his literary performances Very late in life he ſaid, "Whatever I have written in the long courſe of my life was all done out of neceſſity rather than choice"—Again, "As want was inceſſantly puſhing and puſhing at my back, whatever I ſcribbled was always done in a moſt confounded hurry, and it is a miracle "greater, I think, than St Anthony ever "made, how I came to get bread and "cheeſe and now and then a beef ſteak, by "my ill chopt performances Conſcious "of the numberleſs and ſupreme faults "and imperfections of all my poor doings "that way, I wiſh now and to my ſorrow "I wiſh it in vain, that every page I "have *ſhit* to the preſs in Italy or in "England were at the bottom of the "ſea—'After this declaration, drawn "from the very core of my heart, I give "you to underſtand, I have to maſſacre all "my literary offspring"*

[*To be concluded in our next*]

ORIGIN of the SUNDAY SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

SIR,

HAVING by accident taken up your Magazine for November laſt, in which the world is ſtill given to underſtand that the inſtitution of Sunday Schools originated with Mr Raikes of Gloucester I am induced ſolely by conſiderations of equity to ſolicit a place in your Magazine, in order to put this matter in its proper light

The intelligence conveyed through that publication imports, that Mr Raikes *had himſelf formed* a plan of inſtruction for the children of the poor, and *then* called upon the Curate of the pariſh *afterwards* to ſuperintend his eſtabliſhment, and mark the proficiency made by the children Now, Sir, this account by no means does juſtice to the character of diſtinguiſhed benevolence in his parochial charge The following ſhort ſtate of facts will fully explain the origin of the Sunday School eſtabliſhment

Mr Raikes one day mentioned to Mr Stock, the clergyman alluded to, a complaint he had juſt heard, from a perſon, reſpecting the diſorderly behaviour of poor children on the Lord's day Upon this Mr Stock, who had himſelf founded Charity Schools in two parishes of which he had before been Curate, *invited* Mr Raikes to attend him into his pariſh, in order to adopt ſome mode of doing good to the children of the poor No previous plan had been concerted nothing was thought of, tending to the eſtabliſhment of this nature, but what roſe from the immediate ſuggeſtion of the moment, as they viſited the houſes of the poor As the complaint had been directed to the profanation of the Sabbath by the rude and riot of theſe untaught children, it readily occurred to theſe gentlemen, that proper perſons ſhould be ſought for to keep them under their eye at leaſt one day in the week during a certain portion of the Sabbath, and that the hours of confinement ſhould be employed in inſtructing them in the principles of chriſtianity Mr Stock therefore took the number of children, and having found as many inſtructors as were requiſite, eſtabliſhed four ſchools, immediately, for the reſort of theſe children on the Sunday Rules were formed, by Mr Stock, for the conduct of the children; and the perſons appointed to the management of the ſchools undertook the important charge Mr Stock thus took *upon himſelf* the inſpection of the ſchools, and Mr Raikes agreed to bear two thirds of the expenditure neceſſary to their ſupport, and Mr Stock one-third

Such was the origin of Sunday Schools Whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr Raikes in this buſineſs, it is plain that he is *not* the SOLE FOUNDER, and that Mr Stock is entitled to an equal ſhare in the honour of this excellent inſtitution

This account, Sir, I have ſeveral times heard from indiſputable authority and have been well informed that Mr Raikes could not avoid, upon more occaſions than one, acknowledging the juſtice of it

From a motive of impartiality, and a deſire that the public ſhould be acquainted with the *real ſtate* of the caſe, I requeſt your inſertion of this, and am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

PLAIN TRUTH.

* Colondron, p. 209.

THE

THE HIVE, or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER III

IN addition to the Account of Dr Shebbeare, Vol XIV p 144 I have since found that he married the very day after his apprenticeship expired, and borrowed money to defray the expences He went to Paris just before he quitted Bideford, but never took a degree A friend of mine visited him in the King's Bench in the year 1759, and notwithstanding the greatness of his misfortune, he was yet imprudent enough to speak in the most virulent terms of the House of Hanover Whatever were his failings, he was commendable for a uniform adherence to his political principles W

To the List of his Works, Vol XIV p 167 may be added the following

1 A Love Epistle in Verse Found at Paris, in the Cell of an Irish Carthusian after his Death 4to 1713

2 A Lamentation on the Departure of the Hanoverians Being an Epistle from an English Maiden to her German Sweetheart Folio 1757

A TRANSLATION of SANNAZARIUS's EPIGRAM on VENICE See p 184

WHEN Neptune, o'er the Adriatic tide,
Saw Venice spires in stately grandeur ride,
And by her power the utmost ocean sway'd,
Triumphant to the Thunderer he said
Now boast no more great Rome, by Mars beloved,
Her walls which stand thro' rolling years unmov'd;
If you prefer the ocean to a stream,
Survey both cities, and you'll soon exclaim,
The works of men, in Rome, conspicuous shine,
But Venice boasts an architect divine
You ask why Venice Venus' laws obey
Why here you meet so many nuptials gay?
Venus once born from thence, still loves the sea

A SCHOOLBOY

ANOTHER TRANSLATION

AS Venice rose from wond'ring Adria's breast,
Neptune the mistress of his realms confest
Now keep and boast, unenvied, Jove, he cried,
Your Mars's walls, and your Tarpeian pride!
If to your partial judgment will decree,
Let Tiber vaunt his brook before my sea
But view both cities with what eyes you can,
MINE raised by GODS will seem, and YOURS by MAN!

C S.

LINES sent by SIR CHARLES BUNBURY, to the first LORD HOLLAND, with a BUST of DEMOCRITUS, and by him ordered to be engraved on a BRASS PLATE, and fixed to the PEDESTAL.

MY dear Lord, in a proof of my love and regard,
Accept of the Bust which comes with this card,
And may the old Grecian's ridiculous phiz
Inspire you with notions as cheerful as his,
Persuade you with patience your griefs to endure,
And laugh at those evils no weeping can cure.

CHARLES BUNBURY

LINES said to be written by THOMSON, to his AMANDA, with a COPY of the SEASONS

ACCEPT, dear nymph, a tribute due
To sacred Friendship and to you,
But with it take, what breath'd there Love,
O take to thine the Poet's heart!
If Fancy here her power display,
Or if there reign these lays,
You fanned in that fancy flame,
And all that heart is fondly thine!

QUERIES for CORRESPONDENTS.

WHETHER there is any authentic Memoirs of Archibald Bower, Author of the History of the Popes, in print? If not, Whether any well informed Correspondent will be kind enough to favour us with some particulars concerning him?

Who was the Author of the Turkish Spy?

Are there any Particulars to be found of the ingenious Dr John Langhorne, his Works being so excellent, it is pity but we should have some Account of the Author

Where was the poet Lord Surrey buried? Is there any Epitaph on him?

To

To CHARLES RUNNINGTON, Esq. Barrister at Law.

SIR,

ON a recent perusal of your edition of Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law, I observed an egregious error, for my correction of which you will doubtless be obliged to me.

In your annotations on the ninth Chapter (letter B) you observe, "At what "period the Britons were first called "*Welsh*, or from whence the word "*Wallia* is derived, is not, I believe, "any ascertained laborious *may have* "*been* the researches, and various, no "doubt, are the conjectures. From what "ever origin the word may have been "derived, it is not, however, unreasonable to suppose, that it was at first a "term of reproach applied by the Saxons, "since the Welsh almost invariably de "nominate themselves *Cymro*."

Now, the etymon of the name is sufficiently obvious to preclude the necessity of laborious research, or hypothetical conjecture.

When the Saxons conquered this Island, the few natives who escaped the general destruction retired to the mountainous country beyond the Severn, to which they gave the name, not of that which they had abandoned (for ever dear to them), but the generic one of their nation, *Gall*, which the Saxons, according to their practice, have changed into *Wall*, a letter peculiar to their own alphabet. Thus they who retired to the western extremity of the island, applied to the national name to their territory, preserving to it which in their language, signifies of pring the Latin, *defigere*, as in English figure, Corn Gall, Corn wall, *quasi* Corn fixed.

The truth of this may be illustrated by other examples. About the time of Julius Cæsar the Germans made frequent incursions into Belgic Gall, from which they were separated by the Rhine; and as the Roman power declined, they got possession of the whole country, and the posterity of these men from that circumstance acquired the name of *Walloons*. About the 8th century, a colony of Galls established themselves in Dacia upon the Danube, and called their territory *Gallacia*, which the Teutonic people who surrounded them changed into *Wallachia*. The Teutonic people on this side the Alps still call the Italians Welsh. *De la vient que les Germains au nord des Alpes appellent* Wallish *et par contraction* Welsh *le peuple qui sur leur frontiere habite l'ancienne Gaule Cisalpine et les Italiens en general* *.

Giraldus Cambr testifies that "*Adulterino vocabulo usitatoque magis sed proprio minus, modernis diebus* Wallia *dicitur*." And *Wallis, literæ in* g *& w frequentissima est commutatio* (Preface). And Spelman, *Galli semper* g *utuntur pro Sax.* w †. (*Gloss. verbo Garrantie.*)

But the universal usage of the French nation, calling the *Welsh* Gales, and the Prince of that territory *le Prince du Gale*, were sufficient to supersede conjecture. For the etymology of *Cymri*, I would refer you to the Gentleman's Magazines of March and April 1788, under the title of "Observations on Pinkerton's Dissertation on the Goths or Scythians."

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Leicester-street,
April 7, 1789. J. Y.

STANSTEAD, in SUSSEX.

[With a PLATE.]

THE Manor of Stanstead in the reign of Henry III was granted to Isabella, daughter of William Fitz Warren, and widow of Hugh de Albini, as part of her dower. In the time of Edward I it belonged to Edmund, son of Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. In 1724 it was in the possession of the Earl of Scarborough, and afterwards of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who left it to his natural daughter, who since married Richard Archdell, Esq. from whom it was purchased by Richard Barwell, Esq. a gentleman who had made a considerable fortune in the East Indies, and by whom this delightful spot has received every improvement which wealth or taste could communicate.

* *Etat sur l'Europe après la Chute de l'Empire Romain en Occident, par D'Anville, page 20.*

† Examples of the Saxon practice in appellative words beginning with g, are, wager, warden, wardrobe, warranty, war, to which may be added, the name of William, for gager, gardant, garderobe, garrantie, guerre, and Guillaume.

For

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Page 275)

LETTER XIII

Mr LOCKE to Dr MAPLETOFT.

DEARE SIR, *Lyon, 8 Nov 78*

IF all the world should goe to Rome I thinke I should never, haveing been twice firmely bent upon it, the time fet, the company agreed, and as many times defeated I came hither in all hast from Montpellier (from whence I writ to you) with the same designe but old father Winter, armed with all his snow and sleetes, keeps guard on Montsenny, and will not let me passe But since I cannot get over the hills, I desire your letters may not; they may now keepe their old road to Mr Charles's, where I hope in a few dayes to see and be acquainted with your friend Dr Bigden, and so having seen the winter over at Paris returne to you early in the spring Were I not accustomed to have fortune to dispose of me contrary to my designe and expectation, I should be very angry to be thus turnd out of my way when I imagined myself almost at the suburbs of Rome, and made sure in a few dayes to mount the Capitol, and trace the footsteps of the Scipios and the Cesars, but I am made to know 'tis a bold thing to be projecting of things for to-morrow, and that it is fit such a slight buble as I am should let itself be carried at the phancy of winde and tide without pretending to direct its own motion? I thinke I shall learne to doe for hereafter this is the surest way to be at ease But hold, I forget you have quitted Galen for Plutarch, and 'tis a little too confident to talke philosophie to one who converses dayly with Xenophon I cannot tell how to blame your designe, but must confesse to you I like our calling the worse since you have quitted it, yet I hope it is not to make way for another, which, with more indissoluble chaines, has greater cares and sollicitude accompanying it If it is not, you need be well prepard with philosophie; and you may find it not ill now some times to take a dram of *Tully de Consolatione*. I cannot forbear to touch, *en passant*, the chapter of matrimony, which I hear makes you are still hankering there, but if ever you should chance for to be given up as to marry, and have her loving husbands tell your wife who may dissuade you, what a case shall I be in? All my comfort is, that 'tis noe personal malice to the woman, and I am sure I have nothing but friendship for you, for I am, with sincerity,

Sir,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

J LOCKE.

The inclosed should have been sent from Montpelier, but I suppose it will doe well enough cold My service to our friend, and the rest of our friends, and amongst them to good Dr Witchcock, Mr Fowler, and Mr Fermin, when you see them, and all our Northumberland friends, particularly my Governesse, Mrs Beavis, and aske her what I shall doe with my Lady Bloyt's gloves, since I shall not come over till Spring

LETTER IX

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT.

REVEREND SIR,

I WAS yesterday told that you were pleased to say in a public coffee-house, that I was slipt out of the way because I would not take the oaths I must confess I doubt the truth of it, and I am so well satisfied of your friendship, that 'tis not possible for me to imagine you designed me any hurt, if you should have chanced to have said any thing to that purpose. In times of publick ferment the less one is mentioned the better. It was really a very bad cold that carried me into the country the latter end of February, though other reasons prevailed upon me to make a longer stay than I designed

I am, dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,

ROBERT NELSON.

May 17, 1703

To the Rev Dr Mapletoft, at Chesterton

LETTER X

Mr ROBERT NELSON to Dr MAPLETOFT.

22 May, 1703.

REVEREND SIR,

THERE was no occasion to have given your self the trouble of writing so long a letter I am very well satisfied you are my

my freind, and consequently that you are not capable of designing me the least mischief, but ready upon all opportunities to give me the testimony of your true affection It is very probable the report I mentioned was founded upon the circumstation you hint at, for when a story is repeated it generally either gets or loses circumstances I must give men leave to think as they please, and provided I can keep a conscience void of offence, I am less sollicitous of their censures, for I must stand or fall at another tribunal, for which God prepare us

I am, with great esteem and value,
Dear sir,
Your most faithful friend and servant,
R NELSON

My humble service to Dr Gastril and Mrs Gastril

To the Rev Dr Mapletoft,
at Greenwich

LETTER I

DR BARROW to Dr MAPLETOFT

SIR,

I HOPE you are not so much mistaken as to suppose you left in my custody that parcell of bookes which I bought of you, and for which I pay'd sixe pounds to Mr Pulleyn, according to your order (the chiefe of which were Cuno his dictionary, a Plato, in imperfect Plutarch of Stephens' print) Of any other bookes of your's left with me I have neither knowledge, memory, nor footstep, excepting that I doubt of three small bookes, which are a Virgil and a Horace with Indexes, and a Greeke testament, Gr and Lat in octavo (with some notes of Beza), all which being out of keltred, I did cause to be reminded, and the latter did give away to a friend, who beginninge to study Greek, desired such a one the two former I have reason to thinke that I possesse, but being not thoroughly sure, I had rather wrong myselfe than you, and therefore, if you thinke good, shall be ready to make them good to you, although I confesse I am not willing to part with the bookes themselves The other I find not in the catalogue of my bookes, and therefore believe that either you left it with me, or that it was overseen when you removed your hampers and things from my chamber, and I shall make it good to you in specie or value, as you shall choose, although when I disposed of it I did not esteeme it worth consideration I am certaine you left no other booke in my custody I have parted with few bookes, though I have been so unwise as to purchase very many, and therefore if ever I had any of your bookes I am confident it is with me still, and if your memory doe suggest any that your doubt of, I will search for it; but I am well assured there never was any such There are but few remaining here, I take it, of your old acquaintance, those that are, Mr Hawkins specially, and Mr Pulleyn, receive kindly and returne your salutes So doth

Your assured friend and humble servant,
ISAAC BARROW.

Trin Coll Cant March, 64
To my worthy friend, Mr
Tim Mapletoft, Northumberland House,
London

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE frequently with great pleasure observed the readiness you have manifested to insert in your excellent publication every hint which has the most distant prospect of being serviceable to the community. Encouraged by that laudable disposition, I have ventured to trouble you with the result of an experiment I had an opportunity of making, which may perhaps assist in ascertaining the real utility of preparation by medicine for the Inoculated Small pox

It has been my firm opinion ever since I had any acquaintance with the medical art, that in no instance has that art been of greater service to mankind than in the discovery and subsequent improvement of Inoculation for the Small pox Though already convinced of the great utility of Inoculation, I have been much pleased to have that conviction strengthened by a Letter in your Magazine for last May, which gives an account of its remarkable success at Luton, in Bedfordshire It is stated in that letter, that several of the patients who did well under the Inoculation neglected to take the preparative medicine, and even did not confine themselves to the regimen prescribed The writer justly observes, that these are proofs of the little danger attending the disease when communicated in this manner. In the

the infancy of Inoculation in this country, the utmoſt circumſpection and cure was employed with regard to preparation by medicine and diet, and yet the ſucceſs was not ſo remarkable under the regular and cautious practitioner, as under thoſe who were deemed inattentive, and branded with the opprobrious appellation of empiries

Sutton was the firſt, who, by a bold and decisive practice, ſhook off the ſhackles which had hitherto confined the more regular Inoculator, and by forcing his patients into the open air, when the eruptive fever was upon them, inſured himſelf a ſucceſs almoſt miraculous, a ſucceſs long, but falſely attributed to ſome preparative noſtrum A practice ſo novel, at leaſt in the extent to which Mr Sutton carried it, met with numerous oppoſers amongſt thoſe who called themſelves the regular practitioner But to the honour of the medical art, a man*, who is deſervedly conſidered at the head of this department of his profeſſion, was found to patronize an improvement, that appears to be a *ſine qua non* in Inoculation Sutton, as far as I know, always gave ſome preparatory medicine, yet I am much inclined to believe it was oftener given to amuſe, than with an intent to produce any change in the conſtitution, or to influence the ſubſequent diſeaſe at leaſt, I am certain this was the caſe with ſome of his pupils, whoſe practice had very great ſucceſs The favourable termination of a number of caſes, where no preparatory medicine had been uſed, has induced many practitioners to entirely lay aſide every medicine of that kind, as abſolutely uſeleſs † Having often heard of the inutility of preparing by medicine perſons for Inoculation, I was determined the firſt opportunity to give it a trial That opportunity occurred in February laſt Being at that time engaged to inoculate 150 perſons, of various ages and conſtitutions, I gave (without ſelection) to 50 of theſe the preparatory medicine, exactly as recommended by Baron Dimſdale; and the remaining 100 had the diſeaſe without taking any medicine From the minuteſt obſervations I was able to make, the only difference to be remarked was, that in the 50 the time of the eruptive fever's appearance after the inſertion of the variolous matter was not quite ſo certain, and in its duration not ſo regular, neither did the puſtules maturate ſo kindly as in thoſe who had not taken the preparatory medicine

From this it ſhould appear, that the medicine had a tendency to diſturb the natural courſe of the diſeaſe. I ſay a tendency, becauſe the deviation from the natural progreſs of the diſeaſe was not ſo great (though ſufficiently evident) as to endanger the life of any of my patients In regard to diet, and expoſure to the atmoſphere in, the ſame precautions were obſerved with thoſe who took and thoſe who did not take the medicine The diſeaſe was equally mild in the 100 as in the 50, and the only apparent difference, as before obſerved, was a tendency to an anomalous appearance of the diſeaſe in thoſe who took the preparatory medicine. They all recovered The reſult of this experiment is in favour of Inoculation without preparation by medicine, for thoſe who were not prepared in that way paſſed through the diſeaſe with as little inconvenience as thoſe who were; the diſeaſe was likewiſe in them more regular in its different ſtages, and the puſtules proceeded to maturation more kindly I would have it underſtood, that what I mean by preparative medicine, is all given previous to the acceſſion of the eruptive fever, whether taken before or after the inſertion of the *variolous* matter

The intention of the Hon and Rev. Mr Stuart to perſuade the pariſh of Luton to adopt annual Inoculation, can never be enough praiſed, and it is to be wiſhed every Rector in the kingdom was influenced by the ſame ſpirit of humanity that dictates this gentleman's conduct. If annual Inoculations were adopted

* Baron Dimſdale

† The celebrated Profeſſor of Medicine at the Univerſity of Edinburgh ſays, "I cannot deny that mercurial and antimonial medicines may have ſome effect in determining to a more free perſpiration, and therefore may be of ſome uſe in preparing a perſon for the Small-pox; but there are many obſervations which render me doubtful as to their effects. The quantity of both theſe medicines, particularly the antimony, commonly employed, is too inconſiderable to produce any effect It is true, that mercurials have been employed more freely, but even their ſalutary effects have not been evident, and their miſchievous effects have ſometimes appeared I doubt therefore, upon the whole, if Inoculation derives any advantage from theſe pretended preparatory courſes of medicine." CULLEN's *Firſt Lines*, 609.

throughout the kingdom, the effect produced would be nearly equal to an extermination of this dreadful disease But as long as conscientious scruples remain, and such scruples there will be as long as there are preachers to raise doubts and promulgate fatal errors amongst their ignorant hearers, such a useful regulation cannot take place in the extent every friend to society must wish The resistance Inoculation meets with from the pulpit, is at present I believe confined to the Dissenting Clergy But amongst them, the more enlightened are well-wishers to it, it is only those who from the plough, or the meanest mechanical employments, have become preachers, that decry its use But whilst such men have hearers, they will have the power to persuade numbers that Inoculation is a heinous sin This evil is not ideal, for the other day I had an opportunity of hearing a mechanic preach on the sin of Inoculation: by his discourse numbers of his illiterate hearers were persuaded to think on the subject as he did, and some of them, in consequence, fell victims to the natural disease The only probable method of restraining an evil which so materially affects the lives of mankind, is in the hands of the more enlightened teachers of the different religious sects with which this country abounds It is in their power only to give their illiterate fellow-labourers in the gospel harvest a true idea of the moral and religious nature of Inoculation

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April 26, 1789

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER VIII

——*Ridentem dicere verum*
Quid vetat? Hor.

I AM apprehensive that many of my Readers, after forming great expectations from my first Number, have become quite dissatisfied with my late labours, on account of that solemn tincture which has been spread over them

If this is really the case, my misfortune is great indeed, for my constitution is so whimsically peculiar, that if my *gravity* prove a *foreign* disguising to those around me, though all the rest of the creation should be dancing for joy, a chilly cold chagrin would seize on all the powers of my heart, and the black clouds of melancholy spread themselves thick over my countenance — Heaven shine sunshine of friendly complacency alone with the power of warming the one and dispelling the other

Now, O reader (and how can'st thou art my Reader art thou not my friend? at least I consider myself as bound to thee in the cords of friendship!)—wherefore that frown on thy forehead—that peevish accent from thy lips?—Look cheerfully forgiving—and I will tell thee why I have been thus long serious

In truth, though I at first promised a little occasional mirth at the reigning follies and ridiculous fashions of the time, yet since the promise was made, a certain fury has impelled me to retire from the world, and in that situation how could a man, unassisted, catch its manners?

But should this excuse be rejected, I can allege another Have we not for a considerable time been disturbed with fears for our amiable Sovereign, and divided, like true Englishmen, by party-heats on the consequent state of the Government?—To have excited or indulged therefore a spirit of laughter at such a period, would have been highly reprehensible For did not even the facetious descendant of the poet of *Thebes* suffer his laughing Muse to take a *serious* nap, while he contemplated with lengthened visage and flowing eyes the distress of his King and Country?

For once then will I even bow the head to thee in gratitude, thou *Peace Arrived*, for dropping thy dreadful icy grave-equal, that we might have time to compose our features and learn to weep, ere the sublimity of thy charms had entirely destroyed the feelings of humanity, and the reverence that is due to the powers ordained of GOD!

But now with seriousness we have nothing further to do —to laugh—to rejoice— , it seems, at present our whole business The great and the mighty have set the example *Seriousness* is banished from the palaces of Britain, and therefore

fore in the lowly habitations of the poor ſhe dare not remain —And how is all this proved?—Why, our houſes have been artificially enlightened more than once, and we have been diſtracted for ſome time between the expectation of great ſights, and the delightful amuſement of giving the particulars to thoſe of our friends who were ſo unhappy as not to have been ſpectators of them Our Poets now ride their Pegaſus's full gallop, in queſt of fame or penſions Our Parſons have racked their brains for fine periods, appoſite texts, and the extravagancies of panegyric, to ſhew their loyalty and religion

The rich have ſpent thouſands in ſhows that have left no effects behind them, and the lower orders of the people have noted in intemperance, to ſhew their duty to their ſuperiors

"Happy Britain!" you cry, "What a "delightful country! the ſeat of happi"neſs! region of joy! favourite of "Heaven! fane of true religion! nurſe "of humanity!

Son of Thoughtleſsneſs, to heighten theſe thy raptures, enter with me into yonder cottage Behold the daughter of Sorrow weeping over her tender infants, crying for food —Art thou ſtarted at the affecting ſpectacle?—Do the ſounds of muſic, and the ſhouts of the rabble without, ceaſe to affect thee with pleaſure?—Let us repair from hence to yonder priſon, within whoſe gloomy walls happineſs never entered See that unhappy man ſtretched on the ſtraw, ſinking under the complicated weight of ſickneſs and diſtreſs, he is the huſband of that hapleſs female, and the father of thoſe ſtarving children we have juſt left.—Do you enquire why he groans thus under the iron rod of oppreſſion?—Becauſe Fortune, or rather Providence, hath with held from his induſtry the pittance of a few pounds.

Go, and compare this ſcene with the extravagant joy that reigns in our cities, towns, and villages, and if you think it becoming, join your riotous mirth to theirs

What a ſubject for laughter!

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For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE

MEMOIRS of the late MARSHAL DE VAUX

NOEL DE JOURDAN DE VAUX, Count de Vaux, Baron de Rooke, &c &c Marſhal of France, Grand Croſs of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Governor of Thionville, Commander in Chief in the Province of the county of Burgundy, was born in 1705 He was of a younger branch of the family of Jourdan, a noble and ancient houſe of the Gevaudan, reduced to great poverty, and ſettled in Velay The anceſtors of Marſhal de Vaux demanded and obtained letters of nobility for military ſervices, about 120 years ago What kind of derogation obliged them to have recourſe to this method is not known, and the Marſhal, who valued nothing but perſonal merit, and whoſe own worth rendered it unneceſſary for him to wait for part of that of his anceſtors, never troubled himſelf about reinſtating his family in its ancient rights

Marſhal de Vaux began his military career at the age of nineteen, as Lieutenant in the regiment of Auvergne He ſerved in Italy at the ſieges of Pizaghitone and the Caſtle of Milan Made a Captain in 1734, he was preſent at the attack of the Caſtle of Colorno, and was wounded at the battles of Parma and Guaſtalla In 1738, he [illegible] with his regiment to Corſica, and commanded at Corte in 1739, with a detachment of 200 men He was attacked in the Convent of Queriamuni by 2000 Corſicans, againſt whom he maintained his poſt, though he received two wounds in the action

The regiment of Auvergne having been ordered into Bohemia, in 1742 M de Vaux diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the defence of Prague He was detached with 800 men to the covered way of that place, from which he ſeveral times repulſed the enemy, nor did he quit it till the ſiege was finiſhed The proofs of courage and ability which he gave on this occaſion procured him the command of the regiment of Angoumois

In 1744, being on the ſtaff, he ſerved at the battle of Raſſivaux, and the ſieges of Menin, Ypres, Furnes, and Fribourg At moſt of theſe he was employed on ſeveral honourable and hazardous enterprizes He was alſo preſent at the battle of Fontenoy, and ſignalized himſelf at the ſieges of Tournay and Dendermonde With 1500 men he covered the ſiege of Oudenarde, of which place the King conferred on him the command, as a proof how well he was ſatisfied with his ſervices and zeal

When Marſhal Saxe intended to lay

ſiege

ſiege to Bruſſels, M de Vaux, under his command, was ſent at the head of 5000 men to make himſelf maſter of the paſs of the canal of Wilvorde. This he effected, taking upwards of 200 priſoners in the redoubts, and throwing a bridge over the canal. When the place was inveſted, he was detached to one of the ſuburbs, within two hundred paces of the ditch, and covered it with ſeveral redoubts. The zeal and talents diſplayed by M de Vaux at this ſiege, procured him the honour of being ſent by Marechal Saxe to announce the taking of the City to the King, who immediately made him a Brigadier.

In this quality he ſerved at the ſieges of the Citadel of Antwerp and of Namur, and at the battle of Rocoux. In 1745, he was charged with the inveſtment of Sas-van-Ghent. With 6000 men he made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions for commencing the ſiege, made himſelf maſter of a ſmall fort, and took 200 priſoners.

At the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom he was wounded by the burſting of a ſhell. Being detached to the village of Voulet, with the volunteers of Brittany, he was attacked by a corps of 10,000 men, whom he obliged to retreat, leaving 500 men dead on the field. As a reward for this action, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Franche Comte.

In 1759 he was made Lieutenant-General, and ſent to take the command of the troops in Corſica. In 1760, being employed in the army of Marſhal Broglio, he was charged with the defence of Friedberg. Commanding the left column of the troops under the Count de Lutzce, he attacked the redoubts which covered the City of Caſſel, out of which he drove the enemy, and alſo out of the town. In Auguſt following, he was ordered to attack the rear-guard of a corps of 10,000 men, which he did with ſucceſs. Towards the end of this campaign he was entruſted with the command of Gottingen. This City being inveſted by Prince Ferdinand, he obliged him to raiſe the ſiege, making ſeveral ſallies on different bodies of troops poſted in the neighbouring villages, of whom he killed and took priſoners near 3000 men.

In 1763, being employed in Les Trois-Evechés, he was made Lieutenant Governor of that Province, and in 1764, Commander of the Order of St Louis.

M de Vaux returned to Corſica, as Commander in Chief, in 1769, and in three months ſubjected the whole Iſland. He was after wards employed ſucceſſively in the *generalite* of Paris, in the divisions of Provence and Alſatia, and in the Camp of Voſſieux.

In 1779 and 1780, he commanded the army aſſembled on the coaſts of Brittany and Normandy, and was afterwards appointed Commander in Chief of the County of Burgundy. Finally, he was rewarded with the dignity of Marſhal of France, which he had well deſerved by his courage and conduct, diſplayed in nineteen ſieges, ten engagements, and four battles.

Marſhal de Vaux died at Grenoble, the 14th of September 1788. If any thing could add luſtre to his life, it was that firmneſs of mind which enabled him to ſupport with courage and reſignation the ſlow approaches of a painful diſſolution, with which he was harraſſed for fifty three days, unattended with that pomp and circumſtance of glory, that hope of renown, which had ſo often led him to brave death.

M. de Vaux had never obtained, had never aſked any favours for his family. He was one of the few who think their ſervice amply rewarded. All he did was, when on his death bed he wrote to the firſt Miniſter of the war department, "M le Comte, I am extremely ill, if my taſk finiſh here, the Marchioneſs de Vauborel, my daughter, will recommend to you my relations." The greateſt part of the fortune left by the Marſhal was the fruit of his ſervices and œconomy.

A rigid diſciplinarian, ſtrict, but juſt and humane, the whole life of Marſhal de Vaux was an aſſemblage of military virtues, to which he continually added that rigid probity which failed not to procure him the profoundeſt eſteem with the army. The young ſoldier, whilſt he profited by his example, could not but feel encouragement at the rank to which he had arrived by his ſervices from that of a ſimple Lieutenant, at the ſame time his fortune, though moderate, proved, that the man who enters into the army is not neceſſarily ruined. Nothing perhaps affords a ſtronger conviction of his worth, than the regret felt at his loſs by the Province of Burgundy, which he governed, and by that of Dauphiny, where, when ſent thither under the moſt delicate circumſtances, he reconciled what he owed to the authority of the King, his maſter, with that moderation and prudence which were always the baſis of his conduct.

We muſt not quit him without an anecdote or two, which paint the man.

Three officers were brought before him accuſed of a ſerious tranſgreſſion. His firſt ſtep was to inquire whether they were young

young "for," says he, "what is unpardonable in a man of a certain age may be passed over in a youth" After obtaining what information he could, he interrogated the officers themselves, and found them still more culpable than they had been represented to him "Gentlemen," says he, then addressing himself to them with austerity, "I perceive that you will oblige me to resume my wonted severity At these words, thinking all was over with them, they fell on their knees, imploring his clemency "No, gentlemen, your offence is of such a nature as must not be permitted to go unpunished retire to your quarters immediately, and return to me to-morrow morning, to learn what I shall have determined respecting you" The next morning, on quitting his chamber, he found them attending him, pale, dejected, and not daring to lift up their eyes Going up to one of them, and clapping him on the shoulder, "You have spent a disagreeable night, says he with a smile "I see that your apprehensions have punished you sufficiently, and that you will never again be in a similar situation You shall all three dine with me to-day"

After having commanded the troops destined for the expedition which the Government had projected against England, Marshal de Vaux returned the command of those which were still kept assembled in Brittany, in 1781 At the end of the first month of this service the Treasurer of the army paid him the same sum as had been allowed him for his table the year before "I have need but of half of it," says the Marshal, "I am no longer at the same expence," and immediately he wrote to the Minister to that purpose The latter answered him, that he had laid his letter before the King, whose pleasure it was, that he should have the same allowance as before, as a testimony of the satisfaction he received from his services "I cannot accept this mark of the King's bounty," replied the Marshal, "but it will be the sole order of his Majesty to which I shall not think it my duty to pay obedience

An HISTORICAL and CRITICAL ACCOUNT of the celebrated CONTROVERSY between Mr DE CALONNE and Mr NECKER

IN the year 1781 Mr Necker was dismissed from the office of Comptroller General of the French Finances He had adopted the system of supporting the war, by means of loans, without additional taxes, a system not, though popular among the vulgar, required, for the extraordinary expences that single year, a loan of more than an hundred millions

In order to obtain so large a sum, he brought forward, under the sanction of the royal approbation, a pompous account of the Public Receipts and Expenditure, the result of which exhibited an overplus of ten millions, which exactly paid the enormous interest of the new loan His *Compte Rendu*, which was highly applauded, revived the confidence of the people, which had begun to languish In the midst of this temporary triumph, the Sieur Bourbulon, formerly a Commissary of the Treasure Royal, but at that time Treasurer to the Comte d'Artois, avowed himself the author of a publication impugning the accuracy of Mr Necker's calculations Such however was the confidence placed by the multitude in the *Compte Rendu*, that a loan was opened and soon completed, the manufacture of which being not less than eleven per cent Mr Necker, after this encouraging success, [illegible] the months following to open another loan on the same plan, but at reduced interest, in which he failed

It is reasonable to suppose that Mr de Fleury, who succeeded Necker in the office of Comptroller, would inform the King, that the calculations on which Mr Necker had so amply provided, in speculation, for all the expences of 1781, were not to be depended on We may conclude what must be said from what he did, from the necessity he was under of employing every means of every kind, many of them ruinous, to make up the deficiency for that year in the revenue. Mr Necker, notwithstanding these shifts, and a great number of anticipations, has asserted, that, *at the moment of his retiring from the ministry*, he had left the Treasury in full possession, that the resources of his administration were sufficient for all the expences of 1781 and the commencement of the year 1782 Mr de Calonne, in his reply to Mr. Necker, expresses a great surprise at an allegation so contrary to fact, and at the same time of the loans in question, which he particularly enumerates Mr Necker, on the other hand, imputes to Mr de Calonne an error of 107 millions in the estimate given by him of the 141 millions to which in 1781, since

ſince the month of April And that no doubt may remain concerning the ſtate of the finances at the moment when he retired, he produces an exact copy of the Treaſury accounts on the 9th of May 1781, the day of his retirement, when they amounted nearly to 200 millions of livres

It is extremely ſingular and ſurpriſing that two Miniſters, both of them able and well informed, ſhould aſſert with equal poſitiveneſs, the one, that he had left the Royal Treaſury in the month of May 1781 in ſuch a ſtate of abundance, that there was not the leaſt occaſion for any new reſource either for the remainder of the year, or even for the beginning of the year following Mr de Calonne gives a particular account of theſe loans, agreeably to the ſtatement of them laid before the King Mr Necker, on the other hand, undertakes to prove, that there are, in that ſtatement, errors to the amount of 107 millions, and that, at the time of his reſignation, there were near 200 millions in the Treaſury If this could be proved, Mr Necker is in the right, but if the contrary can be proved, he is in the wrong It is on this point chiefly that the controverſy between theſe celebrated financiers and ſtateſmen turns It is impoſſible, in a ſketch of this kind, to enter minutely into a controverſy on which large volumes have already been written, and on which others may be written, for aught that has yet appeared, *ad infinitum* We ſhall content ourſelves with a few general obſervations, which may ſerve to give our readers ſome notion of the outlines of it, and to which ſide the truth at the preſent moment ſeems to incline.

Mr de Calonne clearly ſhews, that in the month of January 1782, he was under the neceſſity of opening a new loan, which was carried ſo far as 140 millions Even that ſum, he informs us, was not ſufficient for the expences of this year, ſo that he was obliged to make three other ſmall loans, the ſum total of which was from 15 to 16 millions This piece of information ſuggeſts an idea that may ſerve to clear up that confuſion in which the diſpute in queſtion is involved by the circumſtance that the loans were opened in one year, but completed only in another Let us throw the whole of the loans begun, completed, and employed in the public ſervice of both 1781 and 1782 into one maſs, and conſider this maſs as the general product of reſources found neceſſary, and appropriated to the ſervice of thoſe two years taken in conjunction.

The loans made by Mr Necker in January, February, and March 1781, incontеſtibly amount to 118 millions

The loans made in the ſame year by Mr de Fleury, to which Mr Necker makes the objection that they were completed only in 1782, amount in all to 71 millions

Without adding to this ſum the 70 millions ariſing from the extended loan of 1770, if we ſtrike a medium between the reſults of the memorials publiſhed by the oppoſite parties, we may carry about two-thirds of this ſum to the two firſt of the three years with which they are connected, 46 millions.

The loan of January 1782, with its extenſions, 140 millions

Other ſmall ſums, in the ſame year, mentioned in Mr de Calonne's general ſtatement, upwards of 15 millions

Finally, the increaſed anticipations of the revenues in 1781 and 1782, amount, according to Mr de Calonne, to 20 millions

The ſum total of all theſe 400 millions.

For the farther elucidation of this intricate matter, it is to be obſerved, that the Royal revenue of France is paid, before hand, by notes of hand on the Farmers-General, and by aſſignments on the Royal demeſnes, which the Miniſter of Finance may demand on the firſt month of every year Hence it may happen, that the Treaſury may abound in the ſigns of wealth, the receipts of a whole year, nay more than a year, and yet the ſtate be never the richer, nor the Miniſter be leſs embarraſſed Every thing depends on the nature of theſe *ſigns* or *repreſentatives* of money, the time when they become due, the certainty or uncertainty of them being paid, the period for which they are depoſited, and the different expedients employed to increaſe their number, when there is occaſion to give the Treaſury ſuch an air of opulence as may impoſe on the imaginations of thoſe not in the ſecret That recourſe was had to theſe expedients by Mr Necker, in order to reconcile multiplied loans with a plentiful treaſure, is ſufficiently proved by the avowed neceſſity of making one new loan after another

At the time when Mr de Calonne became Miniſter of Finance, namely, the month of November 1783, there was not in the treaſury ſo much as a ſingle crown, not a ſhadow of credit, and ſtill leſs any apparent poſſibility of defraying the moſt preſſing expences at the end of the current year, or of making any certain proviſion

vision for that of the following. This Mr de Calonne maintained in his discourse in the Assembly of the Notables, in presence of the King; he maintained it in his *Requête Justificative*; he maintained it in his reply to Mr Necker; nor has he ever varied in the least in what he has asserted at all times on this subject. It also appears, by the accounts of 1783, and by those sent to the King at the commencement of 1784, that the deficiency at that period amounted to 80 millions; nor has this fact ever been denied. But it was objected to the Minister, that he did not declare this situation of affairs, the moment he discovered its existence, and the Parliament of Paris became his opponents on an alledged charge that he was at variance with himself, as the preambles to the edicts of 1784 and 1785 announced nothing but order in the Finances, and certain deliverance from the public debt.

In answer to this charge, Mr de Calonne observes, that it was necessary to ascertain the real covenants, and also to discharge the public debts, before discovering the enormity of their mass, because it was impossible to discharge them without the aid of credit, which a premature discovery of the deplorable situation of the finances might destroy. On this principle he delayed the discovery till the 4th year of his Administration, when he made it with much courage.

If this was the real motive of Mr de Calonne's conduct, his country ought rather to thank than to blame him for his delay. That this was in reality his motive, he relates is highly probable, as upon this ground he explains much of what might otherwise appear ridiculous in the measure of his Administration.

Mr de Calonne, in the Assembly of the Notables and presence of the King, declared, that at the accession of his Majesty to the Throne there was a considerable deficiency in the public revenue, which, from the exigencies of the war, had continued to increase from 1776 to 1781. In a Committee of the Notables, at which the king's eldest brother, who is distinguished, by way of eminence, by the title of Monsieur, presided, the *Compte Rendu* of Mr Necker was produced, in contradiction of the position maintained by Mr de Calonne. The Minister in these circumstances declared, that on a strict examination of the *Compte Rendu* of Mr Necker, he had found that in the effective revenue of 1781, all extraordinaries being [illegible] of the current, instead of an overplus of 10 millions, there was a deficiency of more than 46 millions; and that, on the whole, the sum that the real and effective revenue was under that at which it had been reckoned by Mr. Necker, was not less than 56 millions 529 thousand livres. This is the point where the celebrated controversy began between Mr de Calonne and Mr Necker. This last gentleman, in April 1787, complained warmly of Mr de Calonne in a printed publication, and endeavoured, by many arguments and calculations, to support the credit of the *Compte Rendu*, which, especially in minds habituated to calculation and finance, was not a little shaken. Mr de Calonne, in another publication, takes a comparative review of the public revenue and expenditure, as stated in the *Compte Rendu* and of the real and effective revenue and real expenditure. The vouchers of the facts alledged are annexed. Where they correspond, they are placed together as one; where they differ, the reason of their difference are detailed at length. On the justness or unjustness of this comparative view, as is allowed on all hands, the issue of the controversy wholly depends. If the difference between the two accounts be as wide, or nearly as wide as Mr de Calonne pretends, then the dispute on the whole must be determined in his favour. If, on the contrary, Mr Necker can reconcile the difference between them, then the victory is his. This is a matter which is no more in our province to decide.

If however it were to be decided, not by the States General of France, or the increasing exploration of time, and the eye of the world, but by the very acknowledgment candidly made by Mr Necker, the advantage would incontrovertibly be on the side of Mr de Calonne.

Mr Necker, after examining the whole of Mr de Calonne's comparative view, article by article, admits them almost, with the exception of a few, which he disputes, to the amount in all of about six millions. He allows that the difference between the *Compte Rendu* and the effective revenue is fairly stated, but for that difference he undertakes to give reasons. But to account for the difference between any two objects, is to confirm the reality of its existence. The certificates of the Receivers general in support of the explanations of Mr Necker, prove the existence of the object which requires them. This observation, the truth of which cannot possibly be contested, recurs to the reader of Mr Necker's *Illustrations of*

the Compte Rendu, again and again, and makes an impression of something that is vain and nugatory. What avails it, that Mr Necker explains the cause why the expences of such and such articles exceeded the rate at which he had fixed them? His reasons may be good, but they do not disprove the difference in dispute. On the contrary, they confirm it. This important observation can not be too often repeated. To audit and dwell, as Mr Necker does, on the subject of giving reasons for the alledged difference between the effective account and the *Compte Rendu*, what is this, but to confess that it exists? and this Mr de Calonne was sufficient, when he mentioned that it existed?

But Mr Necker pleads, that the *Compte Rendu* in 1781 had no relation to the accounts of any single year, and therefore, that it is unfair to bring it into close comparison with any effective account. What then is it good for? Why bring it forward on the eve of new loans? Ought a statement of revenue and expenditure to be held up to the holders of money as a security for their property which is merely speculative? which is not applicable to any fixed and determined era? which has never been, and never will be realized in any one year, past, present, or to come?

If, however, Mr Necker has failed in what he undertook to bring to the French finances, he has, perhaps done the French nation and the world more essential service than that which he had engaged to perform, by diffusing a spirit of inquiry and liberty, and preparing the way for a fair, for our revolution in the French government.

(*To be concluded in our next*)

THE HETEROCLITE

NUMBER V

"There is a propensity in some to communicate their thoughts *without any view at all*."

SHENSTONE.

WHY this may be very true, Mr Shenstone, and perhaps in no case more so than in the present, I certainly do write without the least visible tendency towards either good, bad, or indifferent. Not but what I sincerely wish well to virtue, and sincerely despise vice, which, had I no other proofs to bring, the late Lunerdale speech of my *third* Heteroclite would, I trust, sufficiently testify. But to all there is a *certain* moral connection between what I term or deny, what I applaud or condemn, I do readily admit; were I not to admit, the *certain* inconsistencies* in my declamations would be apt to contradict. Yet notwithstanding all these impediments, which by an exceeding scrupulous discretion to order and regulate my words, I cannot, surely even be alledged, if I now and then chance to, it may be, *blunder* into the right path, or if there endeavour, though by the most circuitous means in the world, to lead others the same way, am I not, in a certain Sense, entitled to the gratitude of my fellow-creatures?—What though I may not, with certain contemporary fame-established OBSERVERS, smoke out a *little straight regular line*, and be extremely curious how I deviate from that line, how by any sudden and vehement explosion of spirits I step the tittle of an atom either *above* or *below* it, does this hinder me from being in my sphere of *eccentricity*, what they have in vain sought to be in the midst of *useful mediocrity*, universally admired by all the virtuous gods and goddesses of antiquity? If the *World* will not do me justice, I will do justice to *myself*. How inadequate, how very inadequate, the world to call it! Oh! that any one could look into my *head*, as this moment, or this my *soul*, which is almost the same thing, the *free agency* being at least much greater than is suspected, could be transfused, gentle reader, into thy *corporeal* imagination—*then* couldst thou give a guess at what *more* thou canst not possibly have any conception of. Thou wouldst there see "GORGONS, AND HYDRAS, AND CHIMERAS DIRE," perceptions towering above the skies, diving beneath the deeps, flitting through the azure fields of air, penetrating the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of philosophers, poets, legislators, statesmen, chymists, alchymists &c &c &c. But alas, gentle reader! (and much

* To my *friends* this expression will require no explanation; and as for my *enemies*, good readers, they may puzzle their brains to investigate *solid* events.

is the pity) these *sublime* sensations are denied thee. Endowed with the mere lumber faculties of distinguishing between the *known* objects of *reason* and *common sense*, all thou canst do is, to *admire* in silence, or, if thou hast not that much of mind, in silence to *contemn*, while, for me, it remains but to exclaim with the Poet, "When a man's verses cannot be "understood, nor a man's good wit se-"conded with the forward child *Understanding*, it strikes a man more dead, "than a great reckoning in a little room."

But to business ——Having for a long time fancied myself a *great* being, and like most great Beings capable of most any thing, having never heard of the fame of that most potent spirit Peter Pindar, Esq (from whose *literate* approbation, however, may I ever be defended) and cautious lest my little bark should, if there be a possibility,—a circumstance, pardon me, not to be dreamt of, partake the triumph, &c. &c.—I have, and for the consolation of the *yellow-eyed* tribe, with no little *pot of the poet* in me, be it remembered, published up what I presume to call, and what certain gentlemen, with their usual fine thought upon lyric poetry cannot *attempt* a term, A GENUINE PINDARIC ODE, which I shall present to my readers with a degree of satisfaction superior to the most—to the most what—Pho, I know not. Could I have got through with the sentence, assuredly it would have been a most beautifully high Pindaric. Perhaps, however, premised, that I request this said Ode may be criticised only by those *chosen few* to whom it *should* belong, and dazzled by the brilliancy of my own *conceptions*, I am not unfrequently *obliged*, as it were, to create *a world unto* myself, consequently, in such a precarious battle, even *Critic Self* be hors de combat, and then be invisible. And let me not grieve the *gigantic* man of science, that *I*, a poet unknown, should thus dare to enter the lists of encomium with *veterans* who have therein performed wonders,—veterans who have astonished Astonishment itself. No, gigantic man of science! thou shalt not weep and lament, for believe me, thou shalt find, that I am but, at best, a *puny* rival

A LYRIC ODE,

ADDRESSED TO THOSE WHO CAN COMPREHEND IT.

GOOD folks! of all things upon earth,
To which the poet's *mad* brain gives birth,
(And *few* things are there upon earth
To which his brain does *not* give birth)
I think of all* the worst,
To write a LYRIC ODE—no less a thing!
The which in circumstance accurs'd
Will, if I might inform'd, not *love* nor *money* bring.

Then love and money get ye gone!
Mind me, thus *forc'd* I *soar*,
Commanded to, thus I with no *small* ease,
Without the help of my necessitous can trudge on
What tho' perchance she may not fly,
I'll foot——buoyantly high,
Yet, by *true sceptics*, be it known,
In this CHOICE HETEROCLITE—all my own,
To HURLEY, MASON, WARTON, PINDAR—ALL,
With very *few* of *worst* of them shall *treat*.

A Lyric Ode, good folks! I think I find,
Great Wit, you know, too oft *short memories* have,
Well, as I hope my *fancied fire* to tame,
In truth, I know not how I shall begin
Oh PETER PINDAR! PETER PINDAR oh!
(Thus Tommy Thumb, if right I ween,
Did heretofore address sweet Human Queen)
Send, I said, send hither, hither send thy aid!
The I invoke, great master of the lyre!
(Nor be the invocation shame of sin)
Soul of the *lyric vulgar!* deign inspire
The simple strain, whose form would be
As *tuneful*—yes, and *troublesome* as thee
For man who undertakes a mighty car,
It were before to be aware
Of every little pimpling, whining Would-be,
God knows! were little better than we should be,

* I know not whether this word will be allowed me. I can only say, that it makes my sentence perfectly intelligible to *my own self*, which, let me tell you, Sir, as a *telling bility* goes at *present*, is no small satisfaction.

‡ The method of expression here made use of, is intended as a beautiful *imitation* of certain beautiful *modern* productions of the Drama.

And villains, *now a days*, are *more* than plenty,
For *one* in *ancient* times, our *moderns* reckon *twenty*
Straight lines or *curves*, NEWTONIANS! which best please ye?
Neither!—Why then we'll in *zig-zag* wander,
Here, there, and every-where—CRIMPIN's meander!
But pray don't let our deviations vex ye
For well, I wot, ye know the muse not willing
To favour e'er unthankful to your riches,
The *fame* too *ancient* —*quaint* pretences,
Dubbing you fobs of many a *cumbrous* shilling
Thus, for example, PETER PINDAR, blushing!
In many a *strange scrap daily* chimes the *rabble*,
Who, with each other, fight in the rabble
Which took, infatuates! shall e'er be him
"When, ah! when in peace shall slumber,
"O *Cornwall* bard! thy *lyre* be *mute*
"When shall *no more* thy flashing "sounds be heard?"
"When?—when they *cease by block-* "*heads to be fear'd*"
Oh you! ye Royal Academicians,
Who oft have *smarted* 'neath his *rank* incisions,
Say,—had ye known this secret *then*,
Had not ye acted more like *men*,
And, dead of thinking 'was not to be born,
As *he* has *future* 'pt, to *you* you scorn?
"Psha! to your theme—A LYRIC ODE!
"Why man, 'tis but one various EPISODE!"
I own, this the observation suit,
And trembling this begin, what I premis'd at first
Good people all! hear and attend,
So may for once the *supreme* friend!
Nay—let me have no frowning—What? offer'd
To find your *lofty merits* have brought forth
(Who could have thought such merits ever had been!)
A *war* of *gentlemen* and *merchants*!
For *them* my *muse* ought to have commended!
But, hear! be pris'd! I'm such a placid creature,
Of such an easy, quiet, stupid nature,
That were ye all
To *kick* and *sprawl*,
And *tear* and *swear*,
And *curse* and *bawl*,
Still should I *tumble*, spight of your ill-nature
"What ere thy aim, most *dubious* HER-"POLITE!
"For am I has hitherto been veil'd in "*brass* thought,
"Whatever thy aim—be honest!"—No, Sir, no,
I'll none of honesty—My friend!
Rather is it my *bitterest foe!*
For could I make my *stubborn* spirit bend,
Then this *fat fool* go full many do,
I think at least might *hope* and — but *now*
I've *Hope* thrown, I know not how,
Into metamorphos'd into brisk *Damon*,
And each extended *wish* but brings extended *care*
A *species* of mouth-worm, useful,
Who *bustle* thro the world, and, *right* or *wrong*,
Dash thro the very thickest of the throng
To get them daily bread
A *second species*, not less *bronz'd* than these,
Oh the first fools! thus easily allur'd!
Conceal my pleasing, true *desire* to please,
'Till the whole mind, in *flattery's cask** immur'd,
(To see this *Rare show*, who but must laugh?)
Perfectly peeps out ——A MOST ENORMOUS DWARF

And thus much for the present, at some *future* period I will finish what I have here begun, and do in the mean time request the favour of my gentle readers to peruse, till hereafter the "conclusion of "the whole matter, this *particular*, as well as *general*, sentiments of this first *faint* specimen of my skill in *Pindaric* composition.

I have for next month, (if nothing happens to disappoint me) an *Epistle* essay on the *merits* and *demerits* of *boxing*, as a *science*, which (in all the *oddity* of *Pindaric* in my poor power) I have endeavoured to shew how far it is, or is not, compatible with the *national character* and *laws*, and, How far it ought or ought not, to be encouraged by the *example* of MAGISTRACY, and encouraged by the *practice* of DIVINE †

* To *these*, *Burlesque* Odes, I allow *Order* must be *ridiculous*; but be it remembered that it is here adapted to a no less ridiculous *subject*.

† These *Propositions* and considerations were suggested by the *extraordinary* conduct of *certain* over-zealous *Magistrates* in the late *boxing-match* between *Ryan* and *Mendoza*, fought at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, on the 6th day of May, 1790; where, after much *bloody* and manful *fisticuffing* between the redoubted *champion*, *Mendoza*, to [illegible] of his fair opponent, gained to all human appearance at least) a [illegible]

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN reading *The Lounger*, a work (written after the manner of the Spectator) which was published two or three years since at Edinburgh, I met with one paper which, I think, does not poſſeſs an equal ſhare of candour with the reſt. It is a Critique on Rowe's Tragedy of *The Fair Penitent*, and as the periodical publication of the Lounger no longer exiſts, I hope you will indulge me in my attempt to vindicate ſome paſſages, the objections to which, in my opinion, carry no great weight with them. I only wish to point out theſe miſtakes of *Mr. Burgeſs* (for ſuch is the ſignature to the critique), which, I conceive, ſhew more *aſſurance* than *truth* and *preciſion* of Speech of the characters here, more of *Mr. Burgeſs* than of *Rowe*. He diſguſts us by his *Horatio*, that *Scioto* is the moſt intereſting as well as moſt *reſpectable* perſon of the drama; and that the concluding *Lavinia* is extremely stupid, and ſo much the leſs allowed, for that ſhe is *quite unneceſſary*, her preſence ſerving only to introduce two dull ſcenes of connubial endearment between her and her huſband, &c.—I have quoted fully the writer's own words. That *Altamont* is rather in the back ground of the picture we are ready to allow, from the greater ſtrength that is given to *Horatio*, *Caliſta*, and we may add *Scioto*: he *muſt* be ſo, but ſtill a man, who,

"When ſentence of the cruel law ſhould decide
"His father's venerable corpſe to reſt in earth,
"*Had given himſelf a ranſom for his lord*, &c.

can never, in the eye of goodneſs, be inſignificant. 'Tis true, his *not* being preſented on the ſtage, which induces Horatius to obſerve, that "the encomium by his friend makes him no favourite with the ſpectator." This I beg leave to contradict, for, let us ſuppoſe ourſelves totally ignorant of the piece, and ſeated at the *firſt repreſentation* of it, would not this account of Altamont's filial piety (carried to the extreme, that is, even *after death*) make him immediately a favourite with the ſpectator? Once again, his *courage* we have not the leaſt reaſon to call in queſtion—far from it—in the play he gives proofs of it, and mankind ſeem generally to allow, that the poſſeſſion of this quality alone, though it may not take away from the *weakneſs* of a character, does largely from the *inſignificance* of it. He is deſpiſed too for accepting the life on ſuch mortifying conditions" as we read in the play. He is even taxed with *meanneſs* for it, but in my opinion, Mr. Editor, very undeſervedly. Has Altamont the leaſt room to ſuſpect that Calliſta is attached to *any* other, much leſs to Lothario? of whom all he could know was, that he had offered himſelf to Calliſta, and had been immediately rejected by her father. He obſerves, indeed, that Calliſta appeared at the idea of being united to him, and previous to the marriage, honourably mentions the circumſtance to Scioto. What is Scioto's reply? Why, that it is merely

———"the coverage of her ſex,
"One of the common arts they practiſe, &c.

To come to Scioto. We readily grant that there are many amiable *traits* in his character that conciliate our eſteem, and, conſequently, intereſt our feelings, but we think that of Horatio a more perfect, and therefore more *reſpectable* than his. We conſider him as grateful to his benefactor, faithful to his friend, virtuous, prudent, courageous, and an affectionate huſband. The acculation againſt him for his not *sooner* ſuch forgiving Altamont is trivial indeed when it is remembered, that he *received a blow* from, and had *his life attempted* by, the very man towards whom he was acting in the moſt generous manner.

The objection we have to Scioto are, his talking in ſo looſe a ſtyle concerning woman-kind, in his firſt ſcene, in which, as his own daughter is then preſent, there is a groſs indelicacy, it reſembles more the language of a libertine, than that of a man venerable from his years and virtues; and laſtly, the *cool, deliberate reſolution of murdering* his daughter for however he may have been deceived in her, when Horatio attempts the fulfilment of his fixed determination to revenge himſelf on her for her imprudence, by ſavagely ſlaughtering her? Need I add, that Horatio was obviouſly meant by the author to ſtand foremoſt in his piece? (and perhaps the judgment of Rowe was, at leaſt, equal to that of Theatricus) not indeed was Scioto ever looked upon as higher than a third-rate part, until the exquiſite performance of *Powell* gave it a conſequence till then unknown.

With

With reſpect to *Lavinia*, it muſt be allowed, that ſhe does not attract the attention of the audience ſo much as Calliſta, but muſt it follow that ſhe is therefore quite unneceſſary? It is eaſy to aſſert, but often found difficult to *prove* the aſſertion, and altho *ſic pro rationo voluntas* may do very well in diſputes more ſublime, Engliſhmen do not tamely ſubmit to it. After all, what is his great objection to Lavinia? Truly, that "her preſence ſerves only to introduce two dull ſcenes of conjugal endearment."

Perhaps, however, *many* will think it a relief from the vicious intercourſe between Lothario and Calliſta, to be preſented with a ſcene of conjugal tenderneſs, that has *virtue* for its baſis, without the leaſt *dullneſs* at any rate, I will not do ſuch injuſtice to mankind, as to ſuppoſe that the generality of them would prefer *vice* to *dull* virtue, ſuppoſing for a moment that were the caſe the contrary, however, is the fact, for in the regions of the drama few conjugal ſcenes will be found better written.

But is Theſtricus ignorant of the wonderful effect that is produced by *contraſt*? If he is however, moſt of our beſt writers in every claſs are *not* and was it for this only, Lavinia is not unneceſſary, for were it poſſible to repreſent the piece one night without her, the ſpectators would ſoon perceive the loſs they had ſuſtained.

I will here leave to conclude with remarking "that a writer ought to be fully convinced of the *ſtrength* of his *reaſons*, and of the *juſtice* of his *comments*, before he attempts to write criticiſms on ſuch an author as Rowe."

Worceſter, W P T
April 15, 1789.

THE

LONDON REVIEW

For MAY, 1789.

Quid ſit turpe, quid utile, quid dulce, quid non.

A Voyage round the World, but more particularly to the North Weſt Coaſt of America, performed in 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon. By Captain George Dixon, 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Goulding.

(*Continued from Page* 287.)

IN our laſt we gave the Letter writer's account of the inhabitants, &c. of Prince Mary's Cove, to which we ſhall add his deſcription of their burying-places:

"When we came into this harbour, on the 23d of May, our attention was a good deal engaged by the ſight of a number of white rails on a level piece of ground, not far from the creek, which I have already obſerved was ſituated to the ſouthward of us. Theſe rails were about a mile and half from the veſſel, and appeared, at that diſtance, to be conſtructed with ſuch order and regularity, that we concluded them beyond the reach of Indian contrivance, and conſequently that they were erected by ſome civilized nation. Captain Dixon, willing to be ſatisfied in this particular, took an opportunity of going to the ſpot, and, to his great ſurpriſe, found it to be a kind of burying-place, if I may be allowed to call that ſo, where dead bodies are not depoſited in the earth.

The manner in which they diſpoſe of their dead is very remarkable: they ſeparate the head from the body, and wrapping them in furs, the head is put into a ſquare box, the body into a kind of oblong cheſt. At each end of the cheſt which contains the body, a thick pole, about ten feet long, is drove into the earth in a ſlanting poſition ſo that the upper ends meet together, and are very firmly laſhed with a kind of rope prepared for the purpoſe. About two feet from the top of this arch, a ſmall piece of timber goes acroſs, and is very neatly fixed to each pole. On this piece of timber the box which contains the head is fixed, and very ſtrongly ſecured with rope. The box is frequently decorated with two or three rows of ſmall ſhells, and ſometimes teeth, which are let into the wood with great neatneſs and ingenuity, and as an additional ornament, is painted with a variety of colours, but the poles are uniformly painted

painted white Sometimes theſe poles are fixed upright in the earth, and on each ſide the body, but the head is always ſecured in the poſition already deſcribed What ceremony is uſed by theſe people in depoſiting their dead in this manner, we never could learn, as nothing of the kind happened during our ſtay in the harbour"

Our voyagers departed from this place on the 4th of June, and on the 12th anchored in an harbour, to which Capt Dixon gave the name of Norfolk Sound, ſituated in 57 deg 3 min N Lat and 133 deg 36 min W Long "The ſhore here, in common with the reſt of the coaſt, abounds with pines there is alſo greater quantities of the witch-hazle here than we had hitherto met with We found various kinds of flowering trees and ſhrubs, amongſt which were wild goſeberries, currants and rhubarbs wild parſley is found here in great plenty; we pickled great quantities of it, and it eats excellently, either as a ſalad or boiled amongſt ſoup The ſaranne, or wild lily root, grows here in great plenty The number of inhabitants here are conjectured by the Letter-writer to be about 450, and he ſays, that "In their ſhape, make, and features, they reſemble pretty much the ſame with thoſe in Port Mulgrave, their faces are alſo painted with a variety of colours the women, too, ornament, or rather diſtort their lips in the ſame manner as I have already deſcribed, and it ſhould ſeem that the female who is ornamented with the largeſt piece of wood, is generally moſt reſpected by her friends, and by the community in general This curious operation of cutting the under lip of the female never takes place during their infancy but, from every obſervation I was able to make, ſeems confined to a peculiar period of life When the girls arrive to the age of fourteen or fifteen, the cartilage of the under lip, in the thick part near the mouth, is ſimply perforated, and a piece of copper wire introduced, to prevent the aperture from cloſing, the aperture afterwards is lengthened, from time to time, in a line parallel with the mouth, and the wooden ornaments are enlarged in proportion, till they are frequently increaſed to three, or even four inches in length, and nearly as wide; but this generally happens when the matron is adviced in years, and conſequently the muſcles are relaxed, ſo that poſſibly old age may obtain greater reſpect than this very ſingular ornament"

"I was one day," ſays our author, "endeavouring to get the meaning of ſome words in their language from one of the chiefs; and on pointing to the ſun he took great pains to make me underſtand, that notwithſtanding our apparent ſuperiority in poſſeſſing various uſeful articles which they did not, yet that our origin was the ſame with theirs; that they came from above as well as we, and that the ſun animated and kept alive every creature in the univerſe"

Our traders' ſucceſs at this place was by far the greateſt they had hitherto met with, both as to the quantity and quality of the furs they bought They ſailed from thence the 23d of June, and the next day diſcovered an harbour, named by them *Port Banks*, in Lat. 56 deg 35 min N and 135 deg W Long But though they kept plying along the coaſt, they found no opportunity of trading till the 2d of July, when they diſcovered a bay, which they called *Cloak Bay*, on account of the number of *cloaks* which they purchaſed there

"Theſe cloaks generally contain three good ſea-otter ſkins, one of which is cut in two pieces, afterwards they neatly ſewed together, ſo as to form a ſquare, and nicely ſet about the ſhoulders with ſmall leather fringes faſtened on each ſide"

On the 7th of July they diſcovered a ſmall iſland called by them *Lagoon Iſland*, the inhabitants of which ſeemed to be in number about thirty-ſix from whom they purchaſed a conſiderable quantity of excellent cloaks On the 9th they were viſited by five trading canoes, "amongſt whom were a few women, who all ſeemed pretty well advanced in years, their under lips ornamented in the ſame manner as thoſe of the women at Port Mulgrave and Norfolk Sound, and the pieces of wood were particularly large One of theſe lip-pieces appearing to be peculiarly ornamented, Captain Dixon wiſhed to purchaſe it, and offered the old woman to whom it belonged a hatchet, toys, buttons, and ſeveral other articles were afterwards ſhewn to her, and as conſtantly refuſed Our Captain now began to deſpair of making his wiſhed for purchaſe, and had nearly given it up, when one of our people happening to ſhew the old lady a few buttons which looked remarkably bright, ſhe eagerly embraced the offer, and was now altogether as ready to part with her ſcarce ornament, as before ſhe was deſirous of keeping it This curious lip-piece meaſured three and ſeven eighth inches long,

and two and five-eighth inches in the widest part; it was inlaid with a small pearly shell, round which was a rim of copper *."

The 28th of July being entered into the Straits which divide these islands from the Continent, with an intention of circumnavigating them, "the tide setting from that land which we supposed to be the Continent, it frequently drove large patches of sea weed, long grass, and pieces of wood by the vessel, which made us conclude that there is a large river setting out from that part of the coast. The river called Los Reys by Du Fonte, is near this place, and though what he say about it is almost incredible, yet from the above circumstance it appears very probable, that there are deep inlets into the country, and it is to be lamented, that we had not an opportunity of examining that part of the coast. And much do we lament it also, since from this it *looks probable* that the account given in Du Fonte's Letter is true, notwithstanding it has been hitherto deemed spurious.

On this side the islands their trade was much superior than they had met with before; but the time appointed for rejoining the King George being nearly elapsed, Capt. Dixon altered his mind with respect to sailing round his newly-discovered islands, and accordingly on the 31st stood to the S. E. and on the 3d of August they were entirely clear of the islands. As these form the chief discovery made in this voyage, we shall extract some particulars from our author's concluding account of them.—"Queen Charlotte's Islands are situated from 51 deg. 42 min. to 54 deg. 24 min. N. Lat. and from 130 deg. to 133 deg. 30 min. W. Long. The land in some places is considerably elevated, but not mountainous, and is totally covered with pines, which in many places afford a pleasing contrast to the snow that perpetually covers the highest grounds. The weather, whilst we were cruizing here, was generally mild and temperate, the mean of the thermometer 54 deg."—"It was on the 24th of July when the natives visited us, principally through curiosity, that a chief and his wife were very desirous to see the ship. Captain Dixon, willing to gratify them in this particular, and thinking that a sight of the vessel would be a flattering subject for them to talk about, permitted them to come on board. They had a little child along with them, of which they seemed particularly fond, and not caring to trust it with the people in their canoe, the chief came on board himself, leaving their tender charge with his wife. When the poor fellow first came on deck, he was a good deal frightened, and began to sing, and to make a number of humiliating gestures, the intent of which was to impress us with a favourable opinion of him. By degrees he grew easy, and was prevailed on to go down into the cabin; having staid there some time, he came upon deck, and after satisfying his curiosity with looking at various things, went into his canoe very well pleased. The woman, after giving her infant a maternal kiss, came over the side without the least hesitation, and when she got on the quarter deck gave us to understand that she was only come to see the vessel, and with a modest diffidence in her looks endeavoured to beg leave or indulgence and permission for that purpose. She was neatly dressed after their fashion, her under garment, which was made of fine tanned leather, fit close to her body, and reached from her neck to the calf of her leg, her cloak or upper garment was rather coarser, and sat loose like a petticoat, and tied with leather strings. Having taken notice of every thing which seemed to attract her attention, Capt. Dixon made her a present of a string of beads for an ornament to each ear, and a number of buttons, with which she was highly pleased, and made her acknowledgements in the best manner she was able. She was scarcely got into the canoe before a number of women flocked about her, and seeing the beads in her ears, began to talk very earnestly, most probably to tax her with inconstancy, for she immediately clasped her infant to her breast with unspeakable fondness, burst into a flood of tears, and it was a considerable time before the soothings of her husband and the apologies of her friends could bring back her former cheerfulness and tranquillity. Harmony being at length restored in the canoe, the chief held up his child, and endeavoured to make us sensible that it was equally dear to him as his wife, intimating at the same time, that though he had received no present, yet he hoped we should remember his little one. On this Capt. Dixon gave the child a couple of toys, which pleased the chief wonderfully, a few buttons were also distributed amongst the other women in the canoe, and they left us soon afterwards, perfectly satisfied with their presents." W.

[*To be continued.*]

* This lip-piece is in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks.

Conſiderations upon Wit and Morals Tranſlated from the French. 8vo 6s. boards. Robinſons.

(*Concluded from Page* 206)

OF the various kinds of literary compoſition which eminently tend to amuſe the fancy, intereſt the heart, and improve the mind, there is no one, perhaps, in which theſe three great qualities are more frequently united than that which has for its object a developement of the human character as it exiſts in a ſtate of ſociety The deep diſguiſe under which the ſubject lies concealed, preludes the poſſibility of *demonſtration*, and forces the obſerver to maintain his opinions upon the airy baſis of ingenious conjecture, or by a lively deſcription of the effect and progreſs of the paſſions: but if his conjectures be rational and his deſcriptions true, the inferences which reſult muſt be not only entertaining but uſeful; for knowledge cannot be more intereſting or important than when it furniſhes mankind with opportunities of detecting the real nature, diſpoſition, and character of the ſpecies As an inſtance of the firſt quality, we gave in our Review for March an extract from the preſent work, reſpecting the author's notions of Wit, and as a proof of the ſecond, we ſhall now preſent our readers with his obſervations "Of Women and Gallantry," and conclude by his deſcriptions of the Characters of "A Man of Accommodation—A vain and perſonal Man—and a Man of Mediocrity"

"He who has been loved by a delicate, affectionate and ſenſible woman, and one endowed with exquiſite ſenſibility, has enjoyed the moſt delicious pleaſure which life affords

"Woman is leſs perſonal than man; ſhe ſpeaks leſs of herſelf than of her lover, man ſpeaks more of himſelf than of his amour, and of his amour than of his miſtreſs

"What greater happineſs can the imagination offer to a man than the ſociety of a being whoſe ambition is to pleaſe him, whoſe pleaſure is in a certain reſiſtance, and whoſe happineſs is in yielding, who pretends to his eſteem by combating, and to his heart by defeat

"A woman among ſavages is a beaſt of burden, in the Eaſt a piece of furniture, and in Europe a ſpoiled child

"More women have fallen by vanity than by inclination and ſenſual deſires in intercourſe where perſonal advantages are to determine, rank, dignities and grandeur incline the balance Succeſs may in general be expected with women by deſcending a degree the prince with women of quality, and the lord with the wives of profeſſional men, or thoſe of financiers * Women of ſenſibility are not ſeduced by theſe advantages

"There are women celebrated by their gallantry, who have never had an equal for a lover A man of their own rank, with all the advantages of mind and perſon, would in vain aſpire to pleaſe them; dignities, titles and decorations are neceſſary for the ſpeedy turn of their reputation A huſband ſaid to his wife, I permit you to intrigue with every body except princes and lackeys He was right, the two extremes diſhonour by the ſcandal which accompanies them.

"Men who hold great places, and thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed appointments in provinces, find many women leſs ſcrupulous than they would be to men of inferior rank Vanity has its influence in every thing †, even in the moſt lively pleaſures how greatly are the ſenſes of women indebted to this paſſion ‡

"I am of opinion that women of gallantry may be thus appreciated In a hundred there are ninety who are determined by ſplendour, exterior appearance, faſhion, intereſt, idleneſs, or the want of ſomething to engage their attention; ſix by ſenſibility, and four who are governed by impetuous paſſions

"Praiſe, admire, be aſtoniſhed in ecſtacy, and fear not to carry flattery and

* The reader will kindly recollect that France is the ſcene of action.

† Madame de Sevigne in ſpeaking to her daughter of her ſon's illneſs, which was the conſequence of an intimate connection with a lady whom he had ſeen *ſeated* with the queen, thus expreſſes herſelf, "but he is patient, and it is diverting enough that the *comfy* ſhould "ſpare him thoſe bluſhes, which, had the misfortune happened upon the rampart, would "have covered him with confuſion"

‡ A great lady, at the age of ſixty, had an obſcure young man for her lover. She ſaid to one of her female friends; *A dutcheſs is never more than thirty years of age for a commoner*; and ſhe judged right.

enthuſiaſm too far with women, make her from whom you wiſh to obtain condeſcenſion believe, if you can, that ſhe is a particular being, nearer to an angel than to a woman. You will be believed—what do I ſay? You will not have created an illuſion as ſtrong as that of her ſelf-love, and nothing can be refuſed a man endowed with ſuch exquiſite diſcernment.

"How many ſtrange things does a woman, who had appeared reſerved, reveal to her lover when once ſhe has made him happy! How many times has ſhe been upon the point of yielding! What knowledge does ſhe poſſeſs of the moſt ſecret myſteries of love! She is no ſtranger even to the tongue of debauchery. Love is the whole employment, the ſole concern of woman. Nothing eſcapes their active and penetrating curioſity.

"It ſeems to be permitted to treat women more lightly in proportion to their elevation. The woman in the city attaches more conſideration to polite attention, becauſe by her ſituation ſhe has leſs right to expect it. The rank of a woman of quality is too decided to leave her the leaſt inquietude upon that which is due to her. She receives pleaſure even from a momentary forgetfulneſs in others of who ſhe is, and this to her is another proof of the exceſs of paſſion and ardour of deſire.

'There is a degree of diſorderly conduct and wickedneſs in gallantry, which can nowhere be met with but in the perſon of a woman of elevated rank. She knows that audacity aſtoniſhes, and that there is nothing which a woman of ſupernatural underſtanding, added to high birth, may not riſk. But woe to the woman in the city who ſhould wiſh to follow her ſteps, ſhe would fall a victim to the rage of public contempt.'

"Violent men ſubjugate women as ſoon as they have obtained their favours. I hate love to be governed becauſe they have ſelf-love, which, joined to the timidity of their ſex, makes them find a certain pleaſure in the fear produced by new emotions, moreover, they attribute violence to an exceſs of paſſion. Thus they return to the ſituation wherein nature had placed them, in a ſubmiſſion to the will of man.

"The ſureſt means of being loved by a woman is not to diſcover to her your whole affection. She muſt be made to fear and deſire, and to believe ſhe has a rival which will excite her ſelf-love and make her hope for a triumph.

"The moſt intimate friend of a woman is not half ſo much beloved as the confidante of her amour.

"The ſoft intercourſe of a quarter of an hour between two perſons of different ſexes, and who have, I will not ſay an affection, but a mutual inclination for each other, eſtabliſhes a confidence and a tender intereſt which ten years of the warmeſt friendſhip has never yet produced.

"In moſt connections decorated with the name of love, the man is in general more ſincere than the woman, becauſe he has always deſires if he has not ſentiments. The woman frequently yields without one or the other.

"Self-love is generally predominant in the inclinations of women, and phyſical ſenſations in the attachment of men.

"Many falſehoods are related of women, but they have but a feeble compenſation in truths, which are unknown.

"What woman can boaſt of the power of reſiſting the emotions of the ſenſes, and the inſtances of a man who is agreeable to her, added to opportunity? The moſt virtuous is ſhe who has not ceaſed to be ſo becauſe one of theſe circumſtances was wanting.

"The moſt virtuous woman is favourably diſpoſed towards the man who is ſenſible of her beauty, and the greateſt hypocrit to thoſe whom ſhe leads into temptation.*

'A ſecret defect is a ſure guarantee of virtue. The laſt degree of love is to love the defects of a miſtreſs.'

"It is not rare to find women who do not grant the leaſt favour, that of which love is the excuſe, and the value of mutual happineſs, but who procure pleaſures without partaking of them, and by which they

* Brantome relates, that a beautiful and virtuous woman, one day making her valet de chambre, [illegible] on her ſtocking, aſked him if he felt no temptation. The valet, from a motive of reſpect, anſwered in the negative. The lady ſuddenly lifted her hand and gave him a ſlap in the face. Go, ſaid ſhe, I give you your diſmiſſion, you are no better than a fool.

It is reported, that a great princeſs of the laſt century was flattered by the deſires with which ſhe inſpired her pages, and gave them money to go and extinguiſh elſewhere the flame ſhe had created.

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are degraded *. They do worse than if they did more, and think this gives no power over them

"The birth and rank of a woman, her connexions, acquaintance and magnificence, produce upon moſt men a greater effect than beauty, they miſtake the ſmoak of vanity for the flame of love

"Intereſt contains ſo active and ſubtile a poiſon, that affection, the moment it is joined to it, is corrupted, and at length extinguiſhed

"The ardour of ſentiment, be it ever ſo ſtrong, may be encreaſed by fame, ſucceſs and celebrity

"There are women whoſe ſupineneſs and goodneſs of heart are incompatible with conſtant rigour. They have neither ſtrength to reſiſt, nor courage to refuſe. It cannot be ſaid they yield; they ſuffer themſelves to be prevailed upon

"To ſeparate two men, the intervention of a third, which has a greater affinity with one of the two, is neceſſary. The ſeparation of lovers is much upon the ſame principle. In general there is no complete rupture, but when another object has made an impreſſion either upon the lover or his miſtreſs

"It frequently happens that he who is in deſpair at the idea of loſing his miſtreſs, wants but little courage to enable him to leave her

"People in the country, and thoſe who know not the world, believe that all wanton women become ſo by their ſenſual paſſions, and that every man in place is open to pecuniary corruption

"The woman moſt intereſted in ſecrecy, paſſes lightly over indiſcretions produced by exceſs of paſſion

"That which ſhocks women moſt in the temerity of men, is the idea that their enterpriſes are determined by an opinion of their facility. But if paſſion be the excuſe, there is no audacity which a woman does not ſecretly pardon

"Wanton women are accuſtomed to defend their ground obſtinately, they know the value of every favour, and can ſtop when they pleaſe. A virtuous woman knows not how to calculate, and thinks herſelf conquered by the leaſt advantage gained over her

"A woman, wanton from coquetry, is accuſtomed to repel the leaſt approach of ſenſibility. She is envious, falſe, and hypocritical from the neceſſary habitude of deceitfulneſs. In a connexion wherein ſelf-love is the only ſentiment, its exploſion muſt produce tempeſts, nothing can contain a woman whoſe only deſire is ſucceſs, at the expence of every one about her

"The actor upon the theatre gives an idea of degradation, when we reflect that a man ceaſes to be himſelf, takes a character which is not natural to him, adopts ſentiments he does not feel, and becomes a machine for the amuſement of others. The coquette, like the actor, is in the habitude of changing her own character for one conformable to the momentary part ſhe has to fill. She can imitate the accents of paſſion, and act the violence of love and ecſtaſy, ſhe ſmiles without ſatisfaction, and ſheds tears without being affected, there is not a muſcle of her face of which ſhe knows not the effect, or cannot direct the movement. Vicious without excuſe, her vanity alone is gratified by the diſorder of her conduct, and although there be nothing real in her enjoyments, ſhe is inſatiable, and knows not where to ſtop. She reſembles the tub of the Danaides

"There are fine women without celebrity, and others who are conſidered handſome without pretenſions to beauty. Every thing depends upon their manner of entering the world, and upon the part they have taken up."

"Chryſante enjoys an immenſe income. He has had conſiderable concerns in different affairs, and has penſions, governorſhips and dignities, all theſe have come by degrees without exciting envy. People are ſurpriſed at his fortune. Chryſante is not known to the public by any great action; he is neither the ſon nor nephew of a miniſter or a miſtreſs, nor has he ever been in favour with the ſovereign; he is ſcarcely known to him. What has Chryſante done? He has fatigued himſelf during thirty years, and paſſed nights which young men conſecrate to pleaſure, in liſtening to the ſtories of a maid of honour of the laſt century, who had ſtill

* Mademoiſelle de Vendome behaved ſo to the cardinal de Retz, as the cardinal himſelf relates

"I went with her to *Anet*. However, I did not go to *every place*, ſhe had preſcribed "herſelf bounds which ſhe never would paſs. *I went very far*, but was ſtopped in my "courſe by her marriage."

Memoirs de Retz, tom. 1. p. 73.

ſome credit, and whoſe recitals had always an air of novelty to him He has played cataſtrophes * without number The hours he has lounged away in different anti-chambers would make ſeveral years He has been a confidant in the amours of four or five perſons in power, has hearkened, without ſhewing the leaſt ſigns of impatience, to faſtidious proprietors, who have each given a hundred times a deſcription of the elegance of their houſes, and has gone as many times with an appearance of pleaſure to ſee theſe edifices Chryſante has for ſeveral years patiently liſtened to Dormont, whilſt he gave a pompous account of his genealogy and alliances, and has aſſiſted a dozen times at the reading of the works of Alcidon without falling aſleep Theſe are his ſervices they are numerous and varied He has never been in the trenches, but what merit is there in being expoſed to danger? That of riſking one's life, Chryſante ſacrifices his by piece-meal The miniſter and magiſtrate who renounce all pleaſures, and paſs a laborious life in the cloſet, are objects of admiration Chryſante alſo has abandoned pleaſure, and paſſed a part of his life ſtill more diſagreeably It was neceſſary he ſhould have another kind of merit The magiſtrate and miniſter may publiſh the reſult of their application, but Chryſante, in the midſt of the moſt fatiguing occupations, had a ſerene countenance and the appearance of being at eaſe

"There are people who are ſatisfied with the appearances of favour, without reaping from it any advantage Their happineſs conſiſts in having free acceſs to a miniſter or a great man, in living with him upon friendly terms, and in being initiated to ſecrets without having any intereſt in them They are the furniture of men in place, which their ſucceſſors inherit Their intimacy is continued by their having neither will nor ſentiment, and by not aſking favours, either for themſelves or others Vanity is the reigning paſſion of men of this deſcription"

"Chryſis has politeneſs of manners, flexibility of character, and gentleneſs of temper There is nothing to which he is particularly attached, and if he ſhews an air of concern, it is certainly for a perſon connected with people in favour He makes one in every circle, and holds to that which takes the lead He is provided with ſome ſtories, which he gracefully relates He never diſſents from what is ſaid by others, and his attention to them is always accompanied by an obliging ſmile He never breaks with any body, and when a man in place begins to loſe his credit, Chryſis inſenſibly withdraws himſelf, and it always happens that he has ſome ſubject of complaint againſt a miniſter in diſgrace He is looked upon in ſociety as a ſafe man. Pliableneſs is no uneaſy virtue for a man who cannot be affected His morals are neither good nor bad, they are thoſe of the age in which he lives, and of the ſociety moſt diſtinguiſhed He is the friend of every man in place, and takes care never to aſk for any thing, or to ſolicit but coldly Aſk him not for his intereſt he gueſſes your wants, and his coolneſs announces that he foreſees your intention Chryſis has for forty years been cordially received by the great, by miniſters, and men in place, they are certain of never being importuned by his ſolicitations He dines with the miniſter who is diſgraced, in the evening he ſups with his ſucceſſor He ſeems to be of every family, and cannot accept half the invitations he receives Such a manner of life is ſo flattering to him, that nothing can engage him to interrupt the courſe of it All his credit is uſeleſs to his relations and friends The man of merit, the unfortunate and perſecuted, have no claim to his aſſiſtance, A word would be ſufficient to make his friend happy, he will not pronounce it Could the leaſt effort prevent the greateſt act of injuſtice, Chryſis would not make it He will never run the riſk of embarraſſing a man in place, leſt his future reception ſhould be leſs cordial"

"There is nothing remarkable in the perſon of Adraſtes He does not excel, but he is never loſt ſight of He is conſidered at court, and well received in the city It is he who is conſulted upon a marriage, an affair, and upon the conduct to be obſerved on a delicate occaſion, his circumſpection prevents him from ſolving difficulties, but never makes him an enemy, He is not one of thoſe men early announced as perſons who ſeem deſtined to fill the higheſt offices of ſtate, nor on whom public attention is fixed Adraſtes is always ſpoken of as a man who will certainly come to an higher employment than that which he now holds, and, placed at an equal diſtance between envy and contempt, he is uninterruptedly making his way to the

* A game introduced in France in the reign of Louis XIV.

preferment

preferment he has in view Shall I ſay Adraſtes has wit? This is impoſſible — That he is wholly devoid of it? That would be injuſtice He has never made himſelf thoroughly maſter of any thing, he had not the means of doing it, but he has much ſuperficial knowledge, and is particularly fond of detail He has a fund ſufficient to join for a moment in the converſation of every circle, he is a *Vermicelle* upon which there are ſet a few ſtars. What he ſays is accommodated to the general run of ideas, his probity is exact and ſcrupulous, and there is ſomething cool and deliberate in all his proceedings. His expreſſions are never indiſcreet, nor his conduct irregular, every part of his behaviour is ſo natural, that it coſts him no effort, and he knows not what it is to repreſs the ſudden emotions of the ſoul, nor the vivacity of the mind, —Adraſtes, you are yet but in the middle of your career,—live, and a conſiderable fortune awaits you, and who knows but a happy and unexpected event may give of you the idea of a great man? You excel, Adraſtes, in your way, you are a man of great capacity in the eyes of fools, and the firſt among men of mediocrity"

An Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Dreſs of the Ancient and Modern Iriſh Addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Charlemont To which is ſubjoined, a Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Iriſh By Joſeph C Walker 4to 11 11. Elmſley

(*Concluded from Page* 299)

TO the Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Dreſs of the Ancient and Modern Iriſh, of which we concluded an account in our Review of laſt month, is ſubjoined a curious Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Iriſh.

The author informs us, in a dedication to the COUNTESS OF MOIRA, whom he addreſſes as MINERVA, that it is to the emanations which beamed from her Ladyſhip's mind, that he was induced to ſo cloſe an inſpection of this ſubject, and he adds with becoming gratitude, that "the reſult of his ſcrutiny, like a wandering ſtream, naturally returns "*al mar, dov' ella naque*" This ſcrutiny, however, has not enabled our induſtrious antiquary to purſue his ſubject into the remote ages, where the armour and weapons of the early Iriſh lie, as he ſays, "*hid in night*" But he has divided this Memoir into the four heads of *armour, weapons, archery*, and *fire arms*, and under theſe heads has dilated ſeverally and hiſtorically on the different articles which they involve —Under the firſt diviſion are included—1ſt, THE HELMET, *Cailmhion, Salet*, or *Scull cap*, which, from its difference in form to thoſe of other nations, Mr. Walker thinks was peculiar to Ireland, and that it is alluded to in *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, under the title of "*Pileum Hiberricum*" It was firſt made of the ſkin of a beaſt, and then called *Cailmhion*, but as ſoon as iron was introduced, it was made of that metal. This helmet ſoon yielded its protection of the head to the *Salet*, the form of which is preſented to the reader in a plate, as it appeared on a monument at *Irſk*, in the county of Dublin To the *Salet* ſucceeded the *Iron Scull*, the ſimpleſt of all helmets They were worn by yeomen in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and ſeveral of them were extant in the Armoury of the caſtle of Dublin not many years ſince, but not one remains in it at this day two, however, are *ſuppoſed* preſerved in the great hall of the caſtle of *Horeth*, in the county of Dublin ——2dly, THE JACK, *Corſlet, Haubergeon* This armour is depicted on *O'Conor's* tomb at Roſcommon, and is deſcribed by *Spenſer* as being of quilted leather, lamb'd or covered with gilded leather, like the robe of Sheckleton in which *Chaucer* habits his *Sir Thopas* ——3dly, THE SHIELD, *Target, Pavice* but on this ſubject the author laments that he cannot promiſe much ſatisfaction, and infers that they were not made of metal, from the circumſtance of there being but a ſingle inſtance of a metal ſhield found in the bogs, ſo replete with almoſt every other implement of war Their form, however, according to *Spenſer*, was long and broad, and they were made of wicker rods, and ſometimes of leather "We are told by Mr *Macpherſon*, that the early Iriſh and Scots ſummoned their tribes together by means of the ſound of a ſhield ſuſpended to a tree and ſtruck with the butt end of a ſpear* On ſuch an occaſion, it is natural to ſuppoſe that

*Offian's *Poems*, Vol II p 84 There is at this day a proverbial expreſſion amongſt the vulgar Iriſh, that implies *ſtriking the wicker*, by which a challenge is underſtood, ſo that Mr Macpherſon's aſſertion is not without foundation

a brass or metal shield of some kind must have been used yet no metal shield (I venture) is I have already observed, has been found in this kingdom, nor can I learn that the Scots boast of having discovered any† It has indeed been asserted, that silver shields were formerly, not only used but forged in Ireland But as this assertion has neither been supported by contemporary writers, nor by appearances, we are at liberty to question it It is, however, a well attested fact, that a golden shield, or rather a shield adorned with gold, was found not many years since near Limmore in the county of Cork, by three peasants, who sold it for seventy guineas to a neighbouring silversmith By this relation I do not mean to insinuate, that golden shields were borne in common by the Irish, though it may afford good grounds for a presumption, that they were sometimes carried before the leaders of their armies, striking terror, like the ægis of Minerva nor do I mean to insinuate that this shield was manufactured here, I am rather inclined to think that it was left by some of the northern invaders, amongst whom golden shields were frequent Unwilling to hazard any position without proof, I shall take occasion to cite in this place, a passage from a translation of a curious inedited Icelandic manuscript of the tenth century intitled, AVOYAGE JOSKE'S VANDYDRASSEN FROM ICELAND*, in which Olave, the hero, is described in the following lines equipments of Iceland, being at that time on his return The vessel which conveys Olave to Iceland in quest of his reputed father, the then rich and powerful, being stranded on the Irish coast, the neighbouring inhabitants pour down in a body on the strand, in order to capture it It is in the effort repulsing this lawless mob that Olave is introduced in the manner I have mentioned —"The Irish meaning this, prepared to attack the "vessel with an universal shout But "purpose they proceeded towards her with "an intent to draw her on shore: the "water was not deep enough to keep her "afloat: at the instance of Olave, his "companions caught their arms, and ranged them along the sides between the "stem and the stern, which they co-"vered with shields, forming, as it were, "a kind of breast-work or parapet, the "lower part of which was filled with "spears, for the purpose of being in rea-"diness This being done, Olave ascended the plow, arrayed in a gorget; his "head invested with a gilded helm, and "a gold-hilted sword by his side, and in "his hand he held a lance formed hook-"wise, calculated as well for stabbing as "for cutting The shield with which "he covered his breast, was blazoned "with a *lion of gold*"

"Before I dismiss this article I shall observe, that the loss of a shield was not less ignominious amongst the early Irish, than formerly amongst the Lacedemonians, and latterly in those nations where the spirit of chivalry prevailed‡"

Under the head of WEAPONS are included, The SWORD, *Skian*, or *Skene*, the antiquity of which is so remote that the period of its being first wielded by the Irish cannot easily be determined Before they had to contend with foreign invaders clad in armour, Mr Walker thinks it probable that the Irish used wooden swords, as similar weapons have been found in nations amongst whom civilization had made but short advances Both brass and iron swords, however, were formerly used in Ireland, as is evident from several of each kind having been found in different parts of the kingdom, both of high antiquity

"The superstitious veneration in which the sword was held by the ancient Irish, is noticed by Spenser "When they go "about any act (he relates) they lay certain "pieces of irons to their swords, ma-"king a cross thereupon on the earth, "and thrusting the point of the blades "into the ground, thinking thereby to "have their utter lucke in fight Also "they use commonly to sweare by their "swords" To such customs Spenser gives a scythian origin, forgetting, in the warmth of his zeal to prove the descent of the Irish from the Scythians, that the former custom must have originated amongst christian, and that the latter was derived from the Danes§

"As well in Ireland as in England and on the continent, the dagger which

† According to Gunlin, (*Hist. of Wales*,) the Highlanders shields were made of wicker and covered with skin

* This MS is in a collection of Lord Royston's

‡ Vide Bartholinus, *De causis contemptæ a Danis mortis*

§

the Irish denominated a Skian was the constant companion of the sword So early as the memorable battle of Clontarf we find an Irish prince wearing one of these weapons in his girdle; and in the Icelandic manuscript already quoted, it is mentioned as an Irish weapon The use of this instrument, both as an ornament and defensive weapon, continued through several ages down to very late times It appears sticking in the girdles of the Irish kings who paid homage to Rich II In the reign of Elizabeth, it was forbid, by her charter to Kilkenny, to leave its scabbard in the time of a quarrel —"to draw a sword or *Skein* in a quarrel, was punishable by the fine of a half a mark" —The author of Hesperonesographia gives it to his hero, Gillo And in the celebrated ballad of the Pleasaca na Ruaireach, it is given to all O'Rourke's guests

"They rise from their feast,
"And hot are their brains,
"A cubit at least
"The length of their *Skeans*"

2dly, THE STAFF WEAPON, *Fuidhgha* or *Crannabh*, *Spear*, or *Dart*, which they used for the destruction of their prey It is said to have been then a kind of javelin about five feet long, and pointed with flint or bone To that end which remained in the hand was affixed a thong of leather, by means of which either the beast was returned or the spear recovered But in time this weapon varied in its materials and form, and was employed in slaying as well the rational as the irrational creation, for they hurled it "*swifter than the dragon's flight*"

3dly, The LUAGH CATAH, or *Battle-axe* This weapon superseded the use of the *Claid hasil*, or heavy iron sword It is represented as an iron axe, calculated as well to stab as cut Truly sensible of the destructive powers of the battle-axe, the English put it into the hands of the Gallowglasses The dexterity with which it appears the Irish used this battle-axe, evinces their fondness for it It was probably in order that they might deal the more deadly strokes with this weapon, that, as *Campion* relates, they left the right arm of their children unchristened

4thly, The CRANNIBH, a *Club*, which is so obvious a weapon that it cannot be said to be peculiar to any nation or to require a description

ARCHERY can boast as high an antiquity in Ireland as in almost any other nation of the earth. The old chroniclers number archery with the exercises of the militia commanded by the immortal Fin *Mac Cumhal*, and in other periods of Irish history equally dark, says Mr. Walker, "we can sometimes discern *passing arrows piercing the gloom* But according as the use of fire arms advanced, archery lost ground, till at length it sunk into oblivion

"The citizens of Dublin had their butts for many years on a plain in the village of Hogges, called Hoggin's-butt (now College green), near a range of small houses denominated Rib and Tom When the city spread over this green, the Butts were removed to that part of the North-Strand, formerly called Cunningham's rope walk, where my father remembers to have seen them, in the year 1734 About this time the practice of Archery totally ceased in Dublin, where it had been supported in its decline by a society of gentlemen and eminent citizens, who called themselves The Archers Club* The last member of this club was Mr Henry Delamain, who lived and retained all his faculties to the year 178 "

"With this venerable archer," continues Mr Walker, "I shall close this article, and proceed to say a few words on the "MILITARY ENGINES and CHARIOTS of the Irish, whence I shall pass to their fire-arms, with which article I shall conclude this Memoir

"CRAN-TAPHAILL, SOW, CARAB — Mr O'Connor tells us, "that in the "reign of Crimthan mac Nuregnon, "in the first century, they (the Irish) got "the use of the Cran-Tabhaill, a machine from whence they shot stones on "the enemy's entrenchments, or occasionally on their ranks, in the day of "battle" But we hear no more of this engine, so may conclude that its existence was short The next engine that obtrudes its monstrous bulk on our notice, is the Sow, which we find placed against the walls of Lischane, in the year 1597 This engine, according to Doctor Smith, was a kind of wooden house, that moved upon wheels, with doors opening inwards. It served, he says, to cover the workmen, who laboured with crows and pickaxes to make a breach.

* A sheaf of arrows which belonged to this club, is now in my possession. According to the tradition that was handed down with those arrows they came from Nottingham They are made of asp wood, feathered with a grey goose wing, and about twenty-seven inches long. I have deposited one of them in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

"Mr.

"Mr O'Connor ſeems to ſpeak of the uſe of the Carab or military Chariot amongſt the early Iriſh, as an undoubted fact, and ſays that great feats are recorded of ſome of our ancient charioteers And Mr Harris obſerves, that in the TAIN-BO CUAILGNE, military chariots, and the manner of fighting in them, are deſcribed much after the way that Cæſar deſcribes the Britons fighting in the ſame ſort of carriage; and the guider of the chariot is there called Aira, a page or lacquey Every reader of Oſſian's poems muſt remember the beautiful deſcription of the chariot of Cucholinn, the famous Iriſh chieftain, in the firſt book of Fingal But the blaze of ſplendour which Mr Macpherſon has thrown around this chariot, will not allow the eye to look ſteadily on it. In an Iriſh romance now lying before me, of which the ſubject is the death of the ſame hero, his chariot is mentioned but not deſcribed "Cucholinn having "put on his helmet and habiliments of "war, leaped into his *Chariot* without ta-"king leave of Conſtuff or his gueſts, and "his weapons fell down at his feet"

"The chariot falling into diſuſe, the Iriſh were taught by the Engliſh to compariſon the horſes of their Cavalry with the ſtrong brass bit*, ſliding reins, and ſhank pillion, and as well to mount without the aid of the ſtirrup, as to ride after the Engliſh faſhion"

"FIRE ARMS were unknown in Ireland till the reign of Henry VIII "In the "year 1489, (ſays Harris) the firſt muſ-"quets or fire arms that perhaps were "ever ſeen in Ireland, were brought to "Dublin from Germany, and ſix of them, "as a great rarity, were preſented to Ge-"rald, Earl of Kildare, then Lord De-"puty, which he put into the hands of his "guards, as they ſtood centinels before "his houſe in Thomas-court" After this period, fire-arms were no longer a rarity in this country, during the Elizabethan wars, they were liberally diffuſed through the kingdom It was for the purpoſe of carrying on thoſe wars with more terror to the natives, that pieces of ordnance were firſt introduced At this time part of the Spaniſh Armada happening to be wrecked on the Iriſh coaſt, ſome of the cannon were caſt on ſhore One of them is now preſerved in the Armoury of the Caſtle of Dublin, where it was depoſited by Colonel Vallancey, who had it brought up from Kinſale In the ſame repoſitory is preſerved the cannon which killed St Ruth, but being covered with ammunition carriages, I could not obtain a drawing of it It is, I am told, a long ſix pounder

"Thus, with a rapid hand, having completed my deſign, I ſhall diſmiſs this Memoir with a poetical adjunct O'Hoeſs, a modern Iriſh Bard, contraſting the ancient diſcipline of the Iriſh with that of late days, exclaims with indignation—

No more the foe now trembles at our name,
No more their captive numbers ſwell our fame,
No martial wreath is by the ſoldier preſt,
The ſword, the ſole companion of his reſt
No warriors mighty canopy'd with ſteel,
See the froſt bind the mail-glets of their heel,
Our weapons idly in our ſcabbards ſtand,
Nor grow, as erſt, to every valiant hand"

The Vicar of Lansdowne, or Country Quarters A Tale By Regina Maria Dalton. 2 Volumes, 12mo 6s Johnſon

THIS elegant little Tale, which is dedicated by permiſſion to *The Marchioneſs of Buckingham*, diſcovers ſtrong marks of incipient genius and true taſte The common herd of novel-writers, anxious to produce ſomething *extremely ſublime* and *beautiful*, generally "outſtrip the modeſty of nature," and ſoar far beyond the regions of human life, and frequently beyond the powers of common underſtanding "To bring," ſays Dr Johnſon, "a lover, a lady, and a rival into a fable, to entangle them in contradictory obligations, perplex them with oppoſitions of intereſt, and harraſs them with violence of deſires inconſiſtent with each other, to make them meet in rapture and part in agony, to fill their mouths with hyperbolical joy and outrageous ſorrow, to diſtreſs them as nothing human ever was diſtreſſed, to deliver them as nothing human ever was delivered, is the buſineſs of a modern *dramatiſt*." and this obſervation will apply with equal truth to the modern compounders of novels The fair authoreſs, however, of the preſent work has with great judgment and good

* Several bits and ſpurs of fine workmanſhip have been found in our bogs and are ſtill extant See *Collect. de Reb. Hib.* No XIII In the year 1252, O'Neil, an Iriſh chieftain ſent two hundred ſteers with gold-bitted bridles to O Brien, another Iriſh chieftain. *Annals of Innisfallen.*

Few

ſenſe avoided all thoſe extravagant abſurdities by which probability is violated, life miſrepreſented, and language depraved, and taking the *ſimplicity of nature* for her guide, and the modes of real life for her ſubject, has produced a ſtory equally ingenious, probable, and affecting The characters ſhe has drawn are not imaginary beings, but real inhabitants of the earth, and the manners in which ſhas dreſſed them are thoſe which ſuch characters naturally wear The pictures of a forlorn huſband and affectionate parent, of a mild, ſenſible, rational, and tender female, of an honeſt, lively, vain, and giddy girl, exhibited in the perſon of Mr *Oſeley* the Vicar and his two daughters, are excellently well drawn The quality of honeſt imprudency, faſhionable treachery, and manly honour, are finely diſcriminated and contraſted in the characters of *Francis*, *Milford*, and *Manning* The under-parts alſo, among which the character of *the old Cottager* is new and ſtriking, are well preſerved, and although we have ſeen, perhaps, a more perfect deſcription of an old maid than what the *contour* of Mr. *Oſeley's* ſiſter exhibits, yet there is frequent novelty in it, and always nature There are two epiſodes in this work which do great credit to Miſs *Dalton's* fancy and ingenuity The ſtory of *Maria Douglas* is lively and entertaining, the narrative of *Mrs. Clifford* moral and affecting; and both of them have the merit of being eſſential to the concatenation of the ſtory. Some of the *incidents* would, perhaps, have been thought more pleaſing had they been more important, but they are familiar to the ſubject, and ſuch as naturally ariſe from the conjunctures which give them birth In ſhort, the *Vicar of Lanſdown* is a work well calculated to ſhew that the human paſſions, as they are regular or exorbitant, are the grand ſources of happineſs or miſery; and we can ſafely recommend the peruſal of it, as capable of affording, to every rational and feeling mind, equal pleaſure and inſtruction

Letters on Greece, being a Sequel to Letters on Egypt, and containing Travels through Rhodes, Crete, and other Iſlands of the Archipelago, with comparative Remarks on their ancient and preſent State, and Obſervations on the Government, Character, and Manners, of the Turks, and modern Greeks. Tranſlated from the French of M Savary 8vo 7s Robinſons

[*Concluded from Page* 304]

THE ancient and modern hiſtory of the celebrated iſland of Crete, together with a narrative of the ſiege of Candia, formed the ſubſtance of our laſt extracts from this highly entertaining work, and the author having by theſe deſcriptions made his fair correſpondent in ſome degree acquainted with the manners of the people, proceeds on an excurſion into the iſland they inhabited, to viſit its antiquities From amongſt the many curioſities which it is ſaid to contain, we ſhall ſelect Mr Savary's accounts of "The Tomb of Jupiter—The Monaſtery of St George—and Mount Ida," and with theſe extracts we ſhall conclude our Review of this fruitful publication

THE TOMB OF JUPITER

"We were about four leagues to the ſouth-eaſt of Candia, and employed in climbing a very ſteep path, when our guides appriſed us that we were paſſing near the *Tomb of Jupiter* We laboured up the mountain to view this ancient monument, but ſaw nothing but a heap of ſtones, half eaten away by time, which the inhabitants of the country call the tomb of Jupiter

"Both the fables and hiſtories of antiquity agree that a Jupiter died, and was buried in the iſland of Crete. The third Jupiter, the ſon of Saturn, was born there, and his tomb is ſtill ſhewn there Jupiter having ended his days in Crete, his relations and friends, in obedience to his laſt commands, erected a temple and a tomb to his memory This temple ſtill ſubſiſted in the days of Plato, but time, or earthquakes, have deſtroyed it. This philoſopher, who was well acquainted with the place he deſcribes, ſpeaks of it thus. "The road, which leads from Cnoſſus "to the cavern and temple of Jupiter, "is very pleaſant We continually meet "with alleys or large tufted trees, whoſe "foliage ſhelters us from the ſcorching "beams of the ſun If we proceed ſtill "further, we find woods of cypreſs-"trees, of ſurpriſing height and beauty, "by the ſide of which are delightful mea-"dows, where travellers may repoſe, and "converſe"

"From all theſe authorities we may conclude, that a man called Jupiter, who, by great actions, merited well of his ſubjects, and on whom divine honours were beſtowed, died in the iſland of Crete, tha

that a temple was erected to him, which has been destroyed by time, that his tomb was shewn with an inscription on it, until the time of the Roman Emperors, and that at present there is to be seen, about three leagues from Cnossus, a mountain, commonly called Mount Jeanus, on the top of which the inhabitants of the country point out a heap of stones, which they call the tomb of Jupiter. At some sacred cavern, in which he was brought up, and to which Minos returned every ninth year, to converse with his father, and receive his laws, it may be presumed not to have been far distant from this place, but we did not see it.

THE MONASTERY OF ST GEORGE.

"We now descended into the plain, where, though it was the month of November, we found the heat considerable. We were to sleep at the convent of St George, from which we were still three leagues distant, and in our road had to pass several ranges of hills, which form the basis of Mount Ida on the east. The country presented a great variety of the most picturesque prospects. Sometimes, from the summit of a hill, we discovered an immense horizon, terminated by mountains which concealed their heads in cloud, and presently plunging along the bottom of profound vallies, adorned with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs, we seemed as if imprisoned by the vast and steep declivities on each side. At length, after having continued ascending a long time, we perceived at a distance the monastery of St George, the sight of which gave us no little pleasure, and we redoubled our pace. It was evening when we entered the court. The monks, at first, were alarmed at our number, and the superior, according to custom, concealed himself. But we had a person with us who was perfectly acquainted with the Greeks and their subterfuges. He addressed himself to some of the fathers, telling them, that we had with us the French consul, who was going to Canea, and who, as he had great influence with those in power in that country, was able to render essential services to their bishop, and all the convents in the island. They did not fail to convey this information to the superior, who instantly came to receive and compliment us, and immediately all the doors were thrown open to our company.

"We had travelled seven computed leagues, equal to ten French ones, and our horses were very tired. As soon as we had alighted, several children came to take them by the bridle, and walked them about for a quarter of an hour, before they put them into the stable. This custom is constantly observed in Crete. They never shut up the horses when in a sweat, but always make a rule of walking them about some time in the open air. Hence the Cretan horses are strong, healthy, and scarcely ever tire. They boldly climb the steepest rocks, and descend the same into the vallies, without stumbling. The traveller's life depends on the fureness of their footing, for he frequently passes along narrow paths on the edge of dreadful precipices, where a single false step would infallibly be his destruction.

"While supper was preparing, one of the monks earnestly requested us to visit his cell. He was a lover of good wine, which indeed might be seen in his countenance, and he regaled us in the best manner he could with his beloved liquor. It is true, he had but one cup, but that was large and deep, he circulated it briskly, and seemed highly pleased with the encomiums we bestowed on his wine.

"The monks of St George possess extensive lands, on which they feed numerous flocks, and which produce corn, barley, wine, oil, wax, and honey in abundance. The Turks have left them their lands, on condition of their exercising hospitality towards all travellers, which they commonly do with a tolerable good grace. Both riders and horses are lodged and supplied with provision. Here, however, is one of great use in a country where there are neither inns nor caravanseras; for without them, the traveller would be obliged to carry with him a load of baggage, and every necessary of life. The monks cultivate their fields themselves, and owe what they enjoy to the labour of their hands.

"A magnificent repast was served up to us. The middle dish was a roasted pig, round which were excellent mutton, pigeons, and very fine poultry, the rest of the table was covered with plates of pomegranates, almonds, grapes, fresh olives, and honey. This honey, as transparent as crystal, was delicious, as highly perfumed as the flowers themselves, as delicate as the finest sweet-meats, and equally grateful to the smell and taste. The superior set before us most exquisite wines, red, white, and orange coloured, the produce of the hills round the monastery, on which we alternately bestowed the highest commendations.

"Never

"After supper we were conducted to a spacious hall, where, notwithstanding the hardness of our beds, we perfectly well enjoyed the pleasures of repose. To shew respect to the French consul, they had allotted him a separate apartment, and placed two full decanters by his bed-side. In the morning, he wished to wash his mouth, and pouring out some of the supposed water, found it to be white wine. He took the other decanter, and filled his glass, but this proved to be pure brandy. No doubt, these good monks are accustomed to make libations to the god of sleep, or to console themselves for his hours, with the bottle.

Mount Ida.

"The Turkish farmer, who had received us so kindly at our coming out of the Labyrinth, offered us the best entertainment in his power. But our bed was the carpet on which we supped, and we had ourselves dressed, booted as we were. In the morning, therefore, we were soon dressed, and we set out at sun-rise, after having given our host, who accepted what we thought proper to return him.

"For some hours, our way lay along the plain, and we had an easy and pleasant road, but when we had arrived at the high lands, it became perfectly rugged. We traversed along the sides of the hills which surround Mount Ida, to the southward. Two chains of these hills formed, between us and that mountain, a double amphitheatre, above which it reared its majestic head. We could perceive large clouds of a shining whiteness, ranging themselves around its summit, and encircling it with a silver crown, which, illumined by the sun, shone with a wonderful splendor. These clouds, obeying the law of attraction, after encompassing for some hours the head of the mountain, fell in imperceptible drops on all the surrounding objects, and silently disappeared, others succeeded, and were dissipated in the same manner.

"This attractive power, universally diffused, which forces the clouds towards the tops of lofty mountains, is the origin of springs, fountains, streams, and all the rivers on the globe. In the higher regions of the air, where the rising vapours are condensed by cold, the water of the clouds is converted into hail and snow, but if they attain only a moderate height, where the cold is not very great, they fall in mists, rains, and copious dews. When the hills are covered with forests, the springs and rivulets become more numerous, as the leaves of trees possess the peculiar property of attracting the humidity diffused throughout the atmosphere. To procure water for a dry country, nothing more would be necessary than to plant forest-trees on the hill tops. When we find the ancients bestowing the name of rivers on the Glaucus and the Xanthus, which run through Asia Minor, and are now little more than inconsiderable brooks, we are tempted to suspect them of exaggeration. But if we reflect that the hills, where these rivers rise, are at present stript of their trees and soil, no longer oppose barriers to the passage of the cloud, though formerly crowned with lofty forests, they attracted them around their tops, and drew from them all their moisture, we shall find no difficulty in believing that the Glaucus, the Xanthus, and many other at present insignificant rivulets, might anciently, when fed with more copious supplies, well deserve the appellation of rivers.

"While we were journeying round Mount Ida, we perceived the summit gradually overcast, and soon after vanish involved in a thick mist, nor was it long before we again perceived the naked top whitened with heaps of snow, and the sides covered with the glittering mantle of winter. We, however, who were less elevated by twelve hundred fathom, enjoyed a delightful temperature. The sky was clear and serene, and the sun moved through the azure vault in all his majesty and splendor. In the deep vallies on our left, myrtles and laurel roses skirted the channels of the torrents. Trees, in their brightest verdure, adorned the foot of the mountain; and in the month of November we found groves as green and pleasant as in the middle of spring.

"Mount Ida begins near Candia, and stretches from east to west, as far as the White Mountains. It extends from the northern to the southern sea, and is the highest in the island. In many parts of it the snow lies all the year. From its summit we may discover the sea of Crete, and that of Lybia. The eye wanders over an immense horizon, and discerns many of the scattered islands of the Archipelago, such as Cythera, Milo, and Argentiera. If we confine our attention to the view of the objects before us, they appear as in an immense perspective, and present prospects highly varied, and astonishingly rich and beautiful.

"In summer, when the snows are melted, vast plains, situated on the declivity of the mountain, afford excellent pasturage for the flocks. On that part of it opposite to Candia are forests, consisting

chiefly of maple and green oak. The ſouthern ſides abound with the ſtrawberry-tree, privets, and rock-roſes The eaſtern brow is beautified with cedars, pines, and cypreſſes, but on the weſt, its perpendicular ſides preſent nothing but piles of rocks, impoſſible to ſcale It is enriched with an infinity of other plants, which would delight the botaniſt, ſuch as the true melilot, the yellow-flowered marjoram, &c Abundant ſtreams flow on every ſide from its ſummits Some ruſh in torrents into the vallies, while others water the plains, which produce luxurious harveſts, or, diſtributed by art, maintain fecundity in the innumerable fruit-trees which grow round the villages The hill-ſides, expoſed to the powerful rays of the ſun, are clothed with vineyards, which produce exquiſite wines, and the olive-trees every where conſtitute the principal riches of the country

"The diverſity of landſcapes, which conſtantly charmed the eye, made us forget the dangers to which we were expoſed For the ſpace of a league we rode along the ſlope of a very high hill On one ſide, the ground was as perpendicular as a wall, and on the other was the channel of a torrent two hundred feet deep, through which the water ruſhed, over the large flint-ſtones, with a violent noiſe The path at laſt grew ſo narrow, that when once fairly entered, it was impoſſible to diſmount, but at the riſk of throwing both ourſelves and our horſes into the abyſs below I can aſſure you, Madam, that in many places, this road was not more than a foot and a half wide, though on the brink of a tremendous precipice, which no one could look down without ſhuddering We were now convinced of the excellence of our horſes, not one of which ſo much as made a falſe ſtep They ſeemed to feel the danger, trod with caution, and examined where to put their feet In a wet place, however, mine made a ſmall ſlip, and tottered for a moment on the brink of the precipice, but I kept my ſeat firmly, and he recovered himſelf We deſcended from theſe heights by ſo ſteep a valley, that the rider's back was againſt the crupper of the horſe. But at length, after ten hours ride, we arrived in perfect ſafety, at the monaſtery of Afomatos'

An Enquiry into the Situation of the Eaſt India Company, from Papers laid before the Houſe of Commons in the years 1787, and 1788 By George Craufurd, Eſq 4to 2s 6d. Debrett

THE author of this Enquiry, with that zeal and ſpirit which has ever animated his character and purſuits, has undertaken the arduous and important taſk of preſenting to the public view a clear and ſucceſsful ſtatement of the *real ſituation* of the Eaſt-India Company's affairs, and by a ſeries of account, apparently founded on authentic documents, the fallacious arithmetic of which, if in fact it be fallacious, our endeavours have been unable to detect, it appears that "the Company are labouring under a deficiency "of 6,054,440l 6s 0d with the loſs "of 4,000,000l ſtock to the Proprietors, "valued at 6,500,000l ſterling, making "together the ſum of 12 554,440l 6s of "ſterling, which is ſtill wanted towards "liquidating their affairs to the ſatisfac-"tion of all concerned"——In framing this balance, Mr Craufurd ſeems to have taken uncommon pains to avoid error, and has proceeded ſtep by ſtep with great caution and regularity He apologizes for the inſidious nature of a publication which tends to create a general diſquietude, on the ground that all parties agree that a *true* and *public* ſtate of their important concerns, whether favourable or unfavourable to the Company, ſhould be obtained, is the only means of providing for the ſafety and ſecurity of their creditors, with a due regard to the general intereſt of the public In this ſentiment we entirely concur, but whether thoſe concerns do really wear the aweful aſpect which the reſult of theſe enquiries have given to them, we pretend not abſolutely to determine The labyrinths of arithmetic are ſo "*dark and intricate, ſo puzzled in mazes and perplexed in errors,*" that, in our opinion, thoſe who are familiarly acquainted with their inmoſt receſſes may ſometimes be bewildered, and frequently loſe their way

Obſervations on the National Embarraſſment, and the Proceedings in Parliament relative to the ſame By J L De Lolme, L L D 8vo 1s 6d Debrett

THE high and merited fame which Mr *De Lolme* has acquired by his celebrated Treatiſe on the CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND, creates a degree of veneration and reſpect for every *political* production that flows from his pen. To

this

his predilection the ſubject of theſe OBSERVATIONS, at the time they were written *, added *an intereſt* the moſt public and important that perhaps ever occurred in the annals of any nation; and the manner in which he has treated the topic will continue a diſtinguiſhing teſtimony of his ſuperior talents and ingenuity but, moſt happily for this country, his Majeſty's recovery † has removed *the embarraſſment*, converted national depreſſion into univerſal joy and public thankſgiving, and rendered a ſolution of thoſe difficulties which his *incapacity* had created, a matter more of curioſity than uſe *Mr De Lolme* begins with ſaying, that the King's *political ſituation*, the legal claims of the *Heir Apparent*, and the ſituation of the Parliament, have been miſtated and miſunderſtood He denies that the King's incapacity had any analogy to ſuch a ſituation, ariſing either from ſickneſs, infirmity, infancy, or abſence; and contends, that the real political ſituation of the King was ſimilar to that of *Don Sebaſtian*, while that King was a captive in Africa, "a captive in an unknown land, in unknown hands, and "acceſs to his perſon being deemed in "every reſpect impoſſible, and even not "to be thought of."—*Mr De Lolme* then proceeds to enquire into "the rights of "the *Heir Apparent*," and "the powers of the two branches of the Legiſlature then aſſembled" Upon the laſt ſubject he thinks that the act of the King, in having originally called the parliament together, amounts to the delegation and acceptance of a *general truſt* from the King to govern the nation in his name; and therefore he argues that the royal authority reſided, upon the King's incapacity, in a convention of the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons but the ingenuity of a vivid mind, glowing with ſome degree of political acumen, upon a great and intereſting ſubject, like the *vaulting ambition* deſcribed by SHAKESPEARE in Macbeth, ſometimes "*overleaps itſelf, and falls on the other ſide*" So Mr *De Lolme* deſtroys the power he had given to the parliament, by contending afterwards that, according to an act of the Legiſlature paſſed in 1705, all the members, by thus accepting *an office* under authority of the Crown, had *ipſo facto* vacated their ſeats This work however contains much real information, and ſolid reaſoning; and will not diminiſh the extenſive reputation of its learned and ingenious author.

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, *(Continued)*

THE next point to which Mr Burke ſaid he intended to apply *preſumptive* evidence, related to Munny Begum But he apprized their Lordſhips, that he did not mean to confine himſelf entirely to *preſumptive* proofs on this head

When Mohammed Reza Khan was removed from his offices, one of which was that of Guardian and Chief Miniſter to the then Nabob of Bengal, who was at that time a minor, Mr Haſtings was ordered by the Court of Directors to ſupply his place with ſome man of known integrity

Did Mr Haſtings pay ready obedience to this order? No On the contrary, he completely diſregarded it, and inſtead of a *man*, named a *woman* to fill the important office of *Guardian* and *Miniſter* to the young Prince

The circumſtances attending this appointment were of a nature that ſtrongly indicated *corruption* in the Governor General—To make this appear clearly, Mr Burke gave a ſhort hiſtory of Munny Begum This woman was born a SLAVE, a DANCING GIRL by TRADE, and PROSTITUTE by PROFESSION Thoſe who knew any thing of India, knew that the DANCING GIRLS were the very outcaſts of ſociety Dancing in India was not conſidered as in Europe, it was not that *majeſtic* and *graceful* movement which gives eaſe and dignity to the carriage, which poliſhes the manners without corrupting the morals, and which the moſt innocent and virtuous of the fair ſex very properly ſtudy to acquire and improve DANCING in India conſiſted

* This pamphlet was written previouſly to the 23d January 1789.
† The King was declared *convaleſcent* on the 5th of March 1789.

in

in *immodeſt* and *luſcious* geſtures and in actions which could not be named in an aſſembly ſuch as he had the honour to addreſs. This dancing girl, this Munny Begum was employed, among others, to dance before the preſent Nabob's father, who taking a liking to her, for ſome time carried on a commerce with her. She told him at laſt ſhe was pregnant, and made him believe ſhe was ſo by him. Upon this he took her into the ſeraglio, where ſhe was delivered of a ſon, and where ſhe was treated with the ſame reſpect as the reſt of the ladies of that place. Her influence was ſo great, that ſhe procured her *baſtard* ſon to ſucceed the Nabob, to the prejudice of his legitimate children, and accordingly he aſcended the throne, after the death of his ſuppoſed father. His mother had all authority under him; but his reign was of a ſhort duration, for he died a minor. The eldeſt legitimate ſon of the old Nabob was then raiſed to the throne, and *his* mother, a princeſs of illuſtrious birth, was inveſted with the dominion of the ſeraglio, from which Munny Begum had been removed at the death of her ſon. Under this young Nabob, Mohammed Reza Khan governed the country. When Mr Haſtings removed him, the *uncle* of the Nabob requeſted the Governor General would appoint *him* to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the removal. The uncle was a Prince whom Mr Haſtings himſelf deſcribed to remain without ambition, and by no means dangerous, and therefore he might have been appointed without ſafety to the Company's intereſt. But this Prince *refuſed*, he had nothing to ſupport himſelf and family but a penſion from the Company; a perſon *ſo ſituated* had little chance of ſucceeding with a man of the character of Mr Haſtings.

The perſon moſt intimate in the ſeraglio was the elder brother of the Nabob, but Munny Begum the DANCING GIRL, who knew the world, pointed the views of Mr Haſtings by means of *ſuperadded* ornament, and by him ſhe was appointed regent of the kingdom, in the name of her *ſon*, whoſe own mother was removed.

Thus, inſtead of appointing *a man* to ſucceed Mohammed Reza Khan, according to the Company's inſtructions, he appointed a *woman*, who, according to the principles of Aſia, could not tranſact, and to whom no one could ſpeak but on a different ſide of a curtain from her, and a woman ſo ſituated was to preſide over the adminiſtration of all affairs, civil, judicial, religious, and military.

By order of the Company, Mr Haſtings was to appoint to this ſituation a perſon of *integrity*: the way in which he obeyed his ſuperiors was by truſting the government of the country, and the education of the young Prince, to a perſon who, having been a DANCING GIRL, had been *afterwards* a PROSTITUTE by PROFESSION.

To account for this ſtrange conduct in the Governor General, Mr Burke tells, Munny Begum offered *two lacks of rupees*, or about 25,000l ſterling for the ſituation. Mr Haſtings accepted the offer, touched the money, and ſhe, to the diſgrace of the Britiſh government, was placed at the head of affairs.

But the diſobedience of orders did not ſtop here. The Court of Directors ordered Mr Haſtings to make reductions in the Nabob's eſtabliſhments, and cauſe the ſavings to be paid into the Company's treaſury. They ordered him at the ſame time to cauſe regular accounts of thoſe ſavings to be kept, and tranſmitted from time to time to England. But though the reductions were made, no account of the ſavings was kept, at leaſt none were ever tranſmitted to England. The ſavings, however, were known to amount to about 900,000l a year, the whole of which, it was extremely probable, Mr Haſtings had converted to his own private uſe, for what was remarkably ſuſpicious in all the tranſactions relative to Mohammed Reza Khan and Munny Begum, the Governor General acted without the concurrence or ſo much as the *knowledge* of his Colleagues in the Council.

Thus all the pains which the Company had taken to place the Nabob's affairs under the ſecurity of temptation, or at leaſt of *control*, were entirely fruſtrated, and they ſettled upon the Governor General an income of near 100,000l ſterling a year, which had been thought ſufficient for that purpoſe, not only by the Court of Directors, but by the Council of Bengal itſelf.

If Mr Haſtings himſelf was to be believed, it was ſufficient not only to ſupport himſelf, your correſpondent Governor General, but enable him "in a few years (the preſident ſeemed)

"to

' to lay by enough to make him comfortable and independent all the reſt of his life.' The priſoner had enjoyed that ſituation near *fourteen years*, and yet it had been trumpeted abroad by his friends, that he was comparatively poor. In his Minutes in Council, he boaſted that fame and the good opinion of his country were his great objects, before which all conſiderations of *fortune* or *wealth* died away.

Preference of fame for ſervices done to one's country, though not *virtue*, was certainly the beſt *counterfeit* of it, the beſt ſubſtitute for it, and was truly laudable. The man who felt an ardent paſſion for honeſt fame would be found ſuperior to every grovelling paſſion; all his actions would partake of the ruling paſſion, and bear the impreſſion of nobleneſs. But no hint of this was to be found in Mr Haſtings: he *affected* to *diſregard* a brilliant fortune, and to look only for a competent one, and to *court* only the *good opinion of mankind*. What was now his ſituation? He had failed in every thing. By his own declaration, he who wanted a competency only, was a *bankrupt* in *fortune*, and he who had conſtantly in view the *good opinion of his country*, which he conſidered as the great reward of all his labours and ſervices, was now a *priſoner* at their Lordſhips bar, his COUNTRY his ACCUSER.

The accuſations which ſtood againſt him were not for acts of direful deſolation and ſlaughter. Such acts in general were *puniſhed* crimes, the effects of *raſh counſels*, and conſequently were not likely to be often repeated. But the crimes which were laid to the charge of Mr Haſtings were of the grovelling kind, which did not uſually grow upon the *paſſions*, but were hatched in *long fits*. However, when they were carried to the throne, and ſanctioned by the higheſt authority, then they became not the effects of a momentary paſſion, but the conſequences of a ſyſtematic plan, which originating in a *fond* ſoul, could never give way to a noble and generous impulſe.

The fountain head being corrupt and impure, the whole ſtream muſt partake of the corruption, the chief ruler himſelf being the example of corruption, muſt neceſſarily encourage, inſtead of repreſſing and deſtroying it, and thus a general ſyſtem of bribery and peculation take place through the whole government. This, Mr. Burke ſaid, was a true picture of the public ſervice in Bengal, from one end of it to the other.

Having dwelt long upon this point, Mr Burke next adverted to thoſe acts of corruption of which Nuncomar had given information to the Council.

The charges brought by Nuncomar againſt the Governor General depended upon many circumſtances, and he had named ſo many witneſſes who were to ſupport them, that if they were falſe, he afforded the very beſt means that Mr Haſtings could wiſh to refute them.—But without ever declaring that they were falſe, he refuſed to meet them, he viſited the accuſer, and repeatedly diſſolved the Council, that his colleagues might not be able to proceed in their enquiries into theſe charges. They made ſome progreſs, however, and Nuncomar's evidence together with that of his ſon Rajah Gourdaſs was taken, in which they mentioned the ſums which they themſelves had paid him in the name of Munny Begum, the very ſpecies of coin in which they were paid, the bags in which the money was tied up, and the exchange that was paid, and to whom, for giving the current coin of Calcutta in its ſtead. This was corroborated by a letter from Munny Begum herſelf; and to crown all, Nuncomar deſired that Canto Baboo, Mr. Haſtings's own banyan, might be examined to all theſe points. The Governor General, however, who was bound by regard for his own honour, who was bound by the orders of the Company to enquire into acts of peculation and corruption, and by an act of Parliament, under the authority of which Commiſſioners had been ſent to India for that purpoſe, not only diſobeyed the Company and the Legiſlature, but would not ſuffer his own ſervant to obey either. It might be proper, perhaps, for a man bold in conſcious rectitude, to oppoſe his *general character* to *general accuſation*, but it was a mark of weakneſs, not to ſay of guilt, to oppoſe *general* character to *ſpecific* accuſations, ſuch as were the charges brought againſt him by Nuncomar. He had indeed reviled that Rajah, called him wretch, and the moſt contemptible of his country.

But Nuncomar was in his own country, by his *birth* equal in dignity to any *Peer* among their Lordſhips, in *ſacred-*

reſs

neſs of character to any *Biſhop*, in *gravity* of deportment to any *Judge*, and *misfortune* to moſt *Princes*

Here Mr Burke ſaid, that if the Counſel ſhould hereafter be ſo injudicious as to attempt to bring forward the conviction of Nuncomar, for the purpoſe of deſtroying the effect of theſe charges, he would open that ſcene of BLOOD to their Lordſhips' view, and ſhew them how Nuncomar was MURDERED under forms of law

The laſt point on which Mr Burke touched, was the lack and a half of rupees given to Mr Haſtings, as a bribe, when he went to Moorſhedabad, the reſidence of the Nabob of Bengal It appeared that the Treaſurer of that Prince, not knowing under what head of accounts to place the expenditure of that ſum, conſulted the Prince, who deſired him to put it under the head of expences for *entertaining* Mr Haſtings

Now ſuch expences could not have been incurred on this head, for the entertainment muſt have been not only extravagant, but abſolutely beyond the means of the Nabob, as their Lordſhips ſhould ſee

By order of the Company the Nabob's allowance for *all* his expences, had been reduced from 250,000l a year to 160,000l now the entertainment of Mr Haſtings, at the rate of a lack and a half of rupees for leſs than three months that he ſtaid with the Nabob, muſt coſt 1000l per day, and near 70,000l a year, and as Mr Middleton had alſo a large allowance for *entertainment*, almoſt the *whole* of the Nabob's income muſt have been ſpent upon theſe *two perſons*, a degree of hoſpitality this would be, which no Prince in Aſia or Europe could afford to exerciſe

But what rendered it extremely ſhameful in the Governor General, who admitted that he coſt the Nabob the lack and half of rupees, though he would not allow that he had *pocketed* the money, to ſuffer ſuch an article as this to appear under the head of *entertainment*, was, that by the reduction of the Nabob's income, he had reduced to abſolute beggary about *fourteen hundred* of the decayed *nobility* and *gentry* of Bengal, who by the introduction of the Engliſh into this country, were driven from all places, both civil and military, which were engroſſed by theſe foreigners, and had nothing in the world to ſubſiſt upon, but ſmall penſions from the Nabob, which were taken from them when that Prince's allowance was reduced

Had the expence to which Mr Haſtings put the Nabob been allowed for the uſe of this body of gentry, it would have fed them all, numerous as it was, but it was as it were fated, that Mr Haſtings could not ſo much as *dine* without creating a *famine*

Thus it was that Mr Haſtings preyed not upon the *opulent*, but the *poor*, the *needy*, and the *beggars* at *their* expence did he cram his *inſatiable* maw

He was not like the *Eagle*, which ſeemed to pride itſelf in contending with a prey that was able to ſtruggle with it, but he was like a *Vulture*, that faſtened upon *carrion*, a prey that could make no reſiſtance

There was a mockery of feeling in the account given by Mr Haſtings of the ſituation of theſe decayed gentlemen He ſaid that he reduced without reluctance the Nabob's elephants, menageries and ſtables, but when he was obliged to cut off the penſions, which he knew to be the only ſupport of theſe unfortunate families, he ſaid his heart was bleeding whilſt he was doing it

EXECRABLE HYPOCRISY! cried Mr Burke, INSULTING PITY! I know not in which this man was moſt cruel—in ſtripping theſe people of their only ſupport—or in *pretending* to feel for their diſtreſſes, when the daily expence to which his table put the Nabob, would have removed them all

It being by this time four o'clock, Mr Burke ſaid, he would not detain their Lordſhips any longer *this day*, with the opening of the ſeventh charge

Their Lordſhips then adjourned the Court

THIRTY SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The Lords met in their robes as uſual, but on account of the ſudden indiſpoſition of Mr Burke, the Trial was adjourned till Saturday, and a meſſage ſent to the Commons to acquaint them therewith

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THIRTY EIGHTH DAY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25

This day Mr Burke proceeded in his opening of the ſeventh article of impeachment

He reminded their Lordſhips, that when he had laſt the honour of addreſ

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fing them, he ſhewed that from various circumſtances attending many acts of the priſoner's adminiſtration, there was ſtrong ground for *preſuming* him to be guilty of corruption, and that this preſumption of guilt was turned into *certainty* by *poſitive* proofs—ſo that their Lordſhips would have in this caſe the moſt ſatisfactory evidence—*preſumptive* evidence, ariſing from the nature and circumſtances of the meaſures on which the charge, then under conſideration, was founded—and *poſitive* evidence, conſiſting either in *written* documents, or the *oral* teſtimony of witneſſes

The *preſumption* of guilt, ariſing out of circumſtances which *attended* the meaſures of the priſoner's government, was confirmed alſo by a variety of circumſtances that *followed* thoſe meaſures On this ground he begged leave to go a little at large into the conduct of the priſoner, which, he contended, was of itſelf, and without any other proof, ſufficient to fix upon him the guilt of peculation and corruption

When the Council of Bengal was new modelled, and Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis, were appointed members of it, orders were ſent out by the Court of Directors to that Council, to enquire into the acts of peculation and oppreſſion that might have been committed upon the natives by any of the Company's ſervants in India

In obedience to theſe orders, the three gentlemen whom he had juſt named ſet on foot an enquiry into the truth of charges of bribery and peculation delivered at the Board againſt the Governor General himſelf But that gentleman, inſtead of meeting the charges with that confidence which became a man bold in conſcious innocence, refuſed to make any defence: nay, he refuſed to meet the accuſers—and reſiſted all enquiry to the utmoſt of his power With this view he repeatedly diſſolved the meetings of the Council, and endeavoured, as far as in him lay, to fruſtrate their reſearches, and to withſtand the authority of the Company, by oppoſing the execution of the orders ſent from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General and Council, to ſet ſuch enquiries on foot

Such a line of conduct could not have been adopted by the priſoner but with a view to ſcreen himſelf from the conſequences, which he well knew muſt follow enquiry. The [illegible] which he was driven to [illegible] ances, at the ſame time that [illegible] to eſcape detection and [illegible] ſerved only to confirm and [illegible] additional weight to the charges that had been brought againſt him.

Notwithſtanding his deſire to be thought *innocent*, he never once attempted to deny the receipt of the money which he was accuſed of having taken as a bribe, but inſtead of attempting to defend himſelf, began an attack upon his colleagues at the Council Board, whom he charged with partiality, and a kind of conſpiracy to deſtroy his character.

Inſtead of ſhewing that the accuſation which had been recorded againſt him was unfounded, he endeavoured to prove, as far as bare aſſertions could prove it, that Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis were at the bottom of this accuſation, and that it was on their ſuggeſtion that it was brought

But even if that had been true, and theſe gentlemen had really encouraged others to ſtand forward and accuſe the Governor General, could it be ſaid that it followed from ſuch a circumſtance, that the accuſation was falſe, and that his colleagues had ſuborned and countenanced falſe witneſſes?—Might it not be inferred that the encouragement held out on ſuch an occaſion, might be no more than this—that theſe gentlemen would protect all perſons, who, having any diſcovery to make relative to acts of bribery, corruption, or peculation, committed by any of the Company's ſervants, would ſtand forward, and communicate it to the Board?

As it was at leaſt *poſſible* that the motives of theſe gentlemen might be good, what could the world think of the only ſpecies of defence made by Mr Haſtings, which conſiſted in nothing but the *vilifying* and *traducing* of the gentlemen, who, in obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, their ſuperiors, were endeavouring to diſcover whether any, and what acts of peculation had been committed by the Engliſh in India, and by whom?

Even if theſe gentlemen had been animated in their enquiry by a ſpirit of hoſtility to Mr Haſtings, and had given evident marks of a determined reſolution to repreſent him to the Court of Directors as guilty of peculation, ſtill,

as in purſuing the enquiry, no matter with what motive, they were in point of *fact* acting in obedience to the orders of their ſuperiors, it was the duty of the accuſed, at leaſt, to declare that the accuſation brought againſt him was unfounded Had Mr Haſtings done this, he might have availed himſelf afterwards of the advantage which this evident hoſtility of his colleagues would have given him, and made it a collateral part of his defence

But from the day on which the charges were firſt brought, down to the preſent moment, Mr Haſtings had never once ventured to ſay that the grounds of the charges were falſe, and that he had never received the ſums of money which he was accuſed of having taken as bribes

But it was a much eaſier taſk to rail at his colleagues, than to diſprove the charges. Unfortunately, however, for Mr Haſtings, the characters of thoſe colleagues ſtood far beyond the reach of his calumny The gentleman amongſt them againſt whom the Governor General levelled his moſt bitter invectives, and whom he conſidered as moſt hoſtile to him, was the late Sir John Clavering, whom many of their Lordſhips muſt have known

No one who had ever been acquainted with that worthy man, or with his character, but muſt feel that ſuch a perſon was incapable of acting under the impulſe of the pitiful motives to which Mr Haſtings had aſcribed his conduct The world knew that he had paſſed through the different degrees of the military profeſſion with a character, which pointed him out as a model for the whole army to imitate His reputation for unimpeachable honour and inflexible integrity, endeared him to all his acquaintance, and to the whole army. His heart was as free from the meanneſs which prompts ſome men to ſupplant others, or to injure them in their good name, as his reputation was from ſtain or blemiſh In a word, Sir John Clavering was no leſs an ornament to human nature than to his profeſſion, he was as good a man as he was an able officer.

What advantage then could Mr Haſtings expect to derive from an attempt to impute baſe or diſhonourable motives to ſuch a perſon? This was a queſtion to which Mr Burke ſaid he would give no other anſwer than this—That the priſoner muſt have thought it ſafer to do or ſay any thing rather than plead to the charges brought againſt him, or ſuffer the enquiry to proceed, whilſt the poſſibility of cruſhing it was ſtill in his power

In point of *fact*, Mr Haſtings derived *no* advantage from this attack upon Sir John Clavering and his colleagues. The Court of Directors, to whom all the minutes that had been entered in the Council-books by both parties, relative to the charges brought againſt Mr Haſtings, had been ſent, in the moſt expreſs and poſitive manner approved of the conduct of the former, and cenſured the latter for having reſiſted the enquiry which they themſelves had ſtrictly enjoined the Council to inſtitute and purſue and they further commanded Mr Haſtings to give them ſatisfaction on thoſe points which formed the heads of the accuſation againſt him.

But the Court of Directors could not make Mr Haſtings pay obedience to their orders. He promiſed, indeed, that he *would explain* thoſe points, but he found means to evade the performance of his promiſe

Here Mr Burke obſerved, that when a perſon accuſed ſays he will *explain* the grounds of the charge, he muſt be conſidered as admitting the *facts* upon which the charge is founded, though he might afterwards deny the *inferences* drawn from them For none could be ſo abſurd as to *explain* what had *no exiſtence*

but this explanation had never yet been made, the excuſe pleaded by the priſoner, whilſt he was in India was, that as the charges might be made the grounds of a proſecution, or a ſuit in a Court of Law, he ought not to diſcloſe his defence in the firſt inſtance, but to reſerve it till he ſhould be called upon to make it before a proper tribunal

Since his return to England, his excuſe was, that as no ſuit or proſecution was commenced againſt him, he conſidered the buſineſs as dropt, and a defence conſequently unneceſſary

Thus this excellent maſter of the ſcience of defence was able to parry off the neceſſity of explaining his conduct by means the moſt ſingular and oppoſite If the accuſation was to end in a trial, he was not to explain before trial, and if the proſecution was ſuffered to ſleep, then there could be no neceſſity for an explanation. ſo that the charges might remain unanſwered for ever

Mr. Burke begged leave to make a

remark or two upon the danger which the prisoner accordingly said might attend him, if he was to explain the grounds of the charges, whilst there was a possibility that they might terminate in a trial.

From the good fellowship in which it appeared to their Lordships that Mr Hastings and Sir Elijah Impey lived, they would see that the former could have no great occasion for much anxiety about the event of any suit that might be instituted against him in the Court of the latter. Sir Elijah Impey was not a likely man to *strain the law* to make it reach Mr *Hastings*, particularly to favour a false acculation The prisoner, therefore, could not be deterred by any apprehension of danger in *India*, from an explanation of his conduct

The next thing then to be considered was, whether he had any thing to apprehend in a Court of Law in *England* from such explanation

He certainly had not, if Mr Hastings himself might be believed for in recommending to the Court of Directors a plan which he himself had proposed in the early part of his administration, which would have left all the Company's servants in India at the mercy of the Governor General, who might dismiss them from the service without giving them a hearing, he said, that the forms of proceeding and rules of evidence laid down and established in the Courts of Law in England, would rather facilitate the escape of an Oriental delinquent from punishment, though the cries of the *people should* call for vengeance on him, than enable the Company to bring him to punishment.

Upon this principle, then, it might be said, that Mr Hastings had sheltered himself from the necessity of explaining his conduct, under the apprehension of a trial from which he had *nothing* to *fear*, not because he was *innocent*, but because the law could not reach him, on account of the particular circumstances of places, persons, and distance.

The scruples and delicacy of Mr. Hastings might therefore be safely pronounced to be affected, or assumed only for the purpose of evading the promise of an explanation, because he knew he could not explain away the force of the accusation, or establish his innocence

If it had been from an idea that it would be lowering his dignity to defend himself against charges conceived to be counterfeited by those whom he considered as his enemies in the Council, surely he would have availed himself of the opportunity which the death of Sir John Clavering and Colonel Monson gave him, and by which he was reinstated in the plenitude of power, to prove that those gentlemen had been actuated by malice against him, and that the charges had not even a shadow of foundation in truth.

But had he since their death attempted to prove any such thing? No; he had ever since observed a silence upon those charges, which nothing could force him to break —Innocence owed it to itself to plead at least *not guilty*, and declared a false charge to be so. But Mr Hastings had not paid even this faint tribute to innocence Why? Because he was not innocent GUILT had put a SEAL upon his lips, which nothing could break.

Had there been in the breast of Mr. Hastings a spark of that honest indignation, which never fails to fire the breast of an innocent person wrongfully accused, the language and sentiments which Sir John Clavering had held and entertained of him, and which he had recorded in the archives of the East-India Company, would have made it blaze forth.

In a minute entered by Sir John, and which was read by Mr. Burke, that General declared, "that Mr. Hastings had made himself a degraded character in the eyes both of India and of Europe, for his peculation, his corruption, and oppressions"

Such language as this had been unable to make Mr Hastings vindicate his innocence and his honour, by entering upon his defence, He did not *dare* to defend himself, because he knew he could not but disclose his GUILT, if he was to attempt to answer the charges

What, said Mr. Burke, could make this proud and haughty Ruler of India submit to such language, and bear with such opprobrium? *Guilt*, CONSCIOUS *guilt*. The cursed love of MONEY had got possession of his soul; and in the contemplation of his detested WEALTH, he found sufficient consolation for the loss of character and of honour. Under the lash of Sir John

Clavering, and the execration of all Asia, he seemed to say with the Poet—

—Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo—
——et nummos contempl'or in arcâ.

"It was this love of money that had made him deaf to the calls of glory, and callous to the feelings of honour It was this unbounded and insatiable passion for money, that had seared his conscience and his feelings, and happy in the accumulation of wealth, even by the foulest means, he could hear, unmoved, the most cutting reproaches of Sir John Clavering "He lay down "in his STYE of INFAMY—WALLOWED in the FILTH of DISGRACE—and TATTENED upon the OFFALS "and EXCREMENTS of DISHONOUR" He suffered his name to be branded not only to cotemporaries, but to posterity, by the charges and observations recorded by Sir John Clavering against him in the archives of the Company Whilst that gentleman lived, Mr Hastings did not dare to meet those charges, nor had he attempted to give the least answer to them even after his death: they remained to this day unanswered, and unrefuted

Posterity would not credit the aspersions to which Mr Hastings had had recourse, instead of a defence, and which he dealt so liberally upon Sir John Clavering and his colleagues

The records of the Company would shew how little these aspersions were founded. The panegyrics pronounced by the Court of Directors upon Sir John Clavering, and recorded in their archives, bore a glorious testimony to the honour, character and merits of that great man When tired out by the constant opposition given by Mr Hastings to the execution of every plan either recommended or commanded by the Company, Sir John Clavering sent home a resignation of his seat at the Council Board, the Court of Directors refused to accept it, and gave for reason, that his retreat from the Council Board would be an irreparable injury to the Company's service They at the same time bestowed the most unequivocal and unqualified approbation on the *whole* of his conduct, whilst he had been in their service; and entreated him, by his love for his country, not to think of resigning a situation in which he had done so much good, and in which so much more remained to be done.

Sir John Clavering died soon after, and *literally* of a *broken heart* Mr. Burke read from one of the Company's books part of a letter written on that occasion to the Governor and Council, in which they spoke in terms of the most warm panegyric of the deceased, and expressed a deep concern for the heavy loss which the Company had sustained by his death

Here Mr Burke asked if *such* a man, so revered and honoured, was capable of bringing unfounded accusations, or countenancing false accusers He asked, whether there was a man upon earth, how bold soever he might be in conscious innocence, Mr Hastings excepted, who would have thought lightly of charges countenanced by such a man as General Clavering? He said he was sure that every man who *had* a character that *could* be *injured* by an accusation, would have thought it necessary to defend it, when the name of Sir John Clavering was in any degree connected with the charge, because such a name would give a weight to it, in the opinion of the world, even though the witnesses might not be the most unimpeachable men

Why then did not Mr Hastings meet the charges under such circumstances? Because, said Mr Burke, he was *guilty*, and could not but expose his guilt, by attempting to disprove it This *presumption* against the prisoner grew naturally out of the circumstances of the case, and in the opinion of all impartial men ought to be considered as tantamount to an admission of the charge.

Mr Burke next observed, that the prisoner had invariably mistaken his own situation, he considered the Company, in the case of the charges alluded to, as *plaintiffs* and *prosecutors*, and himself as a *defendant*, whereas the true relation in which they stood to each other, was that of MASTERS and SERVANT When the Directors required him to explain the grounds of his conduct in this case, he declined obedience to their requisition, and said he would reserve his defence for a Court of Law.

Mr Burke asked their Lordships, what any one of them would think of such language from his steward. If a steward was suspected or accused of oppressing the tenants, dilapidating the estate, and embezzling the rents, and his Lordship should desire him to explain his conduct, and remove the

grounds

grounds of ſuſpicion; what would be the aſtoniſhment of that Lord, if he ſhould hear his ſteward reply, "I will "give no explanation now; bring your "action againſt me, I will reſerve my "defence for a Court of Law."

This was the preciſe language that Mr Haſtings held to the Court of Directors, his MASTERS, to whom, as their SERVANT, he owed OBEDIENCE, and to whom he was of courſe bound, when they required it, to explain his conduct.—But it was not very ſurprizing that a man ſhould pertinaciouſly with-hold explanation, however *goaded* he might be to give it, when explanation could ſerve only to confirm the accuſation.

Mr Haſtings relied, however, for an excuſe upon one circumſtance; and that was, that the Company had ordered a caſe to be made for the opinion of Counſel, whether there were grounds in the charges brought by Nuncomar, upon which a proſecution againſt Mr Haſtings might be maintained by the Company. The priſoner plumed himſelf upon the opinion given by the Counſel, which was againſt a proſecution.

Mr Burke ſaid, that conſidering the manner in which the caſe was ſtated, it was not poſſible for the Counſel to recommend a proſecution. It was not wantonly that he would bring in the names of other people into a buſineſs, in which he meant to criminate Mr Haſtings only; but he muſt ſay this of the caſe in queſtion, which was made out for Counſel, that it was not fairly or truly drawn. He charged it with MISREPRESENTATION, SUPPRESSION, and FALSIFICATION.

The Company's Solicitor, Mr Smith, who drew the caſe, had not been long in his ſituation as Solicitor to the Company, when the caſe was drawn up, and probably many of the hiſtorical parts of it were ſupplied by ſome perſons at the India Houſe, who were friends to Mr Haſtings, and who conſequently wiſhed to make out ſuch a caſe as muſt make Counſel adviſe the Company *not* to bring a proſecution againſt the Governor General. But though in juſtice to Mr Smith he premiſed this obſervation, he ſaid he muſt add one other obſervation reſpecting that gentleman, and ſay, that it appeared that the very man who made out that caſe for the opinion of Counſel, was at this moment the Solicitor of Mr Haſtings, and conducting his defence.

Having ſtated this, Mr. Burke made ſeveral remarks upon the caſe made by Mr. Smith. Miſrepreſentation, he ſaid, was to be found in the very outſet, where it informed the Counſel, that Mr. Haſtings was accuſed of having *improperly* received certain ſums of money from the *Guardian* of the Nabob of Bengal.

Now this was not all the ground of the accuſation. Mr. Haſtings was not charged with having taken money from the Nabob's guardian, but for having removed that Prince's *own mother* from the guardianſhip of her ſon, and for *ſelling* it for a ſum of *money* to the Nabob's *ſtep-mother*, who had been a *dancing girl*, and conſequently a *proſtitute*.

After ſuch a ſtatement at the outſet, their Lordſhips might naturally expect that the whole was calculated to prevent a proſecution——which was preciſely the fact. For to the Caſe was ſubjoined an Appendix, conſiſting of all the minutes entered by Mr *Haſtings* in the Company's books, with a view to deſtroy the credit of the witneſſes who were to ſupport the charges. But not a ſyllable was added of the minutes entered by Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis, in reply to the former, and in vindication of the witneſſes, and defence of the charges. Who then could adviſe a proſecution, when the only witneſſes who were to ſupport it, were deſcribed to the Counſel as infamous, and undeſerving of any degree of credit?

Having dwelt long upon this point, Mr Burke reverted to the caſe of Mohammed Reza Khan. This perſon, he ſaid, had been reinſtated in his office of Chief Juſtice, by General Clavering, Colonel Monſon, and Mr Francis; and the DANCING GIRL, Munny Begum, was removed from the adminiſtration of affairs. But no ſooner were General Clavering and Colonel Monſon dead, than Mr Haſtings, who by their death had acquired a majority in Council, diſmiſſed Mohammed Reza Khan again, and reſolved to reſtore the DANCING GIRL to her former power.

To give a colour to his proceedings, and ſo blind the public as that they might not think he had any hand in this latter part of the revolution, he procured a letter to be ſent to him by the Nabob, in which his Highneſs ſtated, that

that being then of full age, it was his desire to take into his own hands the appointment of his officers, and to commit to Munny Begum, of whose prudence he had the highest opinion, the management of his affairs.

Three days after, this letter was followed by another, in which the Nabob complained that it had been rumoured that the former letter had been procured from him by the influence of Munny Begum, and without his approbation This report, he said, was injurious to his honour, and he called upon Mr Hastings to name to him the authors of the rumour, that they might be punished

The whole of this proceeding was truly farcical, for Mr Hastings himself had always described this Prince as a man of no parts, and incapable of directing or superintending any affair of importance This description of him was confirmed by letters from Lord Cornwallis And yet this was the Prince to whom Mr Hastings affected to think he was bound to commit the administration of the Nizamud

Though it was well known that this Prince was allowed only the shadow of royalty, and was in reality no more than a *pensioner* of the Company, Mr Hastings said that as he was a *sovereign* Prince, his rights, and particularly the appointment of his own officers, could not be with-held from him without injustice.

But upon another occasion, Mr Hastings shewed he made light of those *sovereign rights*, and disregarded them at pleasure For when a reconciliation took place between him and Mr Francis, the latter stipulated as a condition of it, that the honest Mohammed Reza Khan should be restored to the office of Chief Justice. Mr Hastings accordingly wrote to the Nabob, declaring that he would dismiss the Chief Justice whom he had appointed, and take back Muhammed Reza Khan The *sovereign* Prince obeyed the mandate, and Mohammed was restored

But soon after, when Mr Hastings thought he could do without the support of Mr Francis, who had sacrificed his own opinion on many smaller points to a regard for the public service during the Mahratta war, he once more removed Mohammed, and Munny Begum was restored to the full possession of the government,

Thus in the short space of two or three years, had four revolutions been effected in the native government of Bengal by Mr Hastings, and for corrupt purposes —In the first instance, he had received *two lacks* of rupees for putting the government of the country into the hands of a dancing girl: but it was not to be supposed that he received no more, there was reason to believe that he got 100,000l. but the receipt of the two lacks could be *proved* by something stronger than suspicion

It could be proved also that he had received 16,000l more, which was charged under the head of *entertainments* but this was only a name given to conceal a *bribe* Mr Hastings had charged the Company 3600l for his expences whilst he was at the place where this supposed entertainment was given. This was a pretty round extra sum for a man's *table* for three months, who let him be where he would must *eat*; and by charging for his table, saved those expences which must have been incurred, had he remained in Calcutta.

An entertainment that might cost 600l would not ruin or embarrass the Nabob, and Mr Hastings might have partaken of it without any impropriety; but when the Nabob was charged with a like sum DAILY, for THREE MONTHS, their Lordships would see that the revenues of that Prince must be unequal to such an expence, and the man could not be said to have any regard for him, for the Company, or for his own honour, who would suffer such an expence to be incurred

It was no excuse for Mr Hastings to say, such entertainments to visitors were customary in India, and that he ought to conform to what he found to be an established custom But it was a maxim in law—*malus usus abolendus That* must be a bad custom which ruined the fortunes of individuals, and Mr Hastings, so far from thinking it was his duty to conform to it, should have made it a point to abolish it, if possible, by discountenancing it.

Lord Coke, speaking of the *Brehon* law in Ireland, and the *cosherings*, &c. that was countenanced by it, to the ruin of the tenantry, called it a *usurped custom*; and blamed the *English* settlers in Ireland for having conformed to it, instead of abolishing what they saw was a grievous burden to the people.

That it was usual in India to entertain

tain *viſtors* in a ſtile of magnificence, was not a good plea in the mouth of Mr. Haſtings.

He was not at the time alluded to a *viſitor*, his journey to Moorſhadabad had more of a VISITATION in it than a *viſit*, and was attended with lamentable effects to thoſe hundreds of nobles who were deprived by Mr Haſtings of their *daily bread*

There was a ſtriking proof againſt Mr Haſtings, which ſhewed that the money charged under the head of *entertainment* had not been expended in *entertaining* him, but had actually found its way into his own pocket —And this proof was, that no one in Moorſhadabad had ſeen or heard of theſe coſtly entertainments Of all the virtues there was only *one* which derived luſtre from concealment, and that was *charity* PUBLICITY was part of the SPLENDOR of ALL OTHERS, particularly HOSPITALITY

When an entertainment was given to great perſonages, preparations were made, and numbers of gueſts were invited to do honour to thoſe for whom the feaſt was made but when a prodigious ſum, ſuch as 16,000l was ſaid to have been expended in an entertainment, which had made no noiſe, which had not been heard of in the city where it was ſuppoſed to have been given, it was natural for people to ſuſpect, that there was a myſtery in the buſineſs, calculated to conceal ſome tranſaction which could not bear the day

Mr Burke having got thus far, informed their Lordſhips, that he would not take up any more of their time this day, but would, he hoped, be able to conclude his opening the next day he ſhould have the honour of addreſſing their Lordſhips

He obſerved that there were two grounds of evidence on which he intended to ſupport the ſeventh charge; the one ariſing from *concealment*; the other from *detection*, or *confeſſion* of the priſoner, who finding it impoſſible to conceal any longer from the ſcrutinizing eye of Parliament his many and enormous bribes, at laſt confeſſed that he had received certain ſums of money privately, and made a merit of diſcovering what he ſaid he might have kept for ever from the knowledge of the world.

One of theſe two grounds of evidence, Mr Burke ſaid, he had already opened to their Lordſhips, the other he intended to open as briefly as poſſible at the next ſitting of the Court

Here Mr Burke concluded for the day, and their Lordſhips adjourned the Court a little before four o'clock to April 30

On THURSDAY, APRIL 30, as ſoon as the Lord Chancellor had taken the Woolſack, in the Houſe of Peers, Mr Hobart brought a meſſage from the Commons, intimating a deſire, on account of ſome particular circumſtances attending the trial of Warren Haſtings, that their Lordſhips would defer that trial to a future day *.

This meſſage being read, and taken into conſideration,

Earl Stanhope propoſed that the requeſt of the Commons ſhould be complied with, and moved, that the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq be poſtponed till Tueſday next (May 5)

The Earl of Hopetoun then moved, that the order for the reſumption of that trial on this day be diſcharged, and that a new order be made for Tueſday, which was agreed to

Mr Hobart being called in again, was informed of this determination, and deſired to acquaint the Commons with it

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS,

MONDAY, April 20

THEIR Lordſhips met purſuant to their laſt adjournment

Sir William Chambers attended in conſequence of an order of the Houſe, and made his report of what had been done for the accommodation of their Lordſhips in St. Paul's Cathedral on the approaching day of Thankſgiving

Lord Sydney then made ſeveral motions to

* This requeſt proceeded from the Buſineſs agitated in the Houſe of Commons on April 27, 30, May 1, and 4, and for which the reader is referred to the Proceedings of the Commons in the ſubſequent part of this Number.

the

the following purport, viz that their Lordships do attend at the House on Thursday next, the 23d inst at eight o clock in the forenoon, that the heralds do attend them at that hour, and also the clerks and other officers of the House; that no Peer have more than two horses to his carriage, and that the High Steward of Westminster do take care, that there be no hackney coaches or carts during the procession in the avenues leading to St. Paul s, to the West of Temple bar, and that the Lord Chancellor do write to the Lord Mayor an account of the steps to be taken by this House on the day before mentioned

These motions received the assent of the House, and at four o clock an adjournment took place

TUESDAY, April 21

The Bill for repealing the Shop Tax was read a second time

The Duke of Norfolk called upon Ministers to know, whether this country was in so flourishing a state as to bear the loss of this without imposing fresh taxes in lieu thereof, and at the same time to continue paying off part of the national debt? If so, he was very happy to hear it He acknowledged that the shop-tax was a partial and oppressive tax, and ought to be repealed, and for that reason he should not oppose the Bill being committed He had been told the tax fell very short in its produce of what it had been imagined it would have produced Some had set it down at 150,000l per annum, but he had been told the annual receipts had never exceeded 70,000l

No Lord rising to satisfy his Grace, the Bill was committed for Saturday

WEDNESDAY, April 22

The Lord Chancellor informed their Lordships, that before coming down to the House he had received notice, that the Right Hon Manager, who had on Tuesday begun to open the seventh charge against Mr Hastings, was unable, in consequence of indisposition, to proceed with his opening that day, and moved to adjourn the trial to Saturday Ordered

SATURDAY, April 25

The Bill to repeal the Shop Tax was read a third time and passed without any debate, and a message was sent to the Commons to inform them of the same

Lord Sydney presented a large volume containing the evidence given before the Lords of Trade upon the subject of the Slave Trade, containing the several representations made by the House of Assembly in Jamaica and the other Islands, relative to the state thereof, and moved that a sufficient number of copies be printed for the use of the Lords. Ordered.

Adjourned to

MONDAY, April 27.

The Judges made their appearance this day in the House, to give their opinion in a writ of error, Andrew Foley, Esq (suing the plaintiff in error, and John Burnell (Sheriff of London) and James Armstrong, defendants The case was, that at the suit of John Grant, the Sheriff had seized and sold under an execution, silver plate of the value of 842l 4s in the year 1779, at the house of Mr Edward Foley, in Portland Place. It was alledged in defence, that this plate was not amenable to Edward Foley s debts, as it was a part of a conveyance made by the late Lord Foley to his heir in tail for ever, and that Edward Foley, without the privity of the plaintiff in error, conveyed this plate to Portland-Place, where it was taken in execution The plaintiff having brought an action against the Sheriff at Worcester assizes, when the Jury gave a special verdict, an injunction had been obtained to prevent the Sheriff from selling, but in 1783, the plate was sold under a new execution In 1786, the cause would have been argued in the King's Bench, but the Court would not hear it, under an idea that the real property of the plate had been determined between the remaining branches of the Foley family in the House of Peers The plaintiff in error had now brought his appeal for the sum of 842l 4s

Earl Bathurst moved that the judgments given in this business should be affirmed; which being agreed to, he moved, that the plaintiff do pay the defendants 50l costs This motion was also agreed to

Their Lordships then adjourned to

THURSDAY, April 30

The Marquis of Stafford informed the House, that he had received information of his attendance being necessary to give evidence before the Committee appointed to examine into the merits of the petitions against the return of the late election for Westminster His Lordship expressed his readiness to attend as a witness on the Committee, if their Lordships would give him leave

Leave was immediately granted to his Lordship

Adjourned,

HOUSE

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 20

THE House assembled for the first time after the Easter recess.

The Hon Mr Villiers said he was instructed by the Committee who had been appointed to enquire into the forms adopted by this House in going to St Paul's to fix, that new public streets of Westminster and many scaffolds and temporary erections had been made for the 23d inst when from the slightness of their construction seemed to be very insecure He did not know of any law to prevent such erections, but thought that some steps ought to be taken by the House in this business

Sir Joseph Mawbey was of opinion, the Commissioners of the Pavement had power to put a stop to these temporary buildings

Mr Rose replied, that if the Commissioners interfered, a contingent stoppage would be necessary, which could not now take place The House, however, might interpose by short Bill

Mr Minchin took notice of the great danger attending such weak and hasty scaffoldings

Mr Rose moved, that Mr Edward Waters, a surveyor, be called to the bar.

This gentleman accordingly appeared, and deposed, in answer to a few questions from Mr Rose, Mr Villiers, and Sir George Cornwall, that the scaffolding had been in Westminster were exceedingly insecure, and that accidents could not fail to happen from them being filled with people

Mr Villiers moved, that a Committee be immediately appointed to examine the scaffolds and other public buildings erected to the West of Temple Bar, in the streets and avenues leading to St Paul's

This motion was granted, and the same gentlemen who formed the Committee appointed on the 8th inst were named Members of this new Committee, with the addition of Lord John Townshend, Messrs Fox, Wilkes, Mainwaring, and such Members of the House as are of the long robe

TUESDAY, April 21

On the breaking up of the Court in Westminster-hall, the House was resumed, and the Speaker gave notice from the chair, that the Surveyor of the Board of Works had been with him in the morning, and had informed him, that proper accommodations had been provided for the Commons in St Paul's Cathedral for the 23d instant

Mr Villiers presented the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of scaffolds, erections, &c from St James's to Temple Bar It stated, that they had examined Mr Waters, Sir William Chambers Mr Drake, and other Surveyors, who all agreed, that a number of the erections were extremely insecure and dangerous, not only to the lives of those they were meant to contain, but also to those who should be passing under them; that many of them were scarcely able to sustain their own weight, under a number of others that could not resist the pressure that would be against them, but must fly into the streets, bringing down those that occupied them, that the danger was still as great, in admitting people behind parapet walls, from the bad state of the coping in general, and the loosness of the stones, that the Surveyors had admonished the inhabitants against proceeding in that manner, but, in most instance, without the smallest success The situations most adverted to in the report, were in St Martin's lane, Exeter Change, and opposite the two churches in the Strand

Mr Villiers moved, that the report be printed, which was ordered

Mr Pitt then said, that he hoped the printing of the report would of itself go a great way in preventing the dangers expressed in it At all events, the interval was too short for any formal proceeding to be taken The mode, however, which he thought most advisable to pursue, would be, that as expence for building could be no object to the public, when employed for the preservation of the lives of his majesty's subjects, wherever the scaffolding were such as could be made perfectly secure by any addition or support, that addition should be made at the expence of the public, that where perfect security was not attainable by such addition, the public should make good to the inhabitants the expence already incurred, together with such other compensation as might be thought reasonable. But if henceforth any person should presume to erect insecure scaffoldings, it would be the duty of the Magistrates to demolish them, in which case the House would certainly protect them against any actions which might be brought against them for such proceeding

WEDNESDAY, April 22

The Speaker and many of the Members attended in the forenoon, but the sudden indisposition of Mr Burke prevented them from proceeding to Westminster-Hall An adjournment therefore immediately took place till the morrow, when they were to assemble merely for the purpose of going in procession to St Paul's

SATURDAY, April 25

Immediately after the adjournment of the Court in Weſtminſter Hall, the Speaker took the chair, and proceeded to buſineſs, when ſome Provincial Bills were read a firſt time, and others a ſecond time

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar, with the report of the proceedings of the Committee of Privy Council, on the ſubject of trade in general, and particularly of the Slave Trade

On account of the magnitude of this report, the Miniſter thought it adviſeable to protract the time of entering on the diſcuſſion of the Slave Trade, which now ſtood for the 27th inſt As this report was ſo copious, Gentlemen, he ſaid, would not have ſufficient time for inſpecting it by the 27th, for which reaſon he would move for the diſcharge of the former order, with a view of fixing the Committee on the Slave Trade for Tueſday ſe'nnight, the 4th of May

The order for the 27th inſt was read by the Clerk, and, on the Miniſter's motion, diſcharged

He then moved, that this Houſe will on Tueſday week enter into a general Committee, to conſider of the various petitions againſt the Slave Trade

Mr Giſcoyne wiſhed that more time might be allowed for the conſideration of ſo ample a report on ſo important a ſubject He therefore hoped that the Right Hon Gentleman would alter his motion to Tueſday fortnight, the 12th of next month

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that Tueſday ſe'nnight was late enough, and was therefore unwilling to alter his motion But if Gentlemen, in the courſe of the enſuing week, ſhould think there would not be ſufficient time, by the 5th of May, to make themſelves maſters of the ſubject in queſtion, he would then conſent to lengthen the time

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Adjourned till

MONDAY, April 27

Major Scott ſaid he held a petition in his hand from Warren Haſtings Eſq who was now upon his trial for high crimes and miſdemeanours this petition, he ſaid, ſtated, that a Right Hon Member of that Houſe (Mr Burke) whom the Houſe had appointed to conduct this trial, had in the courſe of the proſecution introduced a great deal of extraneous matter, and which had not been found by the Houſe The Major obſerved, that although twenty charges had been exhibited at the bar of the Lords againſt Mr Haſtings, yet only ſeven charges had been maturely conſidered, and that no member in the Houſe but himſelf had read the laſt thirteen charges At the ſame time that the Right Hon Manager introduced this foreign and extraneous matter, he was always affirming that every thing that he advanced was upon the authority of that Houſe, and that he had all his inſtructions from it

The Honourable Major next adverted to particulars, to the famous ſtory of the Three Seals, to the affair of Devi Sing, &c. which had been mentioned by Mr Burke a twelvemonth ago But the principal part of the petition related to an aſſertion which Mr. Burke was ſuppoſed to make laſt Tueſday in Weſtminſter Hall The petition ſtated, that he had then accuſed Mr Haſtings of murdering Nundcomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey Major Scott contended that theſe charges were all foreign to the proſecution, that they were not to be found among thoſe which had been conſidered by the Commons, and that they implied a higher degree of criminality than that of which Mr Haſtings had been accuſed by the Houſe At the ſame time he had no opportunity of anſwering them He therefore prayed in his petition, that he might have an opportunity of anſwering theſe charges, or that the Houſe would give him ſuch other redreſs as they in their wiſdom ſhould ſee proper

Major Scott took notice of the very great delay that had taken place in this trial, and of the vaſt expence Mr Haſtings had been put to upon that account He was going to ſtate ſomething that had happened in the Houſe of Lords relative to this trial, when he was called to order by the Speaker

Mr Fox then roſe and ſaid, he conceived every thing that had been ſaid by the Honourable Gentleman was irregular and unprecedented

Mr Pitt was of a different opinion

Major Scott ſaid, that all thoſe extraneous facts, which had been advanced by the Hon Manager, were falſe and ill founded, and that the Hon Manager had coolly and deliberately miſrepreſented facts, knowingly and wittingly This he pledged himſelf to prove by ſatisfactory evidence, or if he did not, that he ought to be excluded from the ſociety of mankind, and was willing to be turned out at that door, pointing to the door of the Houſe

The Major then read the petition, which contained the ſubſtance of what we have ſtated, and concluded with moving that it might be brought up

When this motion was put from the chair,

Mr Fox declared that this motion was ſo new and unprecedented, that he hoped and truſted it would be negatived He wiſhed to conſider three things, 1ſt, the object of this motion, 2dly, the complainants; and

3dly

gdly, thoſe to whom the complaint was made

1ſt, As to the object of the petition, which complained of certain expreſſions that had been uſed by the accuſer more than a twelvemonth ago, if Mr Haſtings had any complaint to make, he ought to have made it within a reaſonable time This he had not done in this caſe, which was the ſtrongeſt proof that he had no real complaint If any Member means to obſerve on words uſed by any other Member, he muſt do it immediately after thoſe words have been uttered This rule was founded in excellent ſenſe, for it was obvious that it was only then he could give any tolerable account of the words, when they were clear in his memory

2dly, As to the complainant, was he one of his Hon Friends who had the honour to conduct the proſecution No Was he any Hon Member on that ſide of the Houſe? No Was the complainant a Member of Parliament? He was not Had he been a Member of the Houſe, Mr Fox ſaid, this circumſtance would have had great weight with him, but when he conſidered that the complainant was the culprit himſelf, it was impoſſible but that there muſt be expreſſions that would be diſagreeable to him The fact was, that every thing, every part of the proſecution was diſagreeable to Mr Haſtings and his agents, and his Hon Friend might look upon it as a compliment paid to his induſtry, his oratory and abilities, that ſuch a petition had been preſented For his part, he was no way ſolicitous to conduct the proſecution in a way agreeable to Mr Haſtings, but in ſuch a manner as was agreeable to the dictates of his own conſcience, to promote the ends of public juſtice, and, if poſſible, to bring them to puniſhment If the culprit himſelf was allowed to preſent petitions to that Houſe whenever he was pinched, he could by this means divert the proſecution, by turning his accuſers into culprits and criminals This was unexampled in the Journals of that Houſe, or in the hiſtory of this country

3dly, With reſpect to thoſe to whom this complaint was made, it was the Commons He contended that it ought to have been the Lords, who were his judges If any thing improper had been ſaid, their Lordſhips heard it, and might have ſtopped the proſecutor The Commons might remove the preſent Managers, if they thought they had miſconducted themſelves, and appoint new Managers But Mr Fox was of opinion, that when the Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to conduct any trial, they muſt leave that Committee to exerciſe their beſt judgment on this buſineſs He thought they had been unfairly dealt with They had a moſt arduous talk to perform, they had a moſt powerful culprit to conflict with, a man who had been Governor-General of India for fourteen years ſucceſſively, who had it in his power to confer many obligations, and had procured many friends They had to contend with all the power and all the corruption of India; and now the Houſe of Commons, who had appointed him and his friends to proſecute this man, were going to deſert them, by withdrawing their ſupport He thought this extremely hard, unfair, and treacherous, and begged of the Houſe never to let it appear on the Journals of that Houſe, that any petition preſented by a culprit ſhould be attended to This was totally unknown in other nations, and perfectly ſubverſive of all the principles of juſtice

Mr Pitt ſaid, he agreed perfectly with what the Right Honourable Gentleman had advanced in the concluſion of his ſpeech, with regard to the ſupport that was proper to be given to the conductors of this proſecution; the character, honour and dignity of that Houſe and of this country were deeply involved in it But the ſingle queſtion before the Houſe was this the Houſe having given limited powers to the Managers to conduct this trial in a particular way, and only to try him for certain miſdemeanours, ſhall the Managers have a diſcretionary power to exceed their authority, and to accuſe Mr Haſtings of any crimes and miſdemeanours they pleaſe? He apprehended not If the Managers tranſgreſſed the limits of their authority, they were accountable to that Houſe, from whom their authority was derived, and not to the Houſe of Lords. The Lords could not ſtop him Suppoſe a Manager only uttered a few improper words, as that Mr. Haſtings killed Nundcomar thro' the agency of Sir Elijah Impey, it was impoſſible for their Lordſhips to prevent this, becauſe the words are pronounced before they are aware And although they were not, but that when thoſe words were uttered the Lord Chancellor had ſaid, "You muſt ſtop there," that would have been but a poor ſatisfaction to Mr Haſtings He was ready to confeſs that there was a wide diſtinction between the words uſed a year ago, and thoſe reſpecting the murder of Nundcomar, which were ſpoken very recently, and the petition had been preſented the very next day complaining of theſe words, which he regarded as the principal part of the petition As to the expreſſions uſed laſt ſeſſion, Mr Haſtings ought undoubtedly to have preſented a petition within a reaſonable time, if he thought himſelf aggrieved by them He ſaw no objection to this petition being brought up; there ſeemed to be nothing irregular or diſ-

orderly in it He thought the honour and juſtice of the Houſe were bound to do it It was a privilege of the meaneſt ſubject of this country, and for what reaſon ſhould they deny to Mr Haſtings what every man claimed as a privilege, who enjoyed the rights of a citizen of this country? At the ſame time, though he thought the petition ought to be brought up, he did not ſay what would be proper to be done on it. If murder was a crime, undoubtedly an injury had been ſuffered by Mr Haſtings, of which it could make no addition to his other crimes But every gentleman remembered that the execution of Nundcomar had undergone a ſolemn diſcuſſion in that Houſe, and that Sir Elijah Impey had been acquitted as principal, and although this did not go perhaps to acquit Mr Haſtings as an abettor

Mr Burke ſaid, he believed he muſt look at ſome diſtance for a character and approbation—to cool and diſpaſſionate poſterity He had hitherto truſted to the goodneſs of the cauſe, and to the approbation of his own mind The Houſe had appointed him the proſecutor of Mr Haſtings, and he had executed that important truſt in ſuch a manner as appeared moſt agreeable to his own beſt judgment, and was moſt conſiſtent with the honour and dignity of the Houſe, and if after he had gone through ſuch a world of labour and fatigue, they thought proper to remove him, he ſhould not be ſorry for it it was what he wanted—he would then enjoy eaſe and quiet, and be happy Mr Burke openly and generouſly confeſſed that he had ſaid Mr Haſtings had put to death Nundcomar through the agency of Sir Elijah Impey, becauſe he thought it eſſential to the proſecution He alſo adverted to the other charges in the petition, and explained his reaſons for mentioning them He adverted to a paper which contained 1441 which Major Scott was ſaid to have received in 1778 for certain writings One item was 5s 6d for an attack on Burke's veracity Mr Burke ſaid he was very ſorry that his veracity had ſold ſo cheap, though he could not help it

Mr Burke, in juſtifying his conduct, went into a vaſt field of argument and obſervation, in which we ſhall not attempt to follow him

Mr Wyndham ſpoke againſt the bringing up the petition, and contended, that if an accuſer were not permitted to mention any other crimes but thoſe particularly ſpecified, it would neceſſarily put an end to all legal proceedings and to all public juſtice for it is natural to ſuppoſe that crimes are cloſely connected together and that one of them may be proved through the medium of the other If this proof was not to be admitted, the offender could ſeldom be brought to juſtice He deſired gentlemen to conſider a little the enormous coſt of buſineſs that preſſed on the Manager and that if the Houſe of Commons received this petition, inſtead of ſupporting the Managers in his proſecution, which it was certainly their duty to do, they would throw many more impediments in their way, for there might be no end of petitions, and the labour, which was already ſo great in Weſtminſter Hall, would be protracted *ad infinitum*, and Mr Haſtings would never be convicted The concerted by Lords were the proper judges of this buſineſs, and if the Commons interfered in it, they would throw an imputation on the Lords It would be ſaying, "We were obliged to take notice of that which you ought to have cenſured" He thought this petition was preferred merely for the purpoſe of inſulting his Hon Friend

Mr Fox ſaid, the Hon Major, by the bye, had taken notice of the great delay that had been occaſioned in this proſecution, but they were all well acquainted with the circumſtances of the country a ſhort time ago, which ſufficiently accounted for the delay, and he was certain there was not a man in the Houſe, who thought the trial would have commenced this year a ſingle day before it actually did He ſaid he ſhould not wiſh to be one but if he were, he ſhould like to have an agent who reſembled a mild like Major Scott

Nundcomar accuſed Mr Haſtings of bribery, Mr Haſtings then accuſed him of forgery, and Nundcomar was hanged, becauſe Sir Elijah Impey was Chief Juſtice His Right Hon Friend had accuſed Mr Haſtings of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and had not met with the ſame fate, becauſe Sir Elijah was not Chief Juſtice of this country Mr Fox lamented the time and fatigue that muſt neceſſarily be undergone, if Mr Haſtings was allowed to preſent petitions whenever he pleaſed He conceived the beſt way to ſhorten the buſineſs would be to refer their ſpeeches to Mr Haſtings and a Committee of his friends, before they went to Weſtminſter Hall Mr Fox wiſhed to know how they meant to identify the expreſſions laid in the petition

Colonel Phipps thought it was not the proper time to mention this He was likewiſe of opinion that the Houſe of Commons were the proper judges whether the Managers who had been delegated by them had exceeded

ceeded the limits of their authority, and that Mr Hastings was entitled to the same privileges which were possessed by every British subject

Sir James Johnstone said he was one of those who thought Mr Hastings was guilty, that he deserved punishment, and he was sorry it was not death If any improper expression had fallen from any of the Managers, the Lord Chancellor might have corrected it He would be against the receiving of the petition, if they were to sit till four in the morning

General Burgoyne said a few words against the receiving of the petition

Mr Addington begged leave to say a few words on the subject He thought it would be inconsistent with the honour and justice of the House to crush an individual who was already pressed down, and perhaps by the weight of his crimes, though God Almighty only knew how that was The meanest subject of this country had redress, when he had suffered an injury, and he did not understand on what principle they could deny to Mr Hastings that which every man in this country had a right to claim, and therefore thought the petition ought to be received

Sir Richard Sutton observed, that some Hon Gentlemen had taken notice of some fact which had been stated in certain Reports, and because they had found them there they took it for granted they were true, tho that by no means followed, for these facts being found in such Reports only shewed that it would be proper to inquire into the truth of them, but that they by no means ought to have been taken for granted till they had been proved Sir Richard spoke in favour of the petition

Mr Fox said, he congratulated the Hon Gentleman (Major Scott) at the success his petition would meet with, but he by no means congratulated that House or his country, because he thought such a precedent would be dangerous in the extreme to both Mr Fox here repeated some of his former arguments

Mr Anstruther contended, that the Lords were the proper judges of this business, and the consequence of such petitions would be, to let the culprit into the whole of your plan, by shewing him how such and such facts were relevant to the matter under consideration This trick would be frequently practised, and therefore, for the sake of public justice, this petition ought not to be received

Mr Pulteney thought, for the sake of justice, that the petition ought to be received At the same time he was ready to admit, that petitions of this sort might tend very much to obstruct the channels of justice. He thought, however, that no extraneous matter ought to be introduced

Major Scott still continuing to affirm, that Mr Burke had coolly and deliberately misrepresented facts, was called to order by Mr. Fox, who appealed to the Speaker, if such assertion was not a personal affront on his Right Hon friend (Mr Burke)

The Speaker then observed, that he was ready at any time to have given his opinion, what he conceived to be regular and what not. The debate, he said, had been carried on very irregularly by both sides of the House; and in the beginning of the debate, he had great difficulty to distinguish what was irregular and disorderly from what was not

The Gallery was then cleared

Strangers were admitted again in about a quarter of an hour When we entered the Gallery the petition had been brought up by Major Scott and it had been ordered to lie on the Table

Mr Burke was contending against this motion, and said, if he deserved censure for his conduct, the House were perpetrators of his guilt, since they had been present, and heard him with approbation

Mr Sumner said, if the House were perpetrators in the guilt of the Right Hon Gentleman, they ought narrowly to watch his conduct, and to prevent him as much as possible from committing errors

Mr Marsham spoke a few words on the subject, and was against the petition

Mr Pitt did not suppose that any person in the House conceived that the petition was meant to be attended with any such consequences as that of removing the Right Hon Manager, but he thought it would be prudent this petition should be taken into consideration on some future day, as early as possible, as it would be improper to proceed any farther in the trial till this business was determined, and he, therefore move that it be taken into consideration on Thursday

Mr Marsham thought it would be extremely improper, that the moment the Managers came out of Westminster Hall from prosecuting Mr Hastings, they themselves should become defendants

Mr Pitt proposed that a message should be sent to the Lords, to desire them to put off the trial till Friday

Mr Fox was rather against this business coming forward on a very early day, as he thought Gentlemen ought to consider and weigh its importance, by putting themselves for a moment in the situation of the Managers.

It

It was at length agreed upon to take this business into consideration on Thursday

THURSDAY, April 30

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and observed, that when the Petition of Mr Hastings was presented and received, it was understood by the whole House, that the subject of complaint would have been on that day discussed It was not however convenient that such discussion should then take place, as the regularity of the proceedings of the House required certain forms to be observed, which would render it necessary to postpone the consideration of the Petition until to-morrow He understood it to be the invariable rule of that House, in all similar cases to the present, that the subject matter of the debate should be entered upon the Journals, and that it should also appear thereon, that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) against whom the Petition complained, was present in his place when regular notice was given of the day on which the complaint was to be considered He knew in fact that the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) had every notice he wished, the motion he meant to offer was merely for the maintenance of the regularity of the proceedings of the House, he therefore moved, "That a Petition having "been presented from Warren Hastings, "Esq against a Manager of the prosecution, "and the name of Edmund Burke, Esq "being mentioned in the said Petition, no- "tice is given to that Gentleman, now being "in his place, that the House will to mor- "row take the matter of the said Peti- "tion into consideration"

Mr Burke rose, and fully concurred with the Right Hon Gentleman in the propriety of his motion, for the purpose of preserving the regularity of the proceedings of the House, by entering on the Journals the subject of the complaint, and the notice having been given forthfully to the person complained against, it was, however, a ceremony he was willing to dispense with, having no objection to the House taking any part or the whole of his conduct into consideration in the manner they thought most proper, being convinced, on the most cool reflection, that he had every reason to confide in, and be satisfied with, the decision of the House, whatever it might be, as he could implicitly rely on their honour To their decision he would with deference submit He begged however leave to repeat what he had on a former day said, that if they wished to remove him from the management of the prosecution he was ready and willing to retire He would wait for the determination of the House, and declared that he should not attend the House to-morrow upon the discussion of the business, being determined to suffer judgment to go by default If any judgment was to be given, he wished the House to have as little trouble as possible, and should therefore, for the purpose of avoiding any difficulty of proof, and to shew how willing he was to meet the charge, admit that he did assert the words complained of, "That Mr Hastings murdered Nund- "comar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey." The Right Hon Gentleman then, at some length, entered into the reasons which had induced him to make the assertions the House, he hoped, would recollect the peculiar circumstances attending the case of the unfortunate Nundcomar; he was possessed of certain knowledge of the bribery and corruption of Mr Hastings, and the charge of presents exhibited against that Gentleman was necessary to be supported by circumstantial evidence, in which he could not avoid introducing the proceedings against, and the fate of Nundcomar, as principal and material features it was therefore natural to allude to that subject in the opening of the charge. He observed, that it was singular that at the moment Mr Hastings was on the point of being convicted of the foulest bribery, he should bring forward a charge against his accuser, he was convinced that it was done with the view to divert the attention of the House and the Public from Mr Hastings's criminality, to a complaint against his accuser The singularity of the present Petition was not, however, confined to the observations he had made The House might act inconsiderately in going into a discussion of the Petition it was a notorious fact that Mr Hastings had at the Bar of the House gravely given in, some time since, in writing, signed by his own hand, a paper purporting to be his defence, which paper was accepted as his defence by the House of Commons, but when the Managers came to substantiate the charges, and quoted parts of the defence in support of the charges, Mr Hastings immediately procured the Honourable Gentleman (Major Scott) to swear before the Lords, and to assert in that House, that the defence was not written by Mr Hastings, that many parts were written by other gentlemen, and that some parts Mr Hastings never saw.

Major Scott spoke to order, and charged the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Burke) with having taken great liberties in his speech which he would not suffer to pass unexplained, and called upon him for an explanation The Hon Major was proceeding, when

The Speaker rose, and, by the support of the House, put an end to the conversation by desiring the Major to sit down.

M

Mr Burke again roſe, and was proceeding in his ſpeech, by ſaying, he deſpiſed all attempts to interrupt him

Mr Sumner immediately called him to order, not conceiving that any Member had a right to ſay he deſpiſed the interruption, when diſorderly, of any Member of that Houſe, whether a friend to Mr Haſtings or not

The Speaker again interpoſed, and Mr Sumner ſitting down,

Mr Burke proceeded He ſaid, the Houſe ought to recollect, that if obſtacles were ſuffered to be thrown in the way of the Managers of the Proſecution, it would ultimately tend to the diſgrace of the Houſe, if the Managers were crippled by their powers being reſtricted, the proſecution would be defeated, and villainy triumph over juſtice He concluded by again repeating, that he truſted implicitly to the honour of the Houſe, being convinced in his own mind, that they would protect their Managers to the utmoſt, and enable them, for the purpoſes of juſtice, to proceed with vigour

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he could not conceive the Right Hon Gentleman ſerious in his objection to the Petition, in cautioning the Houſe againſt receiving it, becauſe it was ſigned by Warren Haſtings; for whatever on former occaſions had been done by that Gentleman, he could not have forfeited his right of petitioning the Houſe

Mr Adam ſaid, the Right Hon Gentleman did not ſeem to underſtand the argument of his Right Hon Friend

Mr Adam reſtated it with great force and perſpicuity He contended, that before this petition had been received by the Houſe, it ought to have been authenticated by calling Mr Haſtings to the Bar of the Houſe, and aſking him whether it was his petition? For any thing they knew, this might not be Mr Haſtings's petition, and when it came to be conſidered, he ſhould prove that the Houſe had received it by miſtake, and that they ought not to have received it Mr Haſtings had been continually accuſing the Managers of delay, though he could ſhew that this was ſo far from being true, that every ſpecies of expedition—every ſort of diligence—had been uſed in order to expedite this trial, and to bring it to a concluſion He, as an individual, was but little concerned whether this petition was conſidered to day or to-morrow, but the Managers of Mr Haſtings's proſecution were deeply concerned—the public were likewiſe deeply concerned, for the Courts of Law would have ſat this day in Weſtminſter Hall, had it not been taken for granted that the trial was to have gone on.

Mr Adam contended that the petition did not contain any accuſation againſt any one individual but was general, and was a cenſure on the whole Committee

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Adam) had miſunderſtood his meaning in his moving to poſtpone the conſideration of the Petition until to-morrow He did not make that motion for the purpoſe of giving the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke) notice of the Petition being to be conſidered to morrow, who he knew in fact had ſufficient information, but merely for the ſake of regularity in the proceedings of the Houſe

The queſtion on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was then put and agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, "That a meſſage be ſent to the Lords acquainting them that circumſtances had happened, which rendered it inconvenient for the Commons to proceed that day in the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq and the Commons requeſted their Lordſhips to adjourn the further conſideration of the Trial to a future day."

This motion being agreed to, Mr. Hobart was ordered to carry it to the Lords

Mr Hobart went immediately to the Lords, and having waited near an hour until their Lordſhips met, he preſented the meſſage, and being returned, reported that their Lordſhips had agreed therewith, and poſtponed the further proceedings on the trial until Tueſday next at ten o'clock in the morning

Adjourned

FRIDAY, May 1

Major Scott moved the reading of the order of the day, for the Houſe taking into their conſideration the petition of Warren Haſtings, Eſq

The order of the day, being read accordingly and the queſtion put, that the petition be now conſidered,

Mr Fox Mont gue immediately roſe, and ſtated, that he had juſt then received a letter from a Right Hon Member of that Houſe, (Mr Burke) which he begged to read as part of his ſpeech, and was as follows:

MY DEAR SIR,

WITH the conſent, as you know, and the approbation of the Committee, I am reſolved to perſevere in the reſolution I had formed and had declared to the Houſe, that nothing ſhould perſuade me upon any occaſion, leaſt of all upon the preſent occaſion, to enter into a laboured, litigious, artificial defence of my conduct Such a mode of defence belongs to another ſort of conduct, and to cauſes of a different deſcription.

As a faithful and ingenuous ſervant, I owe to the Houſe a plain and ſimple explanation of any part of my behaviour which ſhall be

called

called in queſtion before them I have given this explanation; and, in doing ſo, I have done every thing which my own honour and my duty to the Houſe could poſſibly require at my hands The reſt belongs to the Houſe They, I have no doubt, will act in a manner fit for a wiſe body attentive to its reputation I muſt be ſuppoſed to know ſomething of the duty of a proſecutor for the public, otherwiſe neither ought the Houſe to have conferred that truſt upon me, nor ought I to have accepted it I have not been diſappointed by the firſt abilities in the kingdom, appointed by the ſame authority, not only for my aſſiſtance, but for my direction and controul You, who have honoured me with a partial friendſhip, continued without interruption for twenty four years, would not have failed in giving me that firſt and moſt deciſive proof of friendſhip, to enlighten my ignorance, and to rectify my miſtakes You have not done either, and I muſt act in the inference It is no compliment to mention what is known to the world, how well qualified you are for that office, from your deep parliamentary knowledge, and your perfect acquaintance with all the eminent examples of the ancient and the modern world

The Houſe having upon an opinion of my diligence and fidelity, (for they could have no other motive) put a great truſt into my hands, ought to give me an entire credit for the veracity of every fact I affirm or deny. But if they fail with regard to me, it is at leaſt in my power to be true to myſelf. I will not commit myſelf in an unbecoming contention with the agents of a criminal, whom it is my duty to bring to juſtice I am a member of a Committee of Secrecy, and I will not violate my truſt, by turning myſelf into a defendant, and bringing forward, in my own exculpation, the evidence which I have prepared for his conviction I will not let him know on what documents I rely I will not let him know who the witneſſes for the proſecution are, or what they have to depoſe againſt him Though I have no ſort of doubt of the conſtancy and integrity of thoſe witneſſes, yet becauſe they are men, and men to whom, from my ſituation, I owe protection, I ought not to expoſe them either to temptation or to danger I will not hold them out to be importuned, or menaced, or diſcredited, or run down, or poſſibly to be ruined in their fortunes by the power and influence of this delinquent, except where the national ſervice ſuperſedes all other conſiderations If I muſt ſuffer, I will ſuffer alone No man ſhall fall a ſacrifice to a feeble ſenſibility on my part, that at this time of day might make me impatient of thoſe libels, which by deſpiſing through ſo many years, I have at length obtained the honour of being joined in commiſſion with this Committee, and becoming a humble inſtrument in the hands of public juſtice

The only favour I have to ſupplicate from the Houſe is, that their goodneſs would ſpare to the weakeſt of their members any unneceſſary labour, by letting me know (with ſpeed as ſoon as poſſible, whether they wiſh to diſcharge me from my preſent office If they do not, I ſolemnly promiſe them, that, with God's aſſiſtance, I will as a Member of their Committee purſue their buſineſs to the end. that no momentary diſfavour ſhall ſlacken my diligence in the great cauſe they have undertaken that I will lay open with the force of irreſiſtible proof this dark ſcene of bribery, peculation, and groſs pecuniary corruption, which I have begun to unfold, and in the midſt of which my courſe has been arreſted

This poor Indian ſtratagem of turning the accuſer into a defendant, has been too often and too uniformly practiſed by Deby Sing, Mr Haſtings, and Gunga Govin Sing, and other banyans, black and white, to have any longer the ſlighteſt effect upon me, whom long ſervice in India Committees has made well acquainted with the politics of Calcutta If the Houſe will ſuffer me to go on, the moment is at hand when my defence, and included in it the defence of the Houſe, will be made in the only way in which my truſt permits to make it, by proving juridically on this accuſing criminal, the facts and the guilt which we have charged upon him As to the relevancy of the facts, the Committee of Impeachment muſt be the ſole judge until they are handed over to the Court competent to give a final deciſion on their value In that Court the Agent of Mr Haſtings will ſoon enough be called upon to give his own teſtimony with regard to the conduct of his Principal, the Agent ſhall not eſcape from the neceſſity of delivering it, nor will the Principal eſcape from the teſtimony of his Agent

I hope I have in no moment of this purſuit (now by me continued, in one ſhape or other, for near eight years) ſhewn the ſmalleſt ſymptom of colluſion or prevarication. The laſt point, in which I ſhould wiſh to ſhew it, is in this charge concerning pecuniary corruption,—a corruption ſo great and ſo ſpreading, that the moſt unſpotted character will be juſtified in taking meaſures for guarding themſelves againſt ſuſpicion. Neither hope, nor fear, nor anger, nor wearineſs, nor diſcouragement of any kind, ſhall move me from this truſt,—nothing but an act of the Houſe, formally taking away

away my commiſſion, or totally cutting off the means of performing it I truſt we are all of us animated by the ſame ſentiment.

This perſeverance in us may be called obſtinacy inſpired by malice Not one of us, however, have a cauſe of malice. What knowledge have we of Sir E Impey, with whom, you know, we begin, or of Mr Haſtings, whom we afterwards found in our way? Party views cannot be our motive — Is it not notorious, that, if we thought it conſiſtent with our duty, we might at leaſt have an equal ſhare of Indian intereſt, which now is almoſt to a man againſt us?

I am ſure I reverence the Houſe as a Member of Parliament and an Engliſhman ought to do; and ſhall ſubmit to its deciſion with due humility. I have given this apology for abandoning a formal defence, in writing to you, though it contains, in effect, not much more than I have delivered in my place. But this mode is leſs liable to miſrepreſentation, and a trifle more permanent It will remain with you, either for my future acquittal or condemnation, as I ſhall behave *.

I am with ſincere affection and reſpect,

My dear Sir,

Your faithful friend

Gerard Street, And humble ſervant,

May 1, 1789 (Signed) EDMUND BURKE.

* To this letter the following anſwers have been given in the public prints.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

MR Burke's motive for publiſhing the letter which Mr Montague read in the Houſe of Commons, ought to be, to enable thoſe gentlemen who differed with him to enter into a fair diſcuſſion of its contents

Some of the aſſertions of the letter are of ſo very extraordinary a nature, that I ſhould have been ſorry indeed, if ſo fair an opportunity had not been given to me of meeting them with a moſt direct and unequivocal contradiction Mr Burke ſays, that the Houſe having, upon an opinion of his diligence and fidelity, put a great truſt into his hands, *ought to give him an entire credit for the veracity of every fact that he affirms or denies* Never was there, I believe, ſo monſtrous a propoſition, *and the vote of the Houſe has proved already the fallacy and the abſurdity of it* If it were true, obſerve what a dilemma Mr Burke would involve the Houſe in We have had two India Budgets ſince this Impeachment began. In each year the India Miniſter has dealt with peculiar force and emphaſis, upon the mildneſs, the juſtice, and the excellency of the Government of Great Britain in Bengal, has explained the ſituation of its foreign connections and dependencies, and has laſt year taken credit of the aggregate of the reſources of Bengal, of a ſurplus, after the payment of all its expences, of two millions ſterling The Houſe has heard theſe ſtatements with great ſatisfaction, and has voted thoſe reſolutions which Mr Dundas moved Could the Houſe have done ſo, had they believed Mr Burke? No, for, in contradiction to every man's declaration who has any means of information, Mr Burke obſtinately perſiſts in painting to the world, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, the miſerable, diſtreſſed, depopulated, and ruined ſtate of Bengal, Benares, and Oude I affirm, therefore, that the Houſe has not, cannot, and ought not to give entire credit to Mr Burke, for the veracity of every fact that he affirms or denies

In another paragraph he ſays, that the Committee muſt be the ſole judges of the relevancy of the facts, till the competent Court finally decides, and he adds, "In that Court the Agent "of Mr Haſtings will ſoon enough be called upon to give his own teſtimony with regard to "the conduct of his Principal. The Agent ſhall not eſcape from the neceſſity of delivering "it, nor will the Principal eſcape from the teſtimony of his Agent"

In this paſſage *I know* Mr. Burke is not ſerious, nor will the world believe him, becauſe every man of common ſenſe knows, that there is a common-ſenſe way of doing buſineſs, and that *if I could* give the teſtimony which Mr Burke inſinuates *I can give*, Mr Fox, the Managers, the five lawyers they employ, would inſiſt upon Mr. Burke's coming to the point *at once*, they would not permit him to ſpeak four days upon preſumptions, and the *probabilities of preſumptions*; but, as Mr Burke has now committed himſelf, I hope the public will not *forget* the broad aſſertion that he has made For the preſent, I will inform them, that I was examined upon this ſubject in Weſtminſter Hall above four hours, with all the ability, ingenuity, and induſtry of Mr. Fox, Mr Burke, and Mr Sheridan, and this is not the only inſtance they have given of ſkill in putting queſtions, as the world well knows I have been examined upon the ſame ſubject by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons five years before. When I was called as a witneſs in Weſtminſter Hall, no information was given to me of the point I was called to depoſe to, and, in the courſe of my examination, Mr Sheridan obſerved, that there was a contradiction between my evidence then given, and that which I gave formerly on the ſame ſubject. A Noble Lord afforded me an opportunity of calling for that

The letter being concluded, Mr Montague ſaid he conceived it to be unneceſſary to add another word on the ſubject, he could not, however, refrain declaring, that he reflected with the higheſt ſatisfaction on the honour he had enjoyed for twenty-four years in the ac-

former evidence It came, it was read; but the ability of Mr Sheridan did not enable him to point out a difference, and, armed with the robe of Magiſtracy, he left his aſſertion to ſhift for itſelf No queſtion can be put to me that I will not anſwer moſt unreſervedly; and as to money tranſactions, I ſhould have no objection if all that I am concerned in, were proclaimed at Charing Croſs I have never lent my name to give currency to a bond, and afterwards refuſed to diſcharge it

Mr Burke ſays, that their perſeverance may be called obſtinacy inſpired by malice, and adds, "Not one of us, however, has a cauſe of malice What knowledge have we of Sir "Elijah Impey, with whom you know we began, and of Mr Haſtings, whom we after-"wards found in our way?—Party views cannot be our motive Is it not notorious, that, "if we thought it conſiſtent with our duty, we might at leaſt have an equal ſhare of the In-"dian intereſt, which now is almoſt to a man againſt us?"

One would really imagine, that Mr Burke was writing to an old woman born in the laſt century, or to an infant in the nurſe's arms That he ſhould gravely put ſuch a queſtion to a gentleman of character and information, and deep political knowledge, is, indeed, moſt wonderful Does not Mr Montague know, that thoſe who have been his boſom friends through life, took up the cauſe of Mr Haſtings moſt warmly and ſucceſsfully in the year 1776, when Lord North wanted to remove him, *becauſe he had been accuſed?* Does not Mr Montague know, that the Marquis of Rockingham then defended him, *becauſe the accuſation was not proved?* Does not Mr Montague know, that the accuſations were actually thoſe which, at the diſtance of fourteen years, Mr Burke has revived, though three ſeveral times ſince they were made, Mr Haſtings has, by the unanimous voice of the Legiſlature, been appointed the Governor-General of Bengal? Does not Mr Montague know, that in 1781, when he ſat as a Member of the Judicature Committee, they examined very particularly into the circumſtances of the execution of Nundcomar? Does not Mr Montague know, that preciſely at the ſame period Lord North brought in a Bill, by which Mr Haſtings was a *fourth* time appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and for ten years? Does not Mr Montague know, that neither Mr Burke, nor any one man of his Committee, intreated Lord North to ſuſpend the appointment becauſe Mr Haſtings was concerned in the death of Nundcomar? He knows that at that time no ſuch ſuſpicions exiſted, nor do they now, though it was found *expedient* to ſay *that* which the Commons have diſavowed

But, ſays Mr Burke, *we found Mr. Haſtings in our way* He never ſpoke more truly in his life

They did ſo, *but not in April* 1781. *They found him in their way* when they had turned out Lord North the next year, then, and not till then, did the plot thicken, nor was Mr Haſtings the *only* man *they found in their way* *They found* Mr John Macpherſon *in their way*; and they made a report which had for its object *his removal*, and a cenſure of Lord North for appointing him They found Mr Whiter *in their way*, for they made *another* report, in which they affirmed, that both he and Sir John were *implicated* in the criminality of Mr Haſtings The reſiſtance of the Proprietors, and the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, prevented their plans from taking effect They reſigned, and in a few months came in with additional power, by an unexpected junction with an old enemy Then Mr Fox brought in his memorable Bill, and again *they found Mr Haſtings in their way*, for his friends joined moſt heartily in oppoſition to that meaſure, with a very great majority of the nation I cannot poſſibly look into the heart of a man, and diſcover the motives of his actions, but, I believe, there is not in Great Britain one man of common ſenſe, or who has read beyond the Hiſtory of Tom Thumb, who will ſay with Mr Burke, that party views cannot be the object of their proſecution of Mr Haſtings.

Mr Burke ſays, "Is it not notorious, that if we thought it conſiſtent with our duty, we "might have at leaſt an equal ſhare of the Indian intereſt, which now is almoſt to a man "againſt us?"

There is an inſinuation here, which it is incumbent upon Mr Montague to do away. I deny the truth of it in the moſt ſolemn and unequivocal manner None of us have forgot the late important ſtruggles, nor the active part which Mr Burke took in them During that period, or any other, was the leaſt overture made directly or indirectly on the part of Mr Haſtings by any man living to deprecate the reſentment of Mr Burke, or his party? I affirm [illegible] out, and at the very moment when their poſſeſſion of power appeared (whether [illegible] without cauſe I know not) to be inevitable, I ſpoke of them precisely in the manner

that

quaintance of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke), who was admired for his eloquence, and for the depth and extent of his underſtanding: the qualities he however moſt admired in his Right Hon. Friend were the qualities of his heart; his immutable integrity, and his unbounded benevolence.

Major Scott roſe for the purpoſe of ſtating that I had done, when their elevation appeared to be more diſtaſt. If no reply is given, the inſinuation will be treated by the world as it deſerves

I will take upon me to declare, that no overtures were at any time made by Mr Haſtings or his friends to deprecate the violence of his opponents, though an overture was made to them At a very critical period, namely, the night before Mr Fox brought in his Bill, Mr. Sheridan, who made it, would have met me the next day, had I not declined the meeting. How far he was empowered, or by whom empowered to treat, I know not, but after having declined that meeting, which was intended as an opening to an accommodation, I did not expect to hear it gravely aſſerted at any time, as a matter of notoriety, that Mr Burke and his friends "might, if they thought it conſiſtent with their duty, at leaſt have an equal ſhare "of the Indian intereſt" Mr Burke's meaning is too obvious to be miſtaken, but it has no ſort of foundation in fact

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

Hallet-Street, May 9. JOHN SCOTT.

To the PRINTER

SIR,

I AM obliged to you for inſerting my letter ſo early in your paper, and as I muſt look upon the publication of Mr Burke's letter to be a fair appeal from him to the public, I ſhall ſubmit ſome further remarks to the candour and good ſenſe of the ſame tribunal

In his late ſpeech, he gave us a long account of Munny Begum, whom he called "a Dancing Girl, a common Proſtitute, a wicked Woman,' and beſtowed upon her a variety of opprobrious epithets;" in ſo far that three-tenths of the ladies who heard him, muſt have departed with the moſt unfavourable opinion of this venerable matron If the Houſe were to give Mr Burke entire credit for the veracity of every fact that he either affirms or denies, it would upon this occaſion be in one of the moſt unfortunate dilemmas that any public body was ever involved in, for Mr Burke *himſelf*, in the Eleventh Report of the Select Committee, gave the Houſe the following *very different* account of Munny Begum, in the year 1783: 'It will be proper to ſtate to the Houſe the ſituation and circumſtances of the women "principally concerned, who were in the Seraglio of Jaffier Ally Cawn at his death *The "firſt of theſe* was called Munny Begum, a perſon originally born of poor and obſcure pa- "rents, who delivered her over to the conductreſs of a company of dancing girls, in which "profeſſion being called to exhibit at a feſtival where the late Nabob took a liking to her, "after ſome co-habitation, ſhe obtained ſuch influence over him, *that he took her for one "of his wives (and ſhe ſeems to have been the favourite), put her at the head of his Haram,* "and having a ſon by her, *this ſon ſucceeded to his authority and eſtate*, Munny Begum, "the mother, *being by his will a deviſee of conſiderable ſums of money*, and other effects, "in which he left a charge, which has ſince been applied to the ſervice of the Eaſt India- "Company"

All the latter part of this account we know to be ſtrictly true, and the firſt may be ſo alſo, although it will be impoſſible for Mr Burke, or any other perſon in England, to prove it Munny Begum, by Mr Burke's own account, was the wife, and the favourite wife of Jaffier, the ſuperior of his Seraglio, and Lord Clive took a legacy of five lacks upon the ſtrength of her teſtimony, which forms a fund for the half-pay of our army If ſhe ever was a dancing girl, it muſt have been nearly fifty years ago, for the laſt twenty-ſeven years ſhe has been treated as the firſt woman in Bengal How ſhe acquired her power and influence originally, long antecedent as it was to our own influence in Bengal, is not a matter of the leaſt conſequence; but I ſhould be glad to know, if the Houſe is to give entire credit to Mr Burke for the veracity of every fact he affirms or denies, how they are to act, *when he differs ſo materially from himſelf?* In the Eleventh Report, and in the articles preſented to the Lords, this Lady is called *the widow of Meer Jaffier* In his ſpeech, which we *ought* moſt religiouſly to believe, ſhe is ſtyled "a wicked woman, and a common proſtitute."

I ſhall proceed in further elucidation of the danger, as well as of the abſurdity, of Mr. Burke's doctrine,

the nature of the proofs he meant to adduce in ſupport of the allegations contained in the petition. He entered into a long and minute detail of Eaſtern tranſactions, which went to the acquittal of Mr Haſtings in the particulars alluded to in the petition.—He at ſome length entered into the proceedings relative to Nundcomar, the whole of which, he ſaid, were laid before Government, ſubſequent to which Mr Haſtings was repeatedly continued in his high office of Governor-General. After ſuch appointments, what could be the opinion of Mr Haſtings, or of the world, but that the charge was looked upon as a baſe and unfounded calumny? Yet this was the moſt of evidence which the Manager had been talking of for two days, and which he was ſo anxious to produce. The Hon Major proceeding, ſaid, when Mr Haſtings returned to England not a queſtion was aſked him as to Nundcomar's information; yet his never replying to what was never put to him, was drawn by the Hon. Manager as a ſtrong preſumption of his guilt. That Houſe next took up the buſineſs of Nundcomar, and paſſed a deciſion thereon; yet after that deciſion, the Manager thought proper to affirm that Mr Haſtings murdered Nundcomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey. Theſe, he ſaid, were the different points which he wiſhed to ſubſtantiate by evidence; after having done that, he would not preſume to offer a motion, being confident that the Houſe would conſult its own honour, and do Mr Haſtings juſtice in the ſteps they meant to purſue. He was convinced that he could prove the truth of the allegations, but would not preſume to point out what meaſures ought to be taken.

In the courſe of the Honourable Major's ſpeech, he was interrupted on the point of order by

He has affirmed, that to let the lands of Bengal in farm, was a moſt wicked, corrupt, and oppreſſive ſyſtem, invented by Mr Haſtings, unauthorized by the Directors, and a ſcandalous violation of the rights of the Nobility and Country Gentlemen of Bengal.

Mr Burke has repreſented himſelf as a laborious, plodding, and inquiſitive man, who has been intent upon the diſcovery of Indian grievances for eight years. What reliance ought the Houſe, or the Public, to whom he has appealed, to place upon his accuracy or fidelity, when it is a notorious fact, that the plan for farming the lands was adopted in various inſtances three years before Mr Haſtings adopted it, and is thus mentioned by Governor Vereliſt and Mr Becher, in a letter to the Select Committee in Bengal dated from Morſhedabad, the 30th of July 1769?

"The plan we wiſhed to ſee generally followed is, that of letting the lands to farm, for a "term of years, as we are perſuaded that mode tends moſt to the welfare of the inhabitants, "the improvement of the country, and of courſe the benefit of our employers. We are "happy to find the Hon Court of Directors ſeem to have adopted the ſame ſentiments, and "we flatter ourſelves *the beginning that is now making in letting out to farm the diſtricts of "Raje Shaby and Nuddea, will in time be followed throughout the Province of Bengal.*"

Here is another ſtrong inſtance brought, in order to prove that the Houſe cannot, and ought not, to give entire credit to Mr Burke.

In his laſt ſpeech, he read a teſtimonial which Lord Cornwallis and his Council had tranſmitted to the Court of Directors from the Rajah of Dinagipore, a boy whom he repreſented to be eleven or twelve years of age. Mr Burke might well ſay, indeed, that ſuch a teſtimonial, from ſuch a child, was only to be mentioned with ridicule, or with contempt, and in ſuch a contemptible light he did repreſent it. This teſtimonial the Houſe has not ſeen, but if they were to give entire credit to Mr Burke, they might ſuppoſe, *that no other ſignature appeared to the teſtimonial.* The fact, however, is, *that it is ſigned by all the public officers of the Rajah*, who manage the buſineſs of the Zemindary for him, and the next name to the Rajah's *is that of the Naib Zemindar, or Public Miniſter.* I have been aſked ſeriouſly, of what validity the teſtimonial of ſuch a child could be, ſo completely were Mr. Burke's auditors convinced, by his general argument, that no other ſignature was affixed to it, but that of the infant, as he called him!

I ſhould encroach too much upon your time, and your paper, were I to produce the various inſtances that have occurred, by which I could prove that Mr Burke's doctrine is a moſt dangerous one indeed. The good ſenſe and the juſtice of the Houſe rejected it at once, but it appears to me, that Mr Burke wiſhes for the deciſion of the public alſo upon the ſame point. If I am right in this conjecture, I am juſtified in laying before them a few facts, by which they may determine, that neither the Houſe nor the public ought to give him credit for the veracity of the facts he either affirms or denies.

I am, Sir, Your humble ſervant,

Hatton-Street, May 21, 1789. JOHN SCOTT.

ſpeech

The Maſter of the Rolls, who ſaid, he wiſhed that at the moment of complaining of an irregularity in another place, by the uſe of improper words, the ſame irregularity might not be fallen into there, but that the merits of the petition might be fairly proceeded to be diſcuſſed, and the words complained of be examined, whether they were relevant to the proſecution, and whether they were or were not authorized by the Houſe.

Mr Fox deſired that the petition might be read, which being accordingly done, he animadverted thereon, obſerving, that at the moment it complained of the Managers making unwarrantable charges, it alſo the like, by charging them with ſeveral falſehoods under the cover of a proteſtation

The Maſter of the Rolls ſaid, that the Houſe ought to go to the inveſtigation of the allegations contained in the petition, and ſee whether proofs could be advanced to prove the falſehoods it aſſerted to have been made

The Major, after the above ſhort interruption, proceeded to the concluſion of his ſpeech

Immediately after the Hon Major had concluded,

Mr Louverie roſe, and for the purpoſe of getting rid of the petition moved, "That this Houſe do now adjourn"

Mr Sumner objected to the motion, and ſaid the Houſe ought to ſuffer the petitioner to go into a proof of the allegations of the petition

Mr Fox declared himſelf convinced of the falſhood of every allegation, excepting that relative to Nundcomar, which was miſrepreſented He wiſhed the Houſe to adjourn

The Marquis of Graham was againſt the adjournment, and argued the right of the Houſe to ſuffer the proof being gone into of the words complained relative to the death of Nundcomar

Sir Joſeph Mawbey thought the Houſe would do beſt to adjourn and get rid of the buſineſs, he contended that the Houſe of Lords was the only fit place for notice to have been taken of any improper words, and that ſuch notice ought to have been taken as ſoon as the words were uttered

Mr Ford contended that the Houſe ought not to adjourn, but proceed to the conſideration of the petition If the Lords had objected to, and checked the Managers for any of their proceedings, he doubted not but the Managers would have come to the Houſe, and complained againſt their Lordſhips, for preſuming to dictate to them the manner in which they ſhould proceed with the proſecution

Mr. Fox ſaid, no ſuch thing would have been done as the Managers complaining againſt the Lords for any interruption: the Counſel for Mr Haſtings had a right to interrupt the Managers, and the only time he oppoſed ſuch interruption, was not for the interruption itſelf, but on account of its not being decently made He had, he ſaid, as high an opinion of the privileges of the Houſe of Commons as any man, he never had, however, expected to have heard what had juſt been aſſerted, that the Lords had no right to interrupt the Managers; they certainly had a right, and they muſt ſubmit to their Lordſhips whenever they thought proper to ſtop their proceedings

Mr Sumner propoſed to Mr Bouverie to withdraw his motion of adjournment, as he wiſhed to move that the Houſe to receive evidence to exhibit in ſupport of the allegations of the Petition

Mr Bouverie refuſed to withdraw his motion

Mr Smith was againſt the adjournment, and conſidered it the duty of the Houſe to go into a conſideration of the Petition He conſidered the aſſertions of Mr Burke, which were complained of, merely as declamation.

Mr Fox again declared, that he fully believed the allegations of the Petition to be falſe, except that relating to Nundcomar, which was miſrepreſented.

Mr Mitford contended, that the Petition ought to be conſidered; for he ſaid, if the allegations it contained were true, it deſerved the greateſt attention and redreſs from the Houſe, if, on the other hand, they were falſe, the Petition, and the perſon preſenting it, would merit the ſeverest cenſure If Mr Haſtings was guilty, he wiſhed him to fall under the weight of his crimes, not under the weight of his proſecutors The proſecution ought to be conducted with honour to that Houſe, with nothing calumniating or inflammatory on the minds of the Judges The Lords had not the power of a Judge in the lower Courts to puniſh the aſſertion of a calumny, they could do no more than ſtop his proceeding in ſuch calumny. where then with propriety could the Petitioner appeal for redreſs but to that Houſe? To them the application was made, and to their candour and juſtice He had heard the explanation which the Right Hon Gentleman offered to the Houſe, it was, however, an explanation that by no means ſatisfied him he was convinced, in his own mind, that it was the duty of the Houſe to examine whether the allegations were or were not founded;

and

and on that fact being aſcertained, it would afterwards behove them to aſcertain what ought to be done if the allegations were proved true, to redreſs the party injured, or ſhould they be proved falſe, what cenſure it would be neceſſary to paſs on the petition, and the perſon offering it

Mr Fox agreed with the Hon Gentleman, that it was improper in caſes of life and death to influence the paſſions, it was not ſo in miſdemeanours In trials on life or death, the verdict could not be different, the defendant muſt be found guilty or acquitted, it was not ſo in an impeachment for a miſdemeanour, where aggravation was fair on one ſide, and extenuation on the other ——The Lords might find a perſon impeached before them guilty of a miſdemeanour, it reſted with them, as they conceived the guilt, to order the puniſhment, it was therefore the duty of the proſecutors to ſtate in the ſtrongeſt colours and moſt forcible language the great enormity of the offence He ſaid, he was ready to allow, that he ſhould abuſe his truſt, were he to aſſert a fact he did not mean to prove, or that in his conſcience he did not believe to be true what had been charged againſt Mr Haſtings he believed to be perfectly ſo. He inſiſted, that it was the duty of the Houſe to give the utmoſt confidence to their Managers, in truſting to them what they conceived to be relevant, for, if they did not, the proſecution could not poſſibly be carried on with effect The Houſe, he ſaid, what ever mode they might adopt, or in what way they might think proper to bring forward the preſent buſineſs, muſt in the end come to the ſhort queſtion,—Whether the Managers were or were not fit to carry on the proſecution?—It was not probable, he ſaid that at the moment they were about to gather the laurels of their labours by a ſucceſsful concluſion to the proſecution, they would hazard their cauſe, the honour of their Country, the honour of the Houſe, and their own honours, by unfounded calumnies He obſerved upon the manner in which the complaint came before the Houſe, not from one of their own body, but from the accuſed perſon The whole proceedings on the petition, he ſaid, were not more contrary to precedent than they were to common ſenſe, and ruinous to all public juſtice for ever He wiſhed to aſk, if the opinion of the fate of Nundcomar was new? Was it not aſſerted by his Hon Friend (Mr Sheridan) before the Lords, with an effect never to be forgotten, at the moment that the deciſion in favour of Sir Elijah Impey was new, that Nundcomar was baſely murdered? He would not allow that the Houſe of Commons refuſing to impeach Sir Elijah Impey was an acquittal of him; the Houſe was at liberty at that moment, if they thought fit to impeach him for that murder It was his opinion, and ever had been ſo that it was a groſs murder, and that the unfortunate man had been put to death for the baſeſt purpoſes He argued, that if the aſſertions made againſt Mr Haſtings could not be proved true, they would ultimately tend to his advantage, it being a well known rule, that the failure of an argument againſt an accuſed perſon made for him He cared not, he ſaid, on his own account, how the motion was diſpoſed of, it was of little moment to him he wiſhed, however, to inform the Houſe, that his Right Hon Friend (Mr Burke) did not ſtand ſingle; that every one of the Managers would have uſed the ſame ſtrong expreſſions, had it fallen to their ſhare to open that charge —There was no difference of opinion on the ſubject between thoſe who had conſidered it, the difference only exiſted between them and thoſe who knew leſs; and between them and Mr Haſtings It was therefore fair to preſume that the Managers were right; and as the preſumption was in their favour, the Houſe ought to be careful to obtain ſolid proof againſt them Managers, previous to their proceeding to cenſure them He entered into obſervations on the difficulties under which the Managers commenced the proſecution, without the aſſiſtance of any of the Crown Lawyers, and without the favour of the Houſe on general political topics —He intreated the Houſe, if they refuſed the Managers their aſſiſtance, not to impede them, but to allow them fair play if they had not time to aſſiſt them, he hoped they would not find time to oppoſe them, and to endeavour to ſtop their proceedings Oppoſition, he ſaid, were always charged with a wiſh of getting the places of thoſe they oppoſed; he wiſhed he could ſay the ſame of the preſent Oppoſition to the Managers of the Proſecution; the caſe was however the reverſe, and were the Oppoſition to defeat the Managers, they would not be willing to proceed with the proſecution themſelves If the adjournment, ſhould be negatived, he hoped the Houſe would go into a proof of the allegations, and he had no doubt the falſity of them would appear he would vote for the adjournment, but whether it was agreed to or not a time he hoped would come when the whole of the preſent proceedings would be reprobated and expunged —The conduct of his Right Hon Friend (Mr Burke) was honourable to himſelf, to that Houſe, and to his country the Houſe in trying him would try all the Managers, they all admired his general conduct, and admired his conduct of that day in the ſeeing himſelf, feeling the indignity of being

called

called upon as a defendant by the culprit he was profecuting He concluded by conjuring the Houſe to take care of their own honour, not to ſuffer their inquiſitorial powers to be infringed or deſtroyed, and not to ſuffer it to appear to the world that they were either prevaricators in the proſecution, or acting as counſel for the man they pretended to proſecute

Mr Jekyll argued the duty of the Managers conducting themſelves with the ſame caution as advocates for a criminal proſecution He contended, that it was incumbent on the Houſe, in preſervation of their duty to individuals, and of their honour and dignity, to receive the Petition, and if the allegations were true, to give that redreſs which they were bound in juſtice to grant to the injured party He concluded by reprobating the conduct of a Manager who would preſume to make a charge againſt any man, in the teeth of a ſolemn deciſion of the Houſe

Mr Bouverie's motion was then put, "That this Houſe do now adjourn," on which the Houſe immediately divided,

Ayes	—	97
Noes	—	158
Majority		61

Major Scott then moved, "That Mr Gurney, ſhort hand writer, be called in and examined"

A ſhort converſation took place on this motion, which was objected to by Mr Fox, Mr Adam, Sir Grey Cooper, and Sir James Johnſtone, as an improper mode of proving the words of a Member of Parliament

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Graham, Col Phipps, the Attorney General, Mr Rolle, Mr Smith, Alderman Le Meſurier, and Sir William Young, were of opinion, that the evidence of the ſhort-hand writer could with propriety be admitted

Mr Adam wiſhing a Committee to be appointed to examine precedents, moved the 'Previous Queſtion'

A ſhort converſation enſued on this motion, which being agreed to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others on that ſide of the Houſe, it was carried

Mr Adam then moved the appointment of a Committee, which Sir William Young oppoſed, and inſiſted upon dividing the Houſe.

The Houſe immediately divided,

Ayes	—	102
Noes	—	17
Majority		89

And at half an hour after one o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, May 4.

Writs were ordered to be iſſued for Members to ſerve in Parliament for the county and town of Cambridge, the former vacated by the death of Sir Henry Peyton, the latter by General Adeane, who has forfeited his ſeat by the acceptance of the office of one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber.

The Marquis of Graham reported from the Committee appointed to ſearch for precedents applicable to the ſteps neceſſary to be taken on the petition of Mr Haſtings, that they had found no precedent immediately to the point, but referred the Houſe to the caſe of Sir Dudley Diggs and Elliot, and which caſe was inſerted in the Journals, where they conceived that the Houſe "in reſpect to words, would find ſomething analogous and worthy their obſervation

The report was ordered to be laid on the table

Mr Sumner moved, that the order of the day on the further conſideration of the petition of Warren Haſtings, ſhould be read.

The order of the day being read,

Mr Sumner next moved, that Mr. Gurney, ſhort-hand writer, ſhould be examined for the purpoſe of proving the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Haſtings

Mr Francis aſked whether the ſhort-hand writer was to be examined to the entire of the allegations, or to ſome particular point. He thought that he ſhould be examined as to the whole of the ſpeech, and that it ſhould be tranſlated, to ſee whether the tenor of the ſpeech was conſiſtent with the ſtreſs laid on the particular words ſingled out as to have been ſpoken by Mr. Burke

Mr Addington thought it was unneceſſary to take a retroſpect of the entire buſineſs the charge was made againſt that part of the ſpeech which related to the murder of Nundcomar, he did not ſee that the Houſe was to take cognizance of any other part of the ſpeech He would therefore move an amendment, that after the word "examine" ſhould be inſerted, "for the purpoſe of aſcertaining ſo much of the allegation in the petition as reſpected the affair of Nundcomar"

Mr Sheridan thought the amendment extremely partial; it went to proſcribe Mr. Burke from the benefits which might accrue from conſulting the general features of his ſpeech, and it wiſhed to confine to a point, the principle of which could not be known without the ſpeech or the whole ſhould be conſulted He did not think it fair or honourable to pin his Hon Friend down to a ſpecific charge, "he did not think it juſt to garble the petition in favour of the culprit againſt

againſt one of the Managers; and whether the Houſe acted through *tenderneſs* or juſtice, ſtill it ſhould keep up appearances, and for his part, he would, conſiſtently with his idea, give his negative to the amendment

Major Scott declared he had no communication whatſoever with the ſhort hand writers Mr Burke had made many charges for which there was no foundation He would not for the preſent enter into what he had ſaid of Devi Sing and the other articles, but as to his charge of Nundcomar it dwelt on the mind of Mr Haſtings and to that particular it was neceſſary to direct the attention of the Houſe

Mr Fox did not mark the grounds on which the Hon Member founded his opportable The priſoner had ſtated a matter exceedingly injurious to his Hon Friend Where, he aſked, could he obtain ſatisfaction? Not before a Court of Juſtice Not before the High Court of Parliament Not from the deciſion of the Houſe of Lords The Commons of Great Britain, of whom he was a repreſentative, he applied to He only aſked them to go into a complete inveſtigation of his conduct, and that ought not to be denied.

Mr Pitt differed from the Right Hon Gentleman; it could not, he ſaid, have any effect on the Hon Gentleman, (Mr Burke) to have the petition proceeded on conſiſtent with the amendment Thoſe Gentlemen who had boaſted that they were cloathed in the Robes of Magiſtracy, could not be injured by any allegation made by the perſon whom they were proſecuting, particularly if theſe allegations were not deemed worthy the conſideration of the Houſe He thought the priſoner ſhould have complained before, that it was to ſeveral of the allegations He charged the Managers with acting contrary to their former declaration, for that in requeſting that the whole of the allegations might be diſcuſſed, they evaded the delay which they had taken ſo much pains to impute to the conduct of the other ſide of the Houſe

Mr. Fox briefly replied he ſaid, that delay could not be imputed to the Managers, they had ſaid originally that the petition ought not to have been received He then entered into an able reply to the arguments uſed by Mr Pitt, and with his uſual ability controverted the aſſertions and arguments of his adverſary.

Mr. Wyndham took a retroſpect of the buſineſs He entered into the queſtion at large, and declared that it was evident from what had dropped from others of the Managers, of which not the leaſt not ſeriouſly taken, that his Hon Friend Mr Burke was ſingled out by the priſoner as being the moſt formidable of his accuſer, and having a knowledge of his guilt, which muſt bring him to juſtice.

Mr Pitt denied that Mr Burke had been ſingled out, for the charge alluded to was not made by Mr Burke, it originated with another of the Managers (Mr Sheridan), and therefore this aſſertion could not have weight with the Houſe

The Houſe divided

For the amendment,		115
Againſt it,	—	69
	Majority	46

After ſome deſultory converſation, the ſhort hand writer was examined

It is impoſſible for us to enter into an exact detail of the arguments made uſe of on each ſide, during the examination of Mr Gurney After being many times ordered to withdraw, he was ſuffered at laſt to give his teſtimony, with the aſſiſtance of his ſhort-hand notes, reſpecting the words ſpoken, which proved that Mr Burke had ſaid, "that HE (meaning Mr Haſtings) MURDERED HIM (meaning Nundcomar) "THROUGH THE HANDS OF SIR ELIJAH "IMPEY

After Mr Gurney had withdrawn,

The Marquis of Graham roſe He wiſhed not to dwell long on the ſubject; he would only ſpeak to the authority veſted in the hands of the Managers by the Houſe; it certainly did not amount to charging Mr Haſtings with the murder of Nundcomar He would therefore move, "That no direction or authority was given by this Houſe to bring as a charge againſt Mr Haſtings, or to impute to him the condemnation and execution of Nundcomar"

Mr Sheridan requeſted to know if this reſolution was to be followed by any other?

The Marquis of Graham replied, by none, that he knew of

Mr Fox had not much objection to the motion, and therefore would not protract the debate by taking the ſenſe of the Houſe upon it He did not conceive the reſolution implied any cenſure on the conduct of his Hon Friend

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expreſſed much ſatisfaction at the ready acquieſcence of the Right Hon Gentleman who ſpoke laſt. It was a full conviction that the motion carried evident propriety with it, it was a neceſſary atonement the Houſe owed for the injury done to Mr. Haſtings, by charging him with murder, at the ſame time he begged to be underſtood as not meaning to throw any cenſure on the Right Hon Managers.

Mr Fox wiſhed to inform the Right Hon. Gentleman that he acquieſced becauſe the motion conveyed no cenſure upon his friend.

He

He acquitted farther, becauſe it did not reſtrain him from mentioning the tranſaction in future. He begged the Houſe to obſerve, that Mr. Burke brought no ſuch charge againſt Mr Haſtings as murder; that not even an Honourable Baronet laſt year, when he impeached Sir Elijah Impey, accuſed him of murder, in the technical ſenſe of the word — it was only in a moral ſenſe. It could not be brought againſt either of them as a heavy crime, but as a miſdemeanor Nunducomar was taken off in a foul manner — they were the cauſe, not the effect That the Hon Gentleman oppoſite to him (Mr Pitt) was ſatisfied with his acquieſcence, he was pleaſed, he was more pleaſed, becauſe the motion conveyed no cenſure At the ſame time, he thought it would be diſgraceful to the character of a learned Gentleman, who had ſaid, that all Europe looked with eager eyes on this trial, if he neglected to move for the removal of the preſent Managers.

He might, or might not ſay, what was agreeable to the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, but he conceived himſelf at liberty to mention again the ſame words Mr Burke had made uſe of. He wiſhed the Houſe, if they were diſſatisfied with their conduct, to remove them The Managers did not wiſh to continue in their office without the confidence of the Houſe Perhaps the Hon Gentleman might find perſons on his ſide the Houſe fit for ſuch offices The Managers were men of different characters He had relied much on the generoſity and honour of the Houſe, he had thought that political profeſſions and prejudices would have been waived on this ſubject he had been deceived, he had found a deſire to find fault with their proceedings, to liſten to complaints againſt them The Houſe muſt be ſenſible that they muſt act according to their judgments, that it was not, he had been informed, illegal to inſtance a larger crime towards proving a ſmaller, for in the trial of a man for defrauding an inſurance-office, the proſecutors had alledged and proved the commiſſion of murder againſt the priſoner.

Mr Sheridan could not, even at this late hour, help troubling the Houſe with a few obſervations. He wiſhed the Houſe to look over the charges; nay, to proceed a ſhorter way he dared the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite (Mr Pitt) to riſe and ſay, that if Nunducomar had not brought the charges for bribery and corruption againſt Mr. Haſtings, he would have died in the manner in which he did —When he had ſaid, laſt year, words to the ſame effect as Mr Burke's, no notice was taken of them, nay, in the anſwer delivered in by Mr. Haſtings, he had conſidered that allegation as a charge; for he ſays, "With reſpect to the malicious charge of murder, I ſolemnly declare I had no hand whatſoever in the condemnation and execution of Nunducomar". He concluded by ſaying, that ſhould it fall to his lot in a ſubſequent part of the trial to mention that tranſaction, he ſhould uſe words to the ſame effect as Mr Burke had done

Mr Wyndham ſaid a few words in ſupport of the Managers.

Mr Pitt diſregarded inſinuations thrown out againſt him, he and his friends ſhould be watchful over the conduct of the Managers, and take care they tranſgreſſed not the directions of the Commons

Mr Fox with much warmth contended, that no tyrant ever behaved in a more barbarous manner over thoſe whom he governed; nor with more duplicity and treachery He would maintain that the privileges of the Commons were never more invaded, nor endangered within this century, nay he would ſay within the laſt, than they had been within theſe few days

The Marquis of Graham was led to ſay more than he wiſhed, he had hoped the motion would have met with no oppoſition. The caſe he thought was now materially altered he therefore ſhould move that the ſubſequent words do follow the original motion That the words ſpoken by Mr Burke, "he (meaning Mr Haſtings) murdered him (meaning Nunducomar) by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey," ought not to have been ſpoken

Colonel Phipps ſeconded it. He thought the conduct of the Managers unjuſt and abſurd

The amendment and the original motion were now read.

Mr Fox wiſhed to know if the Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt meant to give the ſenſe of the Houſe—if he did, and the Houſe thought the conduct of the Managers unjuſt and abſurd, why not remove them? It was a reflection on the Houſe, to continue in thoſe offices men who were diſqualified by injuſtice and abſurdity He moved that the following do follow the former amendment "Notwithſtanding on a former year, no notice was taken of the words ſpoken by another Manager to the ſame effect; and that Mr. Haſtings, in his defence, had conſidered them as a charge, anſwering in the following manner; —' With 'reſpect to the murder of Nunducomar, I 'ſolemnly deny having any concern in it 'whatever"

Mr. Fox reprobated the conduct of the Gentleman who had ſet their faces againſt the Managers. He ſaid, that the Houſe ha-

voted for the impeachment; they had appointed the Managers to conduct it; but, from the motion of the noble Marquis, it ſeemed that they had appointed them merely for the purpoſe of abuſing them The noble Lord had wiſhed to cenſure the Managers, but as he had done ſo in a *courtly ſtyle*, he thought the cenſure was admiſſible for his part, he ſaw plainly that it was the intention of the Marquis, as well as his friends, to ſlur the proſecution—in plain words, they had acted *meanly* in wiſhing to convey ſentiments which they were *afraid* or aſhamed to avow

Colonel Phipps rose to order, he ſaid the Right Hon. Gentleman had uttered words which were not only indecent, but ſuch as were unfit for ſuch an aſſembly, and would not be tolerated in any other place

Mr M A Taylor replied, that the Hon Gentleman who had ſpoke laſt, was guilty of a breach of order in the firſt inſtance, in calling his Hon Friend to order, when nothing occurred to excuſe his conduct, and that the words with which he concluded his ſpeech were much more diſorderly than thoſe to which he had very improperly objected

Mr Francis, looking ſtedfaſtly at the Speaker, told him, that a very unwarrantable *menace* had been offered to a Right Hon. Member, and that *he* (the Speaker) had heard it

Mr Fox having made a very pointed and ſevere obſervation on the conduct of Col Phipps, the ſtrangers were ordered to withdraw,—in about an hour after, the gallery was opened for the admiſſion of ſtrangers

Mr Pitt at our entrance was on his legs, recapitulating many of thoſe arguments which had been uſed before, and was very fully anſwered by Mr Fox The Houſe having grown clamorous in calling for the queſtion, the amendment of Mr Fox was negatived without a diviſion

The queſtion was then put on the original motion

Ayes	135
Noes	66
Majority	69

The whole motion, as amended by Lord Graham, was then carried without a diviſion

Mr Bouverie next moved a vote of thanks to the Managers, for their ſervices in the public cauſe

This motion was reſiſted as premature, a direct negative was not put upon it, but it was diſpoſed of by the previous queſtion — And then the Houſe adjourned.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 28.

A Gentleman, whoſe name is ſaid to be *Meredith*, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage in the character of Alexander the Great, at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr Aikin His figure is a good one for the ſtage, tall and not ill formed, but awkward in his manner His voice powerful, and capable of expreſſing the various paſſions with propriety and effect, except at times, from a ſlight defect in enunciation, which, probably, care and application would correct The difficulties attending a firſt exhibition are too many to enable us to ſay with certainty that this candidate for public favour was intitled to much applauſe. He has many imperfections to overcome, and much to unlearn Time and aſſiduity, with the requiſites he poſſeſſes, may do much Before the Play the following Prologue, written by Mr Vardill, was ſpoken by Mr Middleton

WHEN the *plum'd eaglet* firſt his pinions tries,
Laſ'ring he quits the neſt, and trembling flies,
His hov'ring flight to new attempts excites,
Reads his eſſays, ſoars to prouder heights,
'Till bold with practis'd wing, and conſcious force, [courſe
Fearleſs he eyes the ſun, and ſkims his airy
Such mingled hopes and fears his mind engage,
When firſt the *youthful genius* treads the ſtage,
But ſafely paſs'd th' ordeal of your laws,
His pow'rs awoke and nerv'd by juſt applauſe,
He ſhews young Ammon's fire, his port, his mind,
Breathes all the hero, and aſſumes the god
'Tis yours the fears of merit to diſpel,
And aid the generous purpoſe to excel,
To fix the doubtful claims of modeſt worth,
And call, by praiſe, its latent talents forth;
For oft, too oft *unripen'd* to withſtand
Envy's chill breath, and Hate's ungentle hand,
True genius pines beneath inclement ſkies,
Shrinks up its tender leaves, and in oblivion dies.
By paſſion for dramatic pleaſures mov'd,
Which friends perhaps too partially approv'd,
With ardent wiſh to pleaſe, but check'd by fears,
A young adventurer at your *bar* appears;
To you he makes his *firſt*, his *laſt* appeal,
His *fate* your cenſures or your plaudits ſeal

Should

Should his *firſt voyage* be crown'd with fauſtive gales,
Theſe ſeas he'll court, and ſpread his flowing ſails,
But ſhould dread ſtorms aſſail him on our main,
He ne'er will quit the peaceful ſhore again
In arts theatrical unſkill'd and rude,
You'll judge it raſhneſs that I dare intrude
For others, like a veteran tried, to plead,
And aſk th indulgence which myſelf I need
Yet, as the tar juſt ſcap'd from ſeas and wind,
Feels moſt the dangers of the crew behind,
O let me lend my feeble plank to ſave
A *moſt mate* panting ſtill upon the wave!
Then let fair Candour hold the critic ſcales,
And, if his merit o'er his faults prevails,
Grant him the *dove*, if denied the *bays*,
He ſues for *pardon*, where you cannot *praiſe*

30 *A Deſcription of Britiſh Loyalty, or, a Squeeze for St Paul's*, ſaid to be written by Mr Colman jun was performed at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr Banniſter jun

The ſame evening a Dramatic Piece of One Act, called *St George's Day, or, Britons rejoice*, was acted the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs Mattocks This is a ſlight performance, calculated only for one night, and entitled to no further notice

MAY 1 *The Farm-Houſe*, a Comedy taken from *The Cuſtom of the Manor of* Charles Johnſon, by Mr Kemble, was acted at Drury Lane. The characters are as follow

Modely, - -	Mr Wroughton
Heartwell, - -	Mr Whitfield
Freehold, - -	Mr Aikin
Shacklefigure, -	Mr Suett
Flora, - -	Mrs Kemble
Aura, - -	Mrs Jordan

As the original play from whence this piece is taken cannot be repreſented now with any effect, we are not ſorry to ſee this abridgement of it brought on the ſtage, as it affords us an opportunity of ſeeing Mrs Jordan, and (it is but juſtice to add) the other performers in a very favourable light.

7 Mr Macklin attempted once more to perform the part of Shylock, for his own benefit, but finding his memory entirely gone, he was obliged to requeſt that Mr Ryder might ſupply his place The change was accepted by the audience, and the public have now probably ſeen the laſt of this veteran of the theatre

8. *A School for Widows*, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted, for the firſt time, at Covent Garden. The characters are as follow.

Lord Mirable, -	Mr. Pagan.
Squire Wilful, -	Mr Quick.
Frederick, - -	Mr Pope.
Marmozet, - -	Mr Lewis.
Gayleſs, - - -	Mr. Davies.
Sterling, - - -	Mr Ferron.
Lady Richmore, -	Mrs. Abington.
Mrs Worldly, - -	Mrs Mattocks.
Arabella, - - -	Miſs Tweedall.
Mrs Gayleſs, -	Miſs Wewitzer.

This play is an alteration of *The Country Attorney* acted at the Hay-Market in 1783, and of which we gave an account in our Magazine for July that year (See Vol XII p 63.) The alterations are not many, though ſomething for the better They have not been ſufficient however to preſerve the play from neglect After three performances it is laid aſide; we ſuppoſe for ever The Prologue was ſpoken by Mr Pope; the Epilogue by Mrs Abington

11 Mrs Siddons concluded her engagement for this ſeaſon with the performance of *Juliet* for her own benefit; after which ſhe recited the Ode printed in our laſt Magazine (See p. 336) Of Juliet it may be ſaid, that ſhe performed the character with her uſual excellence; and if the recitation of the Ode had leſs effect, we are inclined to aſcribe it to the performance rather than the performer

15. *The Dramatiſt, or, Stop Him Who Can*, a Comedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted for the firſt time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs Wells. The characters are as follow;

Vapid, -	Mr Lewis.
Lord Scratch, -	Mr Quick.
Ennui, -	Mr Edwin.
Neville, - -	Mr Middleton.
Florival, - -	Mr. Blanchard.
Willoughby, -	Mr. Macready.
Lady Wiſhfort -	Mrs. Webb.
Mariana - -	Mrs. Wells.
Sophia -	Miſs Brangin.
Louiſa, - -	Miſs Brunton

The ſtory of this play is but ſhort Lady Wiſhfort, in love with a brother of Florival, writes a letter, which being given to Vapid the Dramatiſt, occaſions the miſtakes of the play Lord Scratch, who is in love with Lady Wiſhfort for her ſentiments, and hates play, is continually croſſed by the poet. A deſign to entrap Louiſa is prevented by the good fencing of Florival, a coxcomb of the Italian ſchool. The marriages of Vapid and Mariana, and Louiſa with Neville, and the

disappointment of all the schemes of Lady Wishfort, form the *denouement* of the piece.

The character of Vapid the Dramatist is well imagined, and strongly drawn A passion for the drama and dramatick writing affords a fine subject for the stage; and the author has done himself no discredit by his execution of it Some parts of the play are feeble, but the whole of it, taken together, possesses merit enough to deserve an attentive and careful revision. When this is done, it will meet with the success it deserves

18. The Haymarket Theatre opened with *The English Merchant*, and a musical entertainment called *Da Capo*, or *The Enraged Musician*, said to be by Mr. Colman. The characters are as follow

Castruccio,	Mr Chambers.
Young Quaver,	Mr. Iliff.
Knife-Grinder,	Mr Reeve.
Cryers, Mob, &c	Mr Matthews, Mr. Johnson, Mr Chapman, &c.
Castruccina,	Mrs Bannister.
Picolina,	Mrs. Plomer
Milk Girl,	Miss George.
Cryers, Ballad Singer, &c.	Mrs Edwin, Mrs Powell, Mrs Lefevre, &c

This piece is taken from Hogarth's print, and the story as told by the painter is adhered to The prologue was spoken by Mr Edwin jun the musick composed and compiled by Dr Arnold The performers did justice to their parts, and the Drama has much merit as a composition

THE SHAKESPEARE GALLERY.

THIS Exhibition, which may be truly styled the triumph of the English School of Painting, as so honourable to the undertakers of the vast design of which it forms a part, so connected with polite letters; so fraught with national advantage, whether considered with respect to Commerce, to the Arts, to Literature, to the amusement of the day, or the more permanent entertainment of succeeding generations; that we consider it as an object particularly deserving the notice of a Literary Journal. We therefore, in common with the rest of the public, hail this dawn of the English Historical School, which prefages a splendid day in its progressive course, equally to the honour of the nation, as to the advantage of the spirited projectors of the scheme.

The present collection consists of thirty-four scenes from the different plays of our great dramatic bard, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Barry, Boydell, Downman, Durno, Fuseli, Hamilton, Hodges, Kirk, Miller, Northcote, Opie, Peters, Rigaud, Smirke, Weth, Wheatley, and Wright, and it may be observed, that each artist appears to have exerted the full force of his genius In such a variety of performances, the merit of some must predominate over others With a few exceptions, however, which it would be invidious to point out, the whole collection is entitled to the honourable situation in which it is placed, and when completed will form an epoch in the History of the Arts

"But the nature, progress, and extent of this important undertaking may be better learnt from the following extracts taken from Mr Boydell's sensible preface to the Catalogue.

"I cannot permit this Catalogue to appear before the public, without returning my sincere thanks to the numerous Subscribers to this undertaking, who with a liberality and a confidence unparalleled on any former occasion, have laid me under the most flattering obligations I hope upon inspection of what has been done, and is now doing, the Subscribers will be satisfied with the exertions that have been made, and will think that their confidence has not been misplaced, especially when they consider the difficulty that a great undertaking like the present has to encounter, in a country where Historical Painting is still but in its infancy—To advance that Art towards maturity, and establish an *English School of Historical Painting*, was the great object of the present design

"In the course of many years endeavours, I flatter myself, I have somewhat contributed to the establishment of an *English School of Engraving*. These exertions have not been unnoticed at home—But in foreign countries they have been estimated, perhaps above their value—When I began the business of publishing and selling prints, all the fine Engravings sold in England were imported from foreign countries, particularly from France—Happily, the reverse is now the case; for few are imported, and many are exported, to a great annual amount. I mention this circumstance, because there are of those, who not putting much value on the advancement of national taste, still feel the advantage of promoting the Arts, in a commercial point of view.

"I flatter myself that the present undertaking in that, and many other points of view, will eventually serve this country. The more objects of attraction and amusement held out to foreigners, that may induce them to visit this metropolis, the more are our manufactures promoted, for every one on his return carries with him some specimen of them

them, and I believe it will be readily granted, that the manufactures of this country need only be ſeen and compared, to be preferred to thoſe of any other—To the great number of foreigners who have of late viſited this country, may in ſome degree be attributed the very flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce, and that great demand for Engliſh manufactures, which at preſent ſo univerſally prevails all over the Continent—At leaſt I can with certainty ſay, I feel the effect of this circumſtance, in my own branch of buſineſs.

"That the love of the Fine Arts is more prevalent abroad than in this country, cannot be denied, but I ſtill hope to ſee them attain (advanced in years as I am) ſuch a ſtate of perfection in England, that no man in Europe will be entitled to the name of a Connoiſſeur, who has not perſonally witneſſed their rapid progreſs—And that their progreſs has been wonderfully rapid in this country, within theſe twenty years, the whole world will readily allow—This progreſs we principally owe to his preſent Majeſty, who, ſenſible of their importance in every point of view, has cultivated the Fine Arts with a ſucceſs that the annals of no other country, in the ſame ſpace of time, can produce. The enterpriſe and liberality of ſeveral individuals alſo have not been wanting to contribute to ſo great an end—For my own part, I can with truth ſay, that the Arts have always had my beſt endeavours for their ſucceſs, and my countrymen will I hope give me credit, when I aſſure them, that where I failed, I failed more from want of power, than from want of zeal.

"In this progreſs of the Fine Arts, though foreigners have allowed our lately acquired ſuperiority of Engraving, and readily admitted the great talents of the principal Painters, yet they have ſaid with ſome ſeverity, and I am ſorry to ſay with ſome truth, that the abilities of our beſt Artiſts are chiefly employed in painting Portraits of thoſe, who, in leſs than half a century, will be loſt in oblivion——whilſt the nobleſt part of the art——Hiſtorical Painting—is much neglected. To obviate this national reflection was, as I have already hinted, the principal cauſe of the preſent undertaking, an undertaking, that originated in a private company, where painting was the ſubject of converſation—But as ſome ſhort account of the riſe and progreſs of the whole work may at a future time be given to the Subſcribers, it is not now neceſſary to ſay, who firſt promulgated the plan—who has promoted it—or who has endeavoured to impede its ſucceſs—Suffice it to ſay at preſent, that the artiſts, in general, have with an ardour that does them credit, contributed their beſt endeavours to carry into execution an undertaking, where the national honour, the advancement of the arts, and their own advantage are equally concerned.

"Though I believe it will be readily admitted, that no ſubjects ſeem ſo proper to form an Engliſh School of Hiſtorical Painting, as the Scenes of the immortal Shakeſpeare, yet it muſt be always remembered, that he poſſeſſed powers which no pencil can reach; for ſuch was the force of his creative imagination, that though he frequently goes beyond nature, he ſtill continues to be natural, and ſeems only to do that, which Nature would have done, had ſhe overſtepped the uſual limits—It muſt not then be expected, that the art of the Painter can ever equal the ſublimity of our Poet. The ſtrength of Michael Angelo, united to the grace of Raphael, would here have laboured in vain.—For what pencil can give to his airy beings "a local habitation and a name?"

"It is therefore hoped, that the ſpectator will view theſe pictures with this regard, and not allow his imagination, warmed by the magic powers of the Poet, to expect from painting, what painting cannot perform.

"It is not however meant to deprecate criticiſm—Candid criticiſm is the ſoul of improvement——and thoſe artiſts, who ſhut their ears againſt it, muſt never expect to improve—At the ſame time, every artiſt ought to deſpiſe and contemn the cavils of Pſeudo critics, who, rather than not attempt to ſhew their wit, would crush all merit in its bud—The diſcerning part of the public, however, place all theſe attempts to the true account—malignity—But, as the world was never entirely free from ſuch critics, the preſent undertaking muſt expect to have its ſhare.

"Of the merits of the Artiſts employed in this work, I can with truth ſay, that I have ſought for talents wherever they were to be found, and withſtood all recommendations but thoſe that merit brought. By this means I have offended ſome; but a moment's reflection will, I think, ſhew the propriety of this line of conduct. Upon the merits of the pictures themſelves, it is not for me to ſpeak; I believe there never was a perfect picture, in all the three great requiſites of compoſition, colouring, and deſign it muſt not therefore be expected, that ſuch a phenomenon will be found here—Thus much, however, I will venture to ſay, that in every picture in the Gallery there is ſomething to be praiſed, and I hope ſufficient marks of merit to juſtify the lovers of their country, in holding out the foſtering hand of encouragement to native genius. I therefore flatter myſelf, that the eſtabliſhed maſters will ſupport and increaſe their former reputation, and that the younger Artiſts will daily improve, under the benign influence of the public patronage—They all know, that their future fame depends on their preſent exertions: for here

this

the Painter's labours will be perpetually under the public eye, and compared with those of his cotemporaries—while his other works either locked up in the cabinets of the curious, or diſperſed over the country in the houſes of the different poſſeſſors, can comparatively contribute but little to his preſent fortune or future fame.

POETRY.

ODE,

By JOHN RANNIE.

I cannot but remember SUCH THINGS WERE,
and were moſt precious to me
SHAKESPEARE.

I.

SCENES of my YOUTH! ye once were dear,
Though ſadly I your charms ſurvey,
I once was wont to linger here,
From early dawn to cloſing day
SCENES OF MY YOUTH! pale Sorrow flings
A ſhade o'er all your beauties now,
And robs the moments of their wings,
That ſcatter pleaſure as they flow,
While ſtill to heighten every care,
Reflection tells me, SUCH THINGS WERE

II.

'Twas here a tender mother ſtrove
To keep my happineſs in view,
I ſmil'd beneath a parent's love,
That ſoft compaſſion ever knew,
In whom the virtues all combin'd,
On whom I could with faith rely,
To whom my heart and ſoul were join'd
By mild Affection's primal tie!
Who ſmiles in Heav'n, exempt from care,
Whilſt I remember, SUCH THINGS WERE!

III.

'Twas here, (where calm and tranquil reſt
O'erpays the peaſant for his toil)
That, firſt in bleſſing, I was bleſt
With glowing Friendſhip's open ſmile
My Friend, far diſtant doom'd to roam,
Now braves the fury of the ſeas,
He fled his peaceful, happy home,
His little fortune to increaſe
Whilſt bleeds afreſh the wound of Care,
When I remember, SUCH THINGS WERE!

IV.

'Twas here—ev'n in this blooming grove,
I fondly gaz'd on Laura's charms,
Who, bluſhing, own'd a mutual love,
And melted in my youthful arms
Tho' hard the ſoul conflicting ſtrife,
Yet Fate, the cruel tyrant, bore
Far from my ſight the charm of life—
The lovely maid whom I adore.
'Twould eaſe my ſoul of all its care,
Could I forget that SUCH THINGS WERE.

V

Here firſt I ſaw the morn appear
Of guileleſs Pleaſure's ſmiling day;
I met the dazzling brightneſs here,
Here mark'd the ſoft deſcending ray—
Beheld the ſkies, whoſe ſtreaming light
Gave ſplendour to the parting ſun,
Now loſt in Sorrow's ſable night,
And all their mingled glories gone!
Till Death, in pity, end my care,
I muſt remember, SUCH THINGS WERE

THE MORNING DREAM

By W COWPER, Eſq

'TWAS in the glad ſeaſon of ſpring,
Aſleep, at the dawn of the day,
I dream'd what I cannot but ſing,
So pleaſant it ſeem'd as I lay

I dream'd that on ocean afloat,
Far weſt from fair Albion I ſail'd,
While the billows high lifted the boat,
And the freſh-blowing breeze never fail'd.

In the ſteerage a woman I ſaw,
Such at leaſt was the form which ſhe wore,
Whoſe beauty impreſs'd me with awe
Nor leſs taught me by woman before.

She ſat, and a ſhield at her ſide
Shed light like the ſun on the waves,
And ſmiling divinely ſhe cried,
"I go to make free-men of ſlaves."

Then raiſing her voice to a ſtrain
The ſweeteſt that ear ever heard,
She ſang of the Slave's broken chain,
Wherever her glory appear'd

Some clouds that had over us hung,
Fled, chas'd by her melody clear,
And methought while ſhe Liberty ſung,
It was Liberty only to hear

Thus ſwiftly dividing the flood,
To a Slave cultured Iſland we came,
Where a Dæmon her enemy ſtood,
Oppreſſion his terrible name

In his hand, as the ſign of his ſway,
A ſcourge hung with laſhes he bore,
And ſtood looking out for his prey,
From Afric's ſorrowful ſhore

But ſoon as approaching the land,
This goddeſs-like woman he view'd,
The ſcourge he let fall from his hand,
With the blood of his ſubjects embrued

I ſaw him both ſicken and die,
And the moment the monſter expir'd,
Heard ſhouts which aſcended the ſky
From thouſands with rapture inſpired.

Awaking, how could I but muſe
On what ſuch a Dream might betide,
When ſoon my ear caught the glad news,
Which ſerv'd my weak thoughts as a guide,

THE

That Britannia, renown'd o'er the waves
For the hatred she ever has shewn
To the black-sceptered rulers of Slaves,
Resolves to have none of her own

SPRING

WINTER's injurious season past,
The *snow fraught cloud*, the *nipping blast*,
No longer threat the plain;
With thee, sweet Spring, the *op'ning flow'r*,
The *gentle breeze*, and *tepid show'r*,
Returne their wonted reign

See, all around the *teeming spray*
Is bursting forth, in beauty gay,
To deck the new-born year,
While o'er the distant grove is seen
The *first faint tinge of cheerful green*
By slow degrees appear

The *feather'd choir* now swell their throats,
And woo with wild enamoured notes
The *partners* of their care,
Mark how they frame the curious nest—
Ah! may no cruel hand molest
One little harmless pair

The boisterous torrent now subsides,
And with a soothing murmur glides
Along its pebbly bed
Again the sunny bank delights,
Again each sylvan path invites,
Which I was us'd to tread

How bright the prospect all around!
How gay the flow'rs that strew the ground!
What musick fills the air!
This lovely season sure was sent
To make the happy more content,
And charm the pangs of care.

While Nature thus delights each sense,
I glow with feelings more intense,
Which gratitude inspires,
For in his works that Pow'r I trace
Who gave the scene such matchless grace,
And form'd me to admire

G C.

SHAKESPEARE

To Mrs ABINGTON

FROM ever verdant bowers I write,
Celestial seats of calm delight,
Where all those hards divine are plac'd,
Whose skilful pens the Drama grac'd,
Who now with extacy look down
On *you* that make their talents known.
Fletcher and Steele behold with pride,
Their favorite dames so dignified;
The latter with enraptur'd eyes,
Viewing romantic Biddy cries,
"Was ever such a perfect creature!
"So finely form'd! the pride of nature!
"Her voice harmonious, graceful air,
"Quite captivate the eye and ear
"Ladies should read the old romances,
"Nor longer think them idle fancies,
"Like *her* such heroine's manners trace,
"And enjoy fortune, ease, and grace."
Fletcher *his* child of whim surveys,
And warm in *Elfrida's* praise,
Exclaims, delighted with the view,
"She ever just, yet ever new,
"With equal skill the ruder scenes displays,
"Gives force to humour in its various ways,
"And the full sense of ev'ry thought conveys;"
Then of his Scornful Lady tells,
And on your peerless merit dwells.
Cibber, Farquhar, and many more,
Of modern days and days of yore,
Their grateful admiration join,
And last not least accept of mine.

Yes, Abington, I must impart
The ardent wishes of my heart.
Still true to Nature, true to me,
O! may I oft exulting see
The *Beatrice* my *fancy* drew
Find *substance* and a *soul* in you:
Looks which add brilliancy to wit,
More poignant than the words I writ,
When, feeling for a friend oppress'd,
Disdain, rage, pity are express'd,
And agitate your gen'rous mind,
A *real Beatrice* I find:
Pigmalion like, I gaze! admire!
The image glows with living fire;
My *work* with wonder I explore,
And *that unknown'd* could adore:
Still in these trifling witless days,
When Farces are preferr'd to Plays,
Do *you* support *my* comic name,
Nor let oblivion cloud my fame.

SHAKESPEARE.

SHORTNESS OF LIFE.

SAY what is Life, or what is wealth,
Or what are joys this side the grave?
The greatest of our comfort's *health*:
How short, indeed, the time we have!

Death, fatal foe to social joy,
Thou with thy dagger piercest deep;
Thou filial comforts dost annoy,
And mak'st the tender mother weep.

But why weep, woman, for thy son?
He's gone from hence to endless bliss;
Haste then, ye youths, that heedless run,
Oh! may your time be spent like his!

FERDINAND.

TO ELIZA.

OF ev'ry joy I thought myself possest,
I felt each rapture glow within my breast,
Until I found thy confidence estrang'd,
And all thy love to other objects chang'd
Though each domestic bliss I've now resign'd,
With the fond hopes that wont to sooth my mind,

Of

Of thy unchang'd fidelity and love,
Thoſe pureſt emblems of the joys above;
Though thy ſmooth language can no more impart
The uſual tranſports to my wounded heart,
One ſlender conſolation I retain,
To think I had not always thy diſdain,
To think I once thy faithleſs heart could move,
To which the proudeſt might have proffer'd love

MY

MARQUIS TOWNSHEND's VERSES

ON HIS NIECE

Miſs GARDINER

AS late FLORINDA on her death-bed lay,
And felt, compos'd, each vital power decay,
No longer ſcience could her bloom ſuſtain,
And KINDRED TEARS * in ſhowers fell in vain
The ſun meridian glimmer'd to her eye,
And panting breath announc'd her end was nigh:
She turn'd, and ſmiling aſk'd, "When ſhall "I die?
"In realms above my long-mourn'd mother "join?
"See, ſee her arms ſtretch'd out to meet with "mine!"
Adieu, pure SOUL! with rapture take thy flight,
Quit thy dark manſion for *Eternal Light!*—
For bliſs eternal! whilſt at Heaven's gate
Thy ſiſter Angels thy arrival wait,
Swift to conduct thee to thy parent's breaſt;
For *Heaven* has heard, and granted thy requeſt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Conſtantinople, April 7

YESTERDAY evening, between nine and ten o'clock, the Grand Seignior was taken ill with a fainting fit, which proved to be a ſtroke of apoplexy, and baffled all the efforts of the phyſicians, the Sultan expired at half an hour after ſix this morning. Information of this event having been tranſmitted to the Porte, the Mufty, the Captain Paſhaw, and the other Grandees, aſſembled in the Seraglio about eight o'clock and paid homage to the new reigning Sultan, *Selim the Third* (born in 1761), whoſe acceſſion to the Ottoman Throne, attended with the uſual ceremonies, was announced by the cannon of the Seraglio. The remains of the deceaſed Sultan were depoſited, at twelve o'clock, in the magnificent tomb prepared by his order, ſeveral years ſince, for himſelf and his children.

Vienna, April 18. On Wedneſday night laſt the Emperor's indiſpoſition returned with ſuch alarming ſymptoms, that he expreſſed a deſire to receive the ſacrament, which was accordingly adminiſtered to him the following day, in the preſence of the Royal Family, the Great Officers of State, and ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry of both ſexes. The diſorder has ſince abated. His Imperial Majeſty paſſed laſt night quietly, has had ſome refreſhing ſleep, and appears in a favourable ſtate to-day.

Vienna, April 22. Letters are received from Prince de Hohenlohe, dated Hermannſtadt the 14th of this month, mentioning that Colonel Mayerſheim having received intelligence on the 8th, that 7000 Turks were on their march to attack the advanced poſt Valle Muliezi, defended by only 200 fuſiliers and chaſſeurs, had reſolved to abandon it, and that the enemy having attempted to harraſs this ſmall corps in their retreat, were ſo warmly received by the chaſſeurs and a party of huſſars detached to their aſſiſtance, as to be obliged to deſiſt with the loſs of 253 men killed, whilſt the Auſtrians loſt only one killed, and had nine wounded.

Stockholm, April 28. Yeſterday the Bewilling, or extraordinary Free Gift, was voted in the Plenum of the Nobility, after which the termination of the Diet was announced by ſound of trumpet, with the ſame parade and ceremonies as were obſerved at the opening of it, and this day the King cloſed the Seſſion with a very gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

Vienna, April 29. His Imperial Majeſty's health is ſo much improved as to give hopes of his complete recovery.

Venice, May 1. On Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here with diſpatches from the Bailo at Conſtantinople to the Senate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January 1774, by

* The kindred tears, in the 4th line, are thoſe of the MARCHIONESS TOWNSHEND — This is the incident painted by Mrs. COSWAY.

the

the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be succeeded by his nephew Selim.

Vienna, May 2. In all parts has been received from Croatia, that, on the 17th of last month a body of Turkish cavalry, amounting to five thousand men, attempted to attack a detachment of the Imperial troops, stationed in the Lintra, and although it was repulsed with the loss of forty of which they consisted, the Turks, attacked by a body of Imperial infantry, and a brigade of Polish cavalry, returned to the charge, and renewed the attack, which continued for fourteen hours, when they were obliged to retire, leaving behind them one hundred killed, and thirty two wounded.

Paris, May 7. On Tuesday last, about twelve o'clock at noon, his Majesty opened the Assembly of the States-General by a speech from the throne, which was received with loud acclamations.* The Queen was placed on the King's left hand, Monsieur, and the Comte d'Artois, at a small distance on the right, Madame, and Madame Elizabeth, (his Majesty's sisters) together with Mesdames Victoire and Adelaide (his Majesty's aunts) on the left hand behind the Queen. The other Princes of the Blood, Princes and Peers, were all on the right, the Marshals of France, with others

* This speech has been given as follows in the public papers:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I this day see assembled around me the representatives of the nation, which my father and my predecessors have frequently consulted upon affairs of importance. It is a long time since the convocation of the States-General has been deemed necessary; and I find myself induced by the present circumstances to comply with the wishes of my people.

"I hope that the States-General will contribute to the welfare of the kingdom, and that I shall be enabled to effect, in concert with them, all the good which I meditate; but although the assembly have not for many years been held, and have not been favoured by the steps of my predecessors to be established in a constitutional form, from which the nation may certainly hope to acquire new vigour, and which may be the means of bringing to it an additional degree of happiness.

"The public debt was already immense at the end of the last reign, and has increased under my reign, in consequence of the unfortunate events which have occurred, and an augmentation of taxes the consequence of them, has universally been made them to be more severely felt.

"A very general discontent, a spirit of innovation, have taken hold of the people's mind, and will call in question, or unjustly attribute, to the defect of the form of government, the evils which I am determined to fix them by wise and moderate counsels.

"It is with this confidence, Gentlemen, that I now assemble you, and I rejoice to see that at last the wishes of my faithful subjects have fixed the time for the meeting of the States-General. I have given orders that the usual forms should be changed, to see all the order united and concur with me in what is to the public good, while I, on my part, will not be deficient.

"I have already received many proofs of the attachment of the clergy, you will therefore find me well disposed to favour the first order of the state, which I shall receive graciously. But in the present circumstances, when the finances of the country are in disorder, I fear, gentlemen, I shall not be able to meet the full extent of the relief I could wish. I shall however be glad before you the exact state of the finances, and when you have examined them, I am assured you will propose to me the most effectual means to establish them on a permanent footing, and to make every sacrifice that the general tranquility of the kingdom, and maintain its consequence among foreign Powers.

"The public spirit of the enlightened Assembly of the Representatives of the nation will certainly hearken to no other counsels but those grounded on wisdom and prudence. You yourselves, gentlemen, have been able to judge on many recent occasions, that the people have honourable ideas; but the spirit which will rule over your deliberations will answer for the sentiments of a generous nation, whose distinguished character has ever been the love of their kings. I shall banish from me every other sentiment.

"I know the authority and power of a just King, surrounded by a faithful people, at all times attached to the principles of monarchy, these have caused the glory and splendour of France. I ought, and I ever shall be the support of them.

"But what we may be expected from the most tender solicitude to the public good—whatever can be asked from a Sovereign, the sincerest friend of his people, you may, you ought to hope from me.

"May an happy union reign in this Assembly, and may this epocha become ever memorable for the happiness and prosperity of the country. It is the wish of my heart, it is the most ardent desire of my prayers, and, in short, the price which I expect from the fidelity of my intentions, and my love for my people.

"The Keeper of the Seals will explain my intentions more fully, and I have ordered the Director General of the Finances to lay before you the state of the kingdom."

of the ſame rank, were on the left The Garde des Sceaux was alſo on the left, and the other great Officers of State were on the right of the Throne The Duc d Orleans, who is the only Prince of the Blood chofe Deputy to the States General, took his ſeat as ſuch amongſt the Nobility The Miniſters were ſeated cloſe under the platform on which the Throne was placed As ſoon as his Majeſty had finiſhed his ſpeech, the Garde des Sceaux and Monſieur Necker addreſſed his Majeſty and the Aſſembly, and at about four o clock in the afternoon the King roſe from his ſeat, and adjourned the meeting to the following day

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

APRIL

A VERY important deciſion to owners of landed property lately took place in the Court of King's Bench —The queſtion aroſe out of an appeal tried at the laſt Michaelmas ſeſſions for the county of Devon, and was ſent up to the Court of King's Bench to be determined The point was, whether pariſh apprentices can be bound in a compulſory manner, under the 43d of Elizabeth, upon owners of eſtates, who are not *inhabitants*, as whether inhabitants *alone* of pariſhes are liable Lord Kenyon delivered it as his opinion, that *occupiers* of *property* were liable, even though not inhabitants, and the binding was confirmed

Another cauſe was tried before Lord Kenyon, at Guildhall, wherein Hamilton was plaintiff, and Nath Block defendant This was an action by an indorſee againſt the ſecond indorſer of a bill of exchange

The plaintiff not having been able to prove the hand-writing of the *firſt* indorſer, Mr Erſkine, for the defendant, objected that the plaintiff had not proved his declaration, but his Lordſhip overruled the objection, ſaying the law was perfectly clear, that every indorſement creates a *new bill*, and therefore it was unneceſſary to prove the ſignature of the firſt indorſer, but were it againſt the *acceptor* it might be otherwiſe A verdict was found accordingly for the plaintiff, for the principal and intereſt

23 Eighty of the Sunday ſchool children at Windſor were clothed by her Majeſty, and attended divine ſervice, following the Mayor and Corporation in proceſſion all of them wore in their hats a garter blue ribband, with "Long live the King" in letters of gold, to every child was given a medal, which was hung round their necks by an orange ribband On one ſide is the head of the King, and round it, "God ſave the King" On the reverſe, "When we forget him may God forget us —Thurlow Reſtored to health March 1789."

Lord Heathfield's cannon were fired at his ſeat at Turnham Green, his Lordſhip alſo roaſted an ox, which was diſtributed, with a large quantity of beer, on the occaſion

The Governors of Bethlem have received a liberal and well timed benefaction from a perſon unknown, accompanied with the following note, viz "The Governors of Bethlem Hoſpital are deſired to apply the incloſed two Bank notes (of 50l each) to the uſe of that charity, being the humble expreſſion of the donor's gratitude to Almighty God, for that ſignal act of his mercy to theſe kingdoms, which is to be publicly commemorated on the 23d of April 1789

29 This afternoon, at three o clock, arrived at Spithead, the Andromeda frigate, Prince William Henry, commander, in 22 days from Halifax

Same day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when nine convicts received judgment of death, and 56 were ordered to be tranſported

Twenty-three female convicts, whoſe execution had been reſpited, were ſet to the bar, and acquainted that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to grant them a pardon, or condition of being tranſported to the Eaſtern coaſt of New South Wales, which gracious offer was accepted by ſeventeen of them, but the other ſix obſtinately refuſed it, declaring they had rather die than leave this kingdom.

MAY 2 His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry arrived at Windſor from Portſmouth, when he was immediately introduced to their Majeſties

We hear from Barnſtaple, that on Monday ſennight, about three in the morning, the inhabitants of that town were alarmed by a ſhock of an earthquake, attended with conſiderable noiſe, which ſhook the houſhold furniture, but did not overturn any thing The ſhock was alſo felt at Ilfracombe

4 This afternoon Count Saint Alman, a native of France, and Count Scella, an Italian nobleman, with their ſeconds, (two French gentlemen) took hackney coaches at Lambeth, and drove to Kennington Common near the brick kiln, and fought a duel, in which Count St Alman received a ball in his ſide, of which he died the next night

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the year 1789

Berkſhire R. Golden, of Waden Earley, eſq
Bedfordſhire J. Boyden, of Milton Erneſs eſq

Bucks

Bucks R Davenport, of Great Marlow, esq
Cumberland Postponed
Cheshire Sir J Cotgreave of Aghen, bart
Cambridge and Hunt T Panton, of Fen Ditton, esq
Devonshire M K Parker of Whiteway, esq
Dorsetshire F T Wentworth, of Henbury, esq
Derbyshire M Farnell, of Coton in the Elms, esq
Essex J F Barton, of East Colne esq
Gloucestershire G Miller, of Ozleworth esq
Hertfordshire D Smith, of Tring Park, esq
Herefordshire W Taylor, of Tillington, esq
Kent J Carter, of Bedgbury, esq
Leicestershire J Cokhutt, of Osbaldiston, esq
Lincolnshire L Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, esq
Monmouthshire T I wis, of St Peer, esq
Northumberland R Lisle of Acton, esq
Northamptonshire R Hanwell, of Long Buckby esq
Norfolk B Gr D Illingham, of Letton, esq
Nottinghamshire J Chamberlin, of Sutton Bonington esq
Oxfordshire J Blackhall, jun of Hasely, esq
Rutlandshire B Camp, of Oakham, esq
Shropshire J Oldham, of Cainham, esq
Somersetshire G Templar, of Shapwick, esq
Staffordshire T F Fowler, of Penford, esq
Suffolk N L Acton, of Liverm re, esq
County of Southampton W Harris, of New Alresford esq
Surry J Sutton, of E st Moseley, esq
Sussex Sir F Poole, of Lewes bart
Warwickshire T Ward, of Moreton Morrell, esq
Worcestershire J Spooner, of Leigh Court esq
Wiltshire I Grove, of Fern, esq
Yorkshire W Fawkes of Farnley-hall, esq

SOUTH WALES

Carmarthen W Thomas of Waunbyded, esq
Pembroke G Roche, of Clarston esq
Cardigan J Jones, of Derry Ormond, esq
Glamorgan J Lewellyn, of Welch St Donats, esq
Brecon J Wilkins, of Brecon esq
Radnor T Durrant of Knighton, esq

NORTH WALES

Anglesea J Williams, of Nantannog, esq
Carnarvon W Hughes, of Nantcall, esq
Merioneth E Lloyd, of Palin, esq
Montgomery F Lloyd, of Dongay, esq
Denbighshire C Brown of Marchwiel, esq
Flint R Welding, of Prestatyn, esq

5 The following gentlemen were nominated by the Lord Mayor to be offered to the Livery at Midsummer Day for their choice of Sheriff to serve for the ensuing year, viz — Richard Wright, esq citizen and grocer Edward Nairne, esq citizen and spectacle-maker William Hill, esq citizen and grocer Joseph Rose, esq citizen and goldsmith David Pugh, esq citizen and grocer Cornelius Deane, esq citizen and grocer Thomas Baker, esq citizen and blacksmith Simeon Pope, esq citizen and painter stainer James Richardson, esq citizen and goldsmith.

Messrs. Wright, Hill, Pugh, and Deane, esqrs have since paid their fine, to be excused serving the office.

As William Ward the famous pugilist of Bristol, and several of his friends, were on their way to Stilton, they stopped at the Black Horse, at Enfield, where a smith, of the neighbourhood, was drinking, who being a noted bruiser, and understanding Ward was of the fraternity, he challenged him to fight for one, or for twenty guineas, which Ward refused to do on any terms the smith then made use of some foul language, and dared Ward to follow him, which he did into the road, where they had some rounds, in the course of the battle Ward got a black eye, but the other gave in Shortly after, Ward went into a publick house, in which his antagonist was sitting, and hearing him utter some disrespectful expressions of him, challenged the other in his turn, after several rounds, Ward gave his opponent a violent blow, which beat in the lower ribs, so as to bruise the kidnies, and occasion instant death He is committed to New Prison, for *Middlesex*, the coroner's Inquest brought in their verdict Manslaughter

6 The long impending match between Humphries and Mendoza took place this day at Stilton, and terminated in favour of the latter The fight began at one o'clock, and they fought thirty five minutes, when Humphries fell to avoid a blow of Mendoza This, it is understood, was contrary to express stipulation, and that the battle was thereby lost However, after half an hour's deliberation, it was agreed they should again set to, and it became two to one in favour of Mendoza After a further quarter of an hour's contention, Humphries finding himself much worsted, made a second fall, which was considered as a palpable shift, and Mendoza's victory was declared to be decisive Humphries seemed, during the whole, warm and confident, Mendoza, calm and collected Captain Brown was Mendoza's second — Johnson, Humphries's.

Humphries has since published a long letter, explanatory of, and justifying his conduct at Stilton, which he attributes to a violent attack of the rheumatism that came on after a profuse sweat, whilst waiting an hour and a quarter for the last disputed fall being decided, which unnerved his powers, and made him sink down without the power of recovering himself — He concludes with a challenge to Mendoza, who has offered to fight him again in the first week of June next, or in May 1790 However, Humphries, on account of his ill health declines to engage till Sept Oct Nov or any time before May 1790

An insurrection took place last week in

Paris, in conſequence of ſome inconſiderate expreſſions uſed by the proprietor of a large manufactory in that city, reſpecting the price of labour, if certain taxes were abo liſhed. The manufacturers ſhortly after heard the words ſpoken, a dreadful conflict enſued between them and the military, in which more than 172 perſons were killed, and 157 wounded on the ſpot. Some of the rioters have been proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law. Two were hanged on the 2d inſt. in the morning, and with circumſtances extremely particular. Never was an execution of the common Order of people conducted with ſuch pomp. All the ſtreets and bridges were lined with cavalry from the Chatelet to the gate of St Anthony. At this place the French and Swiſs regiments of guards, and ſome others, were ſtationed, with cannon at all the avenues of this extenſive quarter of the town. The criminals were followed by another party of the guards to the place of execution. Theſe precautions were the more neceſſary, for fear of a further diſturbance, though the mob ſhewed no inclination towards it. The dreadful ſcene was in the Fauxbourg de St Antoine.

An expreſs from Ireland brings advice, that Mr Grattan has brought forward the queſtion of the Poſtoffice in the Houſe of Commons, on the report from a Committee, which ſtood thus:

For the queſtion	78
Againſt it	132
Majority for Government	54

The Attorney General then moved, "That the report of the Committee be entirely expunged from partial and garbled evidence ſhould be rejected," which was done without a diviſion.

8 The queſtion which has ſo much agitated the minds of people in trade all over the Kingdom for the laſt twelve months, "Whether the bills which were ſtarted by Lewis and Potter, Livſey, Hammetes and Co and others, to fictitious perſons, and indorſed in their names, could be legally recovered, or proved on the eſtates of the acceptors?" was finally determined this day in the King's Bench, by Lord Kenyon in favour of the holders of the bills. That is, that every perſon who is fairly in poſſeſſion of theſe bills, having paid the value thereof can recover from a debt againſt the drawers, acceptors, and all others who have indorſed them—notwithſtanding they cannot prove the identity of the firſt indorſement, which the law heretofore required, but which was abſolutely impoſſible in many of the bill tranſactions of laſt year in London and Mancheſter, as they were iſſued to an immenſe amount, which, by a colluſive agreement between the drawers and acceptors, were made payable to perſons of no property at all, and many to names which did not exiſt. Theſe bills were diſcounted among the bankers and monied people on the credit of the names which were known thereon; and as a conſideration was paid for them, it would have been the greateſt injuſtice, and of moſt dangerous conſequence to trade, if a fictitious indorſement which was unknown to the diſcounter ſhould have precluded him from all recourſe on the parties who had contrived the ſcheme, and obtained the value of the bills which they iſſued.

The Court of Kings Bench have determined, "That the deciſion has a right to retract his hearing, while the hammer is ſuſpended, as the bidding is merely an offer not accepted till the hammer is actually down."

The deciſion of a cauſe before the Judges of the Common Pleas, and a ſpecial jury of Norfolk, reſpecting the freemen of London being exempt from export fees generally throughout England and particularly at Lynn, was in favour of the freemen.

16 The journeymen ſmiths, who were convicted of a conſpiracy for the purpoſe of raiſing their wages, have received judgment from the Court of King's Bench to be impriſoned in Newgate eighteen months.

A gatekeeper at Colnbrooke received judgment for an aſſault on a gentleman paſſing through the turnpike, viz. to pay a fine of 50l and to be impriſoned three months.

Macdonald and Morgan alſo received ſentence for publiſhing libels to be impriſoned in Newgate for the ſpace of one year, and ſtand once in the pillory at Charing-croſs, and to find ſureties in 200l for three years.

19, Being her Majeſty's birth day, the celebration of it took place at Windſor, where the King, Queen, and Princeſſes received the compliments of all the foreign Miniſters, and a number of nobility and gentry at the Queen's Lodge, and the whole of the Royal Family now in England dined together.

In the evening there was a grand concert at the Caſtle, and a ſupper in St George's Hall, in the ſame ſtyle of preparation as thoſe late given, but on a more enlarged ſcale. All the great officers of State, officers of the Houſehold, Lords and Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, &c were preſent.

21 The anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy was held this day, at which the Lord-Mayor, Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, ſeveral of the

the Biſhops, and others of the Nobility and Gentry were preſent The collection at St Paul's this day, amounted to 275l 5s 0d which, with the collection of Tueſday 208l 18s 6d and at Merchant Taylors Hall 62al 11s 1d amounted to 116l 14s 7d

22 The Court of Common Council unanimouſly voted 100l towards the erection of the Proteſtant chapel in Oſtend, upon the motion of Mr Powell

A Correſpondent on the ſubject of canary birds, obſerves, "that this elegant little ſongſter might very eaſily be completely naturalized to our climate, and become a denizen of the Britiſh woods and groves not by turning out pairs, (which never yet ſucceeded but by depoſiting the eggs of canary birds in the nests of the green linnet, grey linnet, chaffinch, goldfinch, or yellow-hammer canary birds thus hatched and reared, would assume the ſame modes and habits of life that the birds of linnets, &c that correſpond with the autumn and winter and the proper month is the moſt favourable, we would recommend thoſe who have the inclination for ſuch amuſements, to make the trial

20 The field-day of the Coldſtream regiment of guards on the 15th inſt was marked by a peculiar circumſtance the Hon Col Lenox addreſſed himſelf to the Duke of York, his Colonel, requeſting to know what his Highneſs had "ſaid to him, Mr L muſt put up with language never for any gentleman to hear, he ſaid, without any explanation, ordered him to his poſt That moment the field-day was over, his Royal Highneſs took the attendance of all the officers in the orderly room, where he called upon Col L to ſtate his complaint This being done, the Duke acknowledged he had heard that ſome improper language had been made uſe of to him but as to the preciſe words he declined repeating them The Colonel demanded to know who the author was? the Duke replied, that Mr L might conſider him as an officer of the regiment, and call upon him whenever he pleaſed

The following circular letter was afterwards ſent by Colonel Lenox to every member of Daubigny's club

Richmond Houſe, May 18, 178 .

SIR,

A Report having been ſpread, that the Duke of York had ſaid—"Some words had been made uſe of to me, in a political converſation, that no Gentleman ought to ſubmit to," I, on the firſt opportunity, ſpoke to his Royal Highneſs before the officers of the Coldſtream regiment, to which I have the honour to belong, his anſwer was, "That he had heard them ſaid to me at Daubigny's;" but he poſitively refuſed to tell me the expreſſion, or the perſon who had uſed it. In this ſituation, being perfectly ignorant what his Royal Highneſs can allude to, and not being aware that any ſuch expreſſion ever paſſed, I cannot find any better mode of clearing up this matter, than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny's club, deſiring each of them to let me know if he can recollect any expreſſion to have been uſed in his preſence which could bear the conſtruction put upon it by his Royal Highneſs, and, in ſuch caſe, by whom the expreſſion was uſed If any ſuch expreſſion ſhould occur to your memory, (as you muſt be conſcious of the diſagreeable ſituation in which I am placed) I truſt and hope you will take the earlieſt opportunity of ſtating it to me If no ſuch expreſſion comes to your memory, I would request a ſpeedy anſwer, which I ſhall likewiſe hope to receive before the day of next

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(ſigned) C LENOX.

Colonel Lenox having received any ſatisfactory anſwer to his requiſition to the Members of his club and having waited the time he limited, found it neceſſary to have recourſe to the Duke of York, on the ſubject of the expreſſions he choſe to make uſe of

On Monday evening the 25th, therefore, he ſignified the neceſſity of a proper vindication, which his Highneſs not chooſing to give, a meeting took place this day on Wimbledon Common Lord Rawdon was ſecond to the Duke of York, Earl Winchelſea to Colonel Lenox and who have given the following Account of the Rencontre

In conſequence of a diſpute already known to the public, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lieutenant Colonel Lenox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelſea, met at Wimbledon Common The ground was meaſured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a ſignal agreed upon —— the ſignal being given, Lieutenant Colonel Lenox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highneſs's curl; the Duke of York did not fire Lord Rawdon then interfered, and ſaid, he thought enough had been done Lieutenant Colonel Lenox obſerved, that his Royal Highneſs had not fired Lord Rawdon ſaid, it was not the Duke's intention to fire His Royal Highneſs had come out, upon Lieutenant Colonel Lenox's deſire, to give him ſatisfaction, and had no animoſity againſt him Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox preſſed that the Duke of York ſhould fire, which was declined, upon a repe-

a repetition of the reaſon. Lord Winchelſea then went up to the Duke of York, and expreſſed his hope that His Royal Highneſs could have no objections to ſay, he conſidered Lieutenant Colonel Lenox a man of honour and courage His Royal Highneſs replied, that he ſhould ſay nothing I had come out to give Lieutenant Colonel Lenox ſatisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him if Lieutenant Colonel Lenox was not ſatisfied, he might fire again Lieutenant Colonel Lenox ſaid, he could not poſſibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highneſs did not mean to fire at him On this, both parties left the ground The ſeconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the moſt perfect coolneſs and intrepidity

Tueſday Evening, May 26, 1789 RAWDON WINCHELSEA.

PROMOTIONS.

TO Prince William Henry, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highneſs's body lawfully begotten, the dignities of Duke of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the names titles and titles of Duke of Clarence and of St Andrews, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of Munſter in the kingdom of Ireland

The Right Hon Allleyne Fitz Herbert, to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces

The Earl of Leven to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland

George Duke of Montagu, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon

Patrick Wilkie, Eſq to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Carthagena, vice John Liddердale, Eſq deceaſed, and Daniel Budd, Eſq. to be Conſul at Alicant

The Moſt Rev Father in God Robert Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin, the Right Hon Hugh Lord Carleton, Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Samuel Praditreet, Bart one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, to be Commiſſioners for the keeping of the Great Seal of Ireland, vice Lord Liſford, deceaſed

MARRIAGES.

RICHARD Geaſt, of Hinſworth eſq to Miſs Chriſtiana Spooner, of Olton-Houſe, Warwickſh

The Rev R Vernon, A M to Miſs Batty, both of Worceſter

At Cheſterfield, Mr Bernard Lucas, jun eldeſt ſon of Tho Lucas, eſq to Miſs Maynard, ſiſter of Anthony Lax Maynard, eſq

At Longhborough Joſeph Hewitt eſq aged 89, to Miſs Ann Gutteridge, aged 48, ſiſter to John Gutteridge, eſq of Hoton

The Rev Wm Daniel, of Stretton upon-Dunſmore, to Miſs Heap, of Liverpool

Francis Burton, eſq of Jervis ſtreet, Dublin, to Miſs Short, only daughter of the Rev Dr Short, of Newport, Shropſh

At Halifax, in Nova Scotia Tom Parker, Capt in his Majeſty's navy, to Miſs Gertrude Van Cortland, daughter of Major Philip Van Cortland

At Bradford, Yorkſhire, Lieut Alex Gillespie, of the marines, to Miſs Prieſtley, daughter to the late Jonathan Prieſtley, eſq

The Rev. Theophilus Leſon, of Creek St Michael, to Miſs Gatley, of Briſtol

The Rev Wm Lloyd, diſſenting miniſter of Chelwood, to Miſs Eliz Adams, daughter of the Rev Alex Adams, of Wrington, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices for Somerſet

At Overton in Cheſhire, Thos. Leech, of Alvaley, to Miſs Jenny Gilbert, the bride is in her 16th, and the bridegroom in his 74th year

Dr Adam of Edinburgh, to Miſs Croſſer, of Melrook, Weſtminſter

At Lewiſon, Henry Kingſley, eſq to Miſs Browne, daughter of the late Archdeacon Browne

Wm Hunt Gubbe, eſq Lieut in 1ſt reg Prince of Wales's Fuſileers of Bulwell houſe, Wilts, to Miſs Holmes eldeſt daughter of the Rev Dr. Holmes, of Newark

Mr Henry Waddington merchant, of New Broad ſtreet, to Miſs M Simpſon, daughter of James Simpſon, eſq of Chancery lane.

Edward Webber eſq Capt of the 40th regt to Miſs Charlotte Philips, daughter of the late Francis Philips eſq

John Morde, M D to Miſs Crowther, of Bulwell court

John Bradley, eſq of Huddersfield, to Miſs Wilſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Wilſon, merchant at Almondbury, Yorkſhire

Joſiah Birch, eſq third ſon of the late Joſiah Birch, eſq of Mancheſter, to Miſs Dowlen of Chorley, Lancaſh

At Briſtol, Robert Hurlſt, eſq of that city, to Mrs Palmer, widow of John Palmer, eſq. of Afton hall, Staffordſh

Wm Henry Penryman, eſq eldeſt ſon of Sir James Penryman, Bart. to Miſs Charlotte

Robinſon, daughter of Bethel Robinſon, Eſq of Catterick, Yorkſh

John Pakenham, eſq Captain in the Royal Navy, to Miſs Thomas, of Windſor

Capt Berrington Price, to Lady Maria Bowes, eldeſt daughter of the late Earl of Strathmore

At Dublin, Cornelius Bolton, eſq Member of Parliament for the Borough of Lanesborough, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Donnell, niece to the Rt Hon Sir Lucius O'Brien

Sir John Caldwell, Count of Milan, in the Sacred Roman Empire, and bart to Miſs Harriott Meynell daughter to Hugo Meynell, Eſq of Yorkſh

Sir Simeon Stuart, bart to Miſs Clinton.

At Utrecht, Lord Aghrim, eldeſt ſon of the Rt Hon the Earl of Athlone, to Miſs Cornelia Adriana Munter

Rt Hon Lord Leſlie, ſon to the Counteſs of Rothes, to the Hon Miſs Pelham, eldeſt daughter of Lord Pelham.

MONTHLY OBITUARY for MAY, 1789.

NOVEMBER 25, 1788

AGED 97, Thomas Amory, eſq Of this gentleman ſee p 422

Jan 17, 1789 At Grand Cairo, Mr John Ledyard, who had been employed by the Aſſociation for promoting the diſcovery of the interior parts of Africa

FEB 13 At Vermont, North America, Ethan Allen, eſq Brigadier General of the militia of that State

MARCH 24 Archibald Calder, eſq Commiſſary-General to the troops at Dominica

APRIL 5 Sir Brook Boothby, aged 78, at Aſhborne hall, in the county of Derby

19 John Armſtrong, eſq of Brampton, in Cumberland

21 Mrs Blyth, wife of the Rev Thomas Blyth, rector of Haſdon, Warwickſh

22 Mr Peter De Leſaux, one of the Proctors General of the Conſiſtory Court, and principal Regiſter of the Archdeacon's Court of Canterbury

At Kendall, the Rev Mr Jackſon, Vicar of Ulverſton, and Curate of Colton, near Pennybridge, Yorkſhire

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs Taylor, relict of Rear Admiral P Taylor

23 Mr William Dilworth, at Lancaſter

24 Mr John Harman, jun ſon of Mr Harman, of Frederick place, Old Jewry

Mr Rippert, upwards of fifty years Vicar choral of the Cathedral Church of St David's.

Mrs Blackwell, aged 85, widow of Mr Blackwell, Ink maker, Clerkenwell

Lately, Mr Thomas Cudland, Attorney, at Wincombe

Lately, Thomas Wild, eſq at Bellvue

25. Mrs Alpine, wife of A Alpine, eſq

26 Mrs Margetum, of Hackney

Lately, in the 64th year of his age, Francis Maude, eſq. of Leathley, near Otley, Yorkſhire

27 William Wyndham, eſq of Carſham, in Norfolk

Mrs Glaſſe, wife of Mr John Glaſſe, Cyder Merchant, Cannon ſtreet, Weſtminſt

Lately, Chriſtopher Lethieullier, eſq at St George's Canterbury

28 In the 80th year of his age, James Hewitt, Viſcount Liſford, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, formerly a Judge of the King's bench in England

Mrs Hamilton, ſiſter of Lord Caſtlewart, and wife of J Hamilton, of Strabane, eſq.

Lately, the Rev Mr Hartley, upwards of 48 years Vicar of Bingley, near Bradford, Yorkſhire

Lately at Wantage, Berks, Mr. Towſey, Attorney at Law

29 Mr William Peck, Maſter Caulker, and Builders chief aſſiſtant of the Dock-yard, Chatham

Mr Crompton, of Derby

Mr Edward Marmont, of the Angel Inn, Monmouth

Mr Richard Conway, at Neſterbury, Dorſetſhire, and next day his father

Mr John Bard, in the East India Company's ſervice

Lately, at Kenningham, Suffolk, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev William Edwards, 60 years rector of that pariſh.

30 At York, the Rev John Hutton, Rector of Lea, Lincolnſhire.

Mr David Marie, Watchmaker, Marylebone-ſtreet

Lately, At Stratford, Mr John Smith, gent

MAY 1 William Painter, eſq head clerk at the Navy office

Lately, Mrs Letitia Gore, formerly of Great George ſtreet, Hanover ſquare

Lately, at Galſtay, near Ripon in Yorkſhire, in his 109th year, William Preſt, who worked as a labourer at Studley-park, until within 10 years.

2 Mrs Smith, wife of Mr Deputy Smith, Bucklersbury

Thomas Jacomb, eſq of the Inner Temple.

Mr Groome, near 30 years Hall-keeper at Guildhall

W W Vander Eſch, eſq Eſſex ſtreet, Strand.

Lieut Hugh Lloyd, of the Royal Navy

3 Dr. John Jacob, Phyſician at Salisbury, aged 66

4 George Wingfield Willion, esq at Chailey Place, Herts.

Mr Thomas Leaty, Architect and Statuary, Briſtol

Mr. John Colquhoun, maltſter, at Wapping.

Mrs. Theophilus John Huckle, Hammerſmith

5. Joſeph Barratt, esq (See p 1343).

James Ward, esq Gainsborough, formerly in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mrs Lowndes Stone, relict of William Lowndes Stone, late of Brightwell, Oxfordſhire

Mr Thomas Leechman, Brick lane, Spitalfields

Lately, Sir Harry Peyton, Bart member for the County of Cambridge

6 At Shadwell, Mr James Sheldon, aged 85, ſenior maſter of the Navy

Mr Bayliſs, Goldſmith ſtreet, Gough ſquare.

William Rice, esq many years clerk of his Majeſty's Works at Hampton Court

The Hon George Byron, youngeſt ſon of Lord Byron

Thomas Devonſhire, esq at Bath

The Rev John Hatt, at Orgar

7 Mr Philip Schymmeker, of Frederick's place

Matthew Lee, esq at Mount Ebford, near Exeter.

Lately, Mr John White, many years of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Goldſmiths Company

8 At Carshalton, Mr Thomas Lewis, of Auſtin Friars

The Rev Mr John Hutton, Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire

9 Thomas Murday, esq one of the four Surveyors General of the Cuſtoms for the port of London

Mr David Paterſon, Printer, in Edinburgh

At Sandbach, Cheſhire, William Lowndes, esq aged 85

10 Mr Jonathan Carter, of Caius College, Cambridge, aged 19

11 Henry Koper, esq at Chelſea

William Hughes, esq of Iſlington, of an apoplectick fit, while attending the Clothworkers Company

Richard Miſtull, esq of Cullum Court, Berkſhire.

At Norwich, Iſaac Houghton, esq aged 75 He ſerved the office of Sheriff of that city in 1755

At Addington, near Town Malling, aged 67, Mr Samuel Markhurſt

12 Mr Robert Bremner, Muſick Printer, Strand

The Hon Mr Townſhend, ſon of the late Charles Townſhend, and of Lady Greenwich He put an end to his exiſtence by a piſtol

John Wilkinſon, esq Potterton, Yorkſh.

John Harris, esq at Wary ave Berkſhire

Mr William Gaywood, formerly of the Stamp Office

Lately, John Skinner, esq of Poole, in Dorſetſhire

13 Sir Thomas William Trollope, Bart. of Caſtle Eden, near Stamford

Mrs Salter, at Loweſtoff, in the 76th year of her age

Lately, the Rev Charles Morgan, reſidentiary of Hereford, rector of Whitborne, vicar of Lidney, and a Juſtice of Peace

Lately, Mr Thomas Knowles, of Haywood Common, Hertfordſhire

Lately, at Norwich, Mrs Bowles, Midwife She had brought 8000 children into the world

15 Henry Hudſon, esq Whetly hall, Northumberland

John Staples, esq formerly of the Middle Temple

Lately, at Uppingham, in Rutlandſhire, Dr Armſtrong, Phyſician, and inventor of the vegetable green paint

16 Mrs Wilton, wife of the Biſhop of Briſtol

John Loveday, esq at Caverſham, near Reading, aged 78

Mr Wyndham Bowyer, of Upper Grosvenor-ſtreet

Lately, aged near 100, John Hammond, gardener, at Maidſtone

Lately, Mr William Barlom, ſon of Mr Barlom, Engraver

18 Thomas Loughman, esq Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury

Thomas Carter, esq Lincoln's Inn, aged 82

The Rev Mr Younge, Rector of Widdington, in Eſſex

19 Nathaniel Freer, esq of Old Broad-ſtreet

Peter Champion, esq Devonſhire ſtreet

Lately, Dr Millie, late Surgeon General of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies, and many years Surgeon of the firſt reg of dragoon guards

20 Mrs Gibſon, wife of the Rev Thomas Gibſon, of St Helen's in Ipſwich

Mr James Harris, at Kew, late a Draftſman in the Government ſervice

21 Sir John Hawkins, Knight, Author of a Hiſtory of Muſick, the life of Dr. Johnſon, &c

Mrs Woddeſon, at Iſlington

Lately, Chriſtopher Baſſet, esq of Llaneley, in Glamorganſhire.

Mrs Grigsby, wife of J Grigsby, esq. one of the Members for Suffolk.

THE

European Magazine,

AND

LONDON REVIEW;

For JUNE, 1789.

[Embellished with, 1 A Portrait of Mrs H. Cowley. And 2 A View of Lord Hawkesbury's House at Addscomb, in Surrey.]

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ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The papers from *Hiſtoricus* are received. They are very acceptable, and will be inſerted the firſt opportunity.

Alſo ſome original Letters of Dr *Doddridge*, *Plancius*, *L. P. G. T. Johnſonius*, and other Correſpondents, are received. Some of them are delayed only until the breaking up of Parliament ſhall allow us more room.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 15, to June 20, 1789.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
London	6	1	3	4	2	7	2	1	2	7
COUNTIES INLAND.										
Middleſex	6	8	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	0
Surry	6	4	0	0	2	6	2	3	3	4
Hertford	6	4	0	0	2	9	2	1	3	6
Bedford	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	2
Cambridge	6	3	3	6	2	6	1	10	2	7
Huntingdon	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	6
Northampton	6	4	4	7	2	11	1	11	2	11
Rutland	6	6	0	0	2	10	0	0	3	2
Leiceſter	6	4	3	9	2	11	1	10	3	1
Nottingham	6	3	3	6	3	0	1	9	2	10
Derby	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
Stafford	6	4	0	0	3	2	2	1	3	9
Salop	6	4	4	9	3	0	2	0	3	8
Hereford	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	0	0
Worceſter	6	4	3	2	2	8	2	2	3	1
Warwick	6	2	0	0	1	9	2	2	3	5
Glouceſter	5	11	0	0	2	4	1	6	3	2
Wilts	5	11	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	7
Berks	6	4	0	0	2	5	2	2	3	1
Oxford	6	5	0	0	2	9	2	2	3	3
Bucks	6	2	0	0	2	6	2	0	3	1

COUNTIES upon the COAST.	Wheat		Rye		Barl		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	6	3	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	4
Suffolk	6	1	3	3	2	5	1	10	2	5
Norfolk	6	5	3	3	2	6	1	10	0	0
Lincoln	6	1	3	2	2	7	1	11	2	11
York	6	3	3	8	3	0	1	10	3	2
Durham	6	3	0	0	3	4	1	9	3	4
Northumberl	6	0	3	6	2	5	1	8	2	9
Cumberland	6	3	3	6	2	6	1	7	3	4
Weſtmorld	7	0	4	0	2	8	1	7	0	0
Lancaſhire	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	8
Cheſhire	6	6	5	0	3	9	2	0	0	0
Monmouth	6	8	0	0	2	1	1	9	0	0
Somerſet	6	0	3	0	2	10	2	2	3	3
Devon	6	8	0	0	2	10	1	7	0	0
Cornwall	6	10	0	0	3	6	1	11	0	0
Dorſet	6	3	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	1
Hants	6	1	0	0	2	8	2	0	3	4
Suſſex	6	2	0	0	2	7	2	0	3	9
Kent	6	0	0	0	2	7	2	2	3	8

WALES, June 5, to June 9, 1789

North Wales	6	4	4	4	3	1	1	9	4	2
South Wales	6	10	4	3	3	4	1	8	3	9

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY

Barometer		Thermom		Wind
28—29 —	86	— 60 —		S S W
29—29 —	72	— 61 —		W
30—29 —	70	— 59 —		S
31—29 —	57	— 58 —		S W.

JUNE.

1—29 —	64	— 61 —		W
2—29 —	81	— 56 —		N W.
3—29 —	87	— 59 —		W
4—29 —	36	— 60 —		W.
5—29 —	52	— 58 —		N
6—29 —	75	— 55 —		W
7—29 —	93	— 54 —		N
8—30 —	15	— 55 —		W N W.
9—30 —	07	— 63 —		W.
10—29 —	95	— 56 —		N
11—30 —	05	— 61 —		E
12—30 —	20	— 58 —		N E.
13—30 —	27	— 56 —		F.
14—29 —	15	— 55 —		N
[illegible]		— 61 —		S E
[illegible]		— 66 —		E.
[illegible]		— 68 —		E.
[illegible]		— 66 —		S.
[illegible]		— 64 —		S.
20—29 —	65	— 66 —		S
21—29 —	67	— 67 —		S
22—29 —	37	— 64 —		S.
23—29 —	50	— 60 —		S
24—29 —	52	— 57 —		S. W.
25—29 —	60	— 57 —		E
26—29 —	75	— 58 —		W
27—29 —	90	— 60 —		W

PRICES of STOCKS,

May 27, 1789

Bank Stock,—
New 4 per Cent 1777, 97 1-4th a 3-8ths
5per Cent Ann 1785, ſhut
3 per Cent. red 76 3-4ths a 5-8ths
3 per Cent Conſ ſhut, 77 1-4th for open
3per Cent 1726,—
3 per Cent 1751, ſhut
3 per Cts Ind. An ſhut
South Sea Stock, ſhut
Old S. S Ann —
New S S Ann ſhut
India Bonds, 81s. a 82s prem
India Stock, ſhut 173 3-4ths for open
New Navy & Vict Bills 1 1-half diſc
Long Ann 28 5 8ths a 11-16ths
Ditto Short 1778 are 1779, —
Exchequer Bills —
Lottery Ticke s, 15l 18s 7d halfpenny
Iriſh Lot Tick —
Tontine, 103 3-4ths 104

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, For JUNE, 1789.

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Mrs. H. COWLEY.

[With a PORTRAIT of HER.]

AMONGST the ladies of the present times who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their literary purſuits, and demonſtrated the equality of talents in each ſex, the authoreſs whoſe portrait we now preſent to our readers ſtands in a point of view equally conſpicuous and eminent. From few authors now living has more theatrical entertainment been derived, from ſcarce any one, when we reflect on the fertility of her genius, is more to be expected.

Mrs COWLEY is the daughter of Mr. Parkhouſe, of Tiverton, in Devonſhire. He is ſaid to have been every way a man of reſpectable endowments. To the advantages of education he joined a natural flow of humour, which, together with the information he poſſeſſed, rendered him a uſeful friend and a pleaſing companion. He has lately paid the debt to nature, leaving his widow, Mrs Cowley's mother, who ſtill reſides at Tiverton, enjoying the affection of her daughter, and ſuch attentions as are due from filial piety to virtuous age. To the poem called "The Maid of Arragon," Mrs Cowley has prefixed a dedication to her father, which may ſerve as a teſtimony of her regard for her parents. It is as follows:

Accept, dear parent! from a filial pen,
The humble offering of my penſive muſe.
She painted on my mind a daughter's woes,
Nor could my heart the tender theme refuſe.
The rightful patron of th' eventful tale,
To you I dedicate the ſcenes I drew,
My ſoul ſhe ſearch'd to find Oſmida's thoughts,
And colour'd *her* from what I feel for *you*.
Yours then the meed—if meed kind fame will grant,
The tale to you—to you the bays belong,
You gave my youthful fancy wings to ſoar,
From your indulgence flows my wild-note ſong.
Its muſic in *your* ear will ſweetly ſound,
Its page with fond delight you'll traverſe o'er:
With half your pleaſure may the world peruſe!
My muſe, my vanity can aſk no more.
Dear *other* parent! guiltleſs hold my heart,
Though unadorn'd my numbers with your name,
Your worth, your goodneſs, in its centre lives,
And then ſhall periſh only with my frame.

About the year 1772 ſhe married Mr. Cowley, who is now in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company at Bengal (and brother to Mr Cowley of Cateaton-ſtreet) by whom ſhe has three children, a ſon and two daughters.

It was not until the year 1776 that Mrs Cowley appeared as a dramatic writer. At the concluſion of Mr. Garrick's management, *The Runaway* was performed, and was the laſt drama received before his relinquiſhing the ſtage both as a performer and manager. To this comedy, which was acted with great ſucceſs, he contributed an epilogue, and the reception the piece met with encouraged our authoreſs to continue her exertions for the ſtage. It is worthy to be remarked, that ſhe has been highly ſucceſsful in the different walks of Tragedy, Comedy and Farce, and that ſhe is not diſtinguiſhed merely by *literary* endowments, for her engaging perſon and manners render her *conſpicuous* in thoſe lines where ladies generally like to be conſpicuous.

The poetical correſpondence of DELIA CRUSCA and ANNA MATILDA has engroſſed much of the public attention. The utmoſt ingenuity has been exerted to remove the veil of myſtery from thoſe two charming writers, who have actually formed *in this late age* a new SCHOOL for POETRY, which muſt reign, and will have its diſciples, as long as the language endures. It is at length confidently whiſpered, that the ANNA MATILDA is Mrs Cowley, and the DELIA CRUSCA, Mr Merry; if ſo, the country is indebted to THELM for ſpecimens of the moſt beautiful poetry that any period has pro-

produced; and what is very extraordinary, it appears that they are personally total strangers to each other, though mutually struck with admiration

In the life of one devoted to literature there is seldom to be recorded either incident or adventure In that of Mrs Cowley, the even tenor of domestic life has been little varied, consequently no circumstance has arisen worthy of particular notice We shall therefore conclude with a list of her works, after observing that she went last summer to Paris for the purpose of superintending the education of her daughters and nieces, where she is visited by people of rank and talents The place of her residence is the *Hotel de Vendome*, at present remarkable for the abode of several persons of distinguished abilities, a Marquis on the ground floor, who has composed a petite piece, a Count, the author of two operas, and a Bishop, celebrated for the beauties of his style in composition Her apartments command a view of the gardens of the Augustines

Besides the Maid of Arragon already mentioned, Mrs Cowley is the authoress of The Scottish Village, a poem, and the following dramas

1 The Runaway, a Comedy, acted at Drury Lane 1776

2 Who's the Dupe, a Farce, acted at Drury Lane 1779

3 Alonna, a Tragedy, acted at the Hay-market 1779

4 The Belle's Stratagem, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1780 This had a run of upwards of twenty nights

5 The School for Eloquence, an Interlude, acted at Drury Lane for Mr Bierton's benefit 1780 Not printed.

6 The World as it Goes or a Trip to Montpelier, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781 This piece was unfavourably received, which occasioned its being altered, and again brought forward under the title of

7 Second Thoughts are Best, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781, and again unfavourably received Neither of these pieces are published

8 Which Is The Man? a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1782

9 A Bold Stroke for a Husband, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1783

10 More Ways than One, a Comedy, acted at Covent Garden 1783

11 A School for Grey Beards, a Comedy, acted at Drury Lane 1786

12 The Fate of Sparta, a Tragedy, acted at Drury Lane, 1788.

THE HETEROCLITE.

No VI

Fond to be Fools of Fame WHITEHEAD

I PROMISED last month what I cannot, I find, perform this month, viz "*Observations on the Contest between Humphries and Mendoza*" they are unavoidably postponed for want of time and recollection. *Quare fuff*—The world, I think, seems desirous of making bad *worse*. *Sic probo*—In Heteroclite, No III. parag. 1, for *tour*, read *hour* Parag 2, for *pigmy in literature*, read *a pigmy in*, &c Parag 7, for *abstruse* silence, read *absolute* silence—In Heteroclite, No IV. Fragment, line 11, for *due*, read *day*. Line 17, for *hyds*, read *hyds*—In Heteroclite, No V parag. 3. read the words *universally admired* with a mark of interrogation, and after the word 'antiquity' a comma Parag. 2, for *hey, I know not*, read *hey, I know not* In the Ode for *Chapmens Menander* read *charm* &c Zounds, man! my compositions are, I fear, difficult enough, even in their very best state With these *supernumerary* advantages they will be *totally* inexplicable

This immortal method of preserving to posterity these several errata will, I hope, Mr Editor, be productive of no misunderstanding between *us*, but of more caution on the part of the Printer, who may (tis only a conjecture) be too frequently———*, &c &c—*Proof* impressions ought to be corrected with *care*.

And now for a subject for my sixth Heteroclite—Mrs Montague, in her elegant and spirited "*Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare*," observes, that "*there are delicacies of decorum in one age unknown to another age, but whatever is immoral is equally blameable in all*" Now, though this, coming from the pen of a lady, may be just such an observation as we might naturally expect, female delicacy being

* No—do not think so—in this case, as in many others of the like nature, perhaps even a *life*, in fact, may be meant than meets the ear.'

most

moſt ſenſibly affected by a neglect of this ſort, yet, be it remembered, as an obſervation, which not having been made for us, good ſenſe and good manners would have taught us to make ourſelves, and if not even the genius and talents of a poet like *Shakeſpeare*, nor the almoſt *total* want of refinement in the age he lived, can excuſe his, in ſome meaſure, *neceſſary* ſacrifices at the ſhrine of indecency, much leſs can we overlook thoſe ſame faults in writers of *no talents and genius whatever* (except ſuch indeed as furniſh them with wit ſufficient for obſcenity), and in an age too which claims to itſelf the very *ne plus ultra* of refinement The *ſtage*, under its *preſent* regulations, is certainly *inimicable* to our morals—it might be, what I am perſuaded it was intended to be, an *improver* of them, but whilſt the power of rejecting frivolous and impertinent nonſenſe ceaſes to be exerciſed †, theatrical exhibition ceaſes to be *edifying*, and of courſe to be *encourageable* But theatrical exhibition *is* encouraged: be it ſo, this proves nothing but the *degeneracy* of mankind, and the *bad* taſte of the times I could mention, were it not forbidden by my own and my editor's feelings to be *too* perſonal, ſeveral pieces which have been even acted with *applauſe*, whereas had *propriety* and *mere common ſenſe* been conſulted, they ought to have been condemned immediately I am not certain that ſuch *trumpery* ‡ may not continue to be admired, but of this I am certain, that an *Athenian* audience (and juſtice forbid a refuſal of that title to the audiences of *Old Drury* and *Covent Garden*) would have regarded ſuch repreſentations as the vileſt *burleſque* upon their *underſtandings*. To behold a *refined* people, with all that *ſenſibility of nature*, all thoſe *powers of nice diſcrimination*, which refinement is ſuppoſed capable of beſtowing, patiently attending to, nay, even highly delighted with, the ridiculous nonſenſe of ridiculous *authors*, who, to the *ſhame* of authorſhip be it ſpoken, *previouſly* adapt their performances to the *capacity* of ridiculous *players*, and who, without ſuch a mean prudential ſubmiſſion, dare never probably expect that their pieces ſhould be received at all §—to behold *ſuch an audience* extoling ſuch a —— I have no expreſſion for the idea that ſets at defiance *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Pantomime* and *Farce* —*Spectatum admiſſi, riſum teneatis?*—*Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus* If an author *will* write for the ſtage, let him imagine his ſpectators *men of ſenſe*, not a ſet of *Momuſes*;—let him ſuppoſe his actors endowed with *rationality*, or, if he *muſt* blunder in his ſentiments, rather let him miſtake them for all *Garricks*, than *Edwins* all We are tired, we are diſguſted with the heap of unmeaning ribaldry *forced* upon our attention, and were it not for the *uncommon* exertions of a *Siddons*, who, I will be bold enough to affirm, is almoſt the ſole ſupport of theatrical honour, our play-houſes would ſink into perfect contempt Here, though it be "no eaſy matter to make advice a *free* gift," I would yet willingly, as a *caution*, perſuade this celebrated actreſs to diſdain, as utterly beneath her *capacity* as well as notice, *all inferior parts* She is at preſent the delight and glory of her age—ſhe may, by a prudential conduct, *continue* to be ſo But, Mrs *Siddons*, condeſcend to bear with one ſimple queſtion —*Lady Macbeth*, *Deſdemona*, *Imogen*, *Cordelia*,—theſe are characters you have *amply done juſtice to* —Have you done *equal* juſtice to the *Princeſs* (in the *Law of Lombardy*), *Mary* (*Queen of Scots*), or even to the *Grecian Daughter*? ‖—You have not, Mrs *Siddons*, you could not,

† Not ſo much, I apprehend, through tenderneſs for miſtaken abilities, or an unwillingneſs to mortify the *pride* of an author, as from a moſt *outrageous* partiality for the *modern title*, be the *ancient duties* connected with it or not

‡ I grant the word *is* an *awkward* one, but it perfectly anſwers to the concomitant idea

§ "One would expect it of our writers (ſays my Lord Shaftſbury) that, if they had *real* "ability they ſhould draw the *world* to *them*, and not meanly ſuit *themſelves* to the *world* in "its *weak* ſtate." He afterwards goes on to aſſert, "They—viz. authors—regulate them-"ſelves by the *irregular* fancy of the world, and frankly own they are *prepoſterous* and *abſurd*, "in order to *accommodate* themſelves to the *genius of the age*" (Quere, Are ſuch ſongs as *Horum Corum Sunt Diverum*, *Fal de Ral Tit*, *Galloping Dreary Dun*, &c &c &c *accommodated* to the *genius* of the *age* or the *actor*? Such nonſenſe may poſſibly attract *Mr Edwin's* attention, but it hardly follows from thence, that it ſhould deſerve the attention of *reaſonable* creatures) "In *our* days (continues he) *the audience makes the poet*, *and the bookſeller the* "*author*." How exactly is one age the *counterpart* of the other!

‖ In ſinging out theſe pieces be it known that I have no *particular* motive, my motive is *general*, to evince that *ſecondary productions* are by no means calculated for the diſplay of *firſt-rate abilities*.

Some

for as no one's *feelings* but your *own* can expreſs the *ſentiments* of a *Shakeſpeare*, ſo no one's ſentiments but *Shakeſpeare's* can expreſs *your feelings*! In ſaying this, I am no flatterer—I profeſs but an approbation *in common* with others. With others, however, I have not yet learnt the art of *concealing* that approbation beneath an *affected faſtidiouſneſs*. *Real* merit in my eyes, has not leſs charms becauſe of its *popularity*. I can look upon the ſun without *envy*—diſpenſing his rays *every where*, they *muſt* light upon *me too*.

ACCOUNT of JOSEPH C^r WALKER, Eſq (See Page 209)

JOSEPH C^r WALKER, Eſq was born in Dublin. He received his ſchool education under the Rev Dr Ball,* and completed his ſtudies under the care of private tutors. Beſides a knowledge of the dead he is acquainted with the living languages, and unites all the faſhionable accompliſhments of the age. His perſon is about the middle ſize, neat and regularly formed, his features handſome, and his eyes dark and animated, his manner is eaſy and polite, and his converſation lively and ſenſible.

We are well aſſured, that though this young gentleman has produced works that would do honour to an hoary antiquary, his age does not exceed twenty-five or ſix years, and that ſtill, unmarried, he enters into all the gay amuſements of the age.

In the year 1787 Mr Walker was admitted a member of the Royal Iriſh Academy, and ſoon after choſen Secretary to the Committee of Antiquities, an office which he held for two years. He has ſince been admitted an Honorary Member of a Scotch and Italian Academy.

Our Author's firſt publication was, "*Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Bards and Muſic of Ireland*," a work equally curious and entertaining. In the year 1788 he gave the public another work, not leſs curious, and equally amuſing, entitled, "*An Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Dreſs, Arms, and Weapons of the Iriſh*." And in the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy for the laſt year we find an elegant little eſſay, from our author's pen, on the *Iriſh Stage*. In all theſe works Mr Walker diſplays deep reſearch, and an extenſive knowledge in polite literature, and he treats his ſubject, however abſtruſe, with an eaſe, livelineſs, and elegance that charms his readers.

Our author, we are informed, holds an employment under the Government of Ireland. Some of his publications are dated from the Treaſury Chamber.

THE HIVE, or, COLLECTION OF SCRAPS.

NUMBER V.

ANECDOTE by Mr THICKNESSE.

HAVING landed at Southampton, about the year 1[illegible], from the Iſland of Jerſey, and lodging in that city, oppoſite the market-houſe, I was daily accoſted by a remarkable well looking woman, who had a ſtand there for the ſale of aſparagus, greens, fruit, &c with "Nothing in our way to-day, Sir?" In ſhort, this woman's captivating manners were ſuch, that I had no idea of dealing with any one in any other way but herſelf. Upon my aſking her one morning the price of her aſparagus, ſhe made ſo high a demand, that thinking myſelf at Jerſey inſtead of Southampton market, I replied, in French, "*c'eſt trop*." "Indeed Sir," replied my elegant fruitereſs, "I have not drank a "drop to-day." I inſtantly recollected my miſtake, explained it, and aſked what ſhe ſuppoſed I had ſaid? She replied, (ſtill preſerving her temper and the ut-

* That we can in our own minds conceive how particular paſſages ought to be expreſſed I deny not. The wonder is, that any one ſhould be found capable of expreſſing them with the perfect accuracy of our inward conceptions. When Macbeth, for inſtance, thus congratulates his wife, "Deareſt love! Duncan *comes* here to night," and for anſwer ſhe retorts upon him, "And when *goes* hence?" we immediately find the ſearching, dark ſuſpicious manner in which, by the aſide, theſe words were *intended* to be uttered; we immediately conclude that the murder is determined on already. Yet truly, I am of opinion, ſhould we be ſanguine enough to expect that the *bare delivery* of ſuch a ſentence would *ſubſtitute* us in this concluſion. Shakſpeare, however, has undoubtedly *juſtified* ſuch expectation.

moſt

moſt addreſs and good manners) "I "thought, Sir, you ſaid I were drunk." I begged her pardon, and expreſſed my ſurprize that ſhe could have ſuppoſed I could have ſaid ſo rude a thing to ſo handſome and ſo well behaved a woman, and we parted both perfectly ſatisfied A Southampton friend, who dined with me that day, commending her aſparagus very much, I thought a little commendation due alſo to the accompliſhed vender of them, related what had paſſed between us, and deſired he would obſerve her appearance from the window, as ſhe was ſtill at herſt and in the market "Do you know "who ſhe is?" ſaid my friend "That "woman, Sir," ſaid he, "is the ſiſter of "the preſent Ducheſs of Chandos!" I determined the next morning to give her handſel, and the following dialogue paſſed between us "Pray, Madam," ſaid I, "are you ſiſter to the Ducheſs of "Chandos?" "Yes, Sir, I am" "And "does your ſiſter take no kind notice of "you" "Yes, Sir, ſhe takes a proper "notice of us all, we are many ſiſters" "What ſort of notice does ſhe take?" "Why ſhe ſent for us all up to London, "cloathed us ſuitable to our ſtations in "life, ſent a ſervant to ſhew us ſuch "things in London as were moſt likely "to amuſe ſuch ſtrangers, put ſome mo"ney in our pockets, (obſerving that the "Duke is not rich) and then paid our "journey back again adding, "What "elſe could ſhe do? for we were not fit "to be ſet down at the Duke's table" What an inſtance was here of good ſenſe and refined judgment It were a pity, thought I, that there had not been another good-tempered Duke to have bought this woman alſo of her huſband, for ſhe too was certainly worthy of gracing any man's table

Her Grace, when a girl of 14 years of age, ſerved as pot-girl to an old woman who kept an ale-houſe near the entrance gate of the city of Wincheſter, and when the old harridan was told of the ſudden and exalted ſituation of her quondam maid "Aye, aye," ſaid ſhe, "I always "told her, Nan, you'll come to good— "you'll come to good, Nan"

REMARKABLE TENURE not inſerted in BLOUNT's COLLECTION

AT Broughton, near Brig, in Lincolnſhire, ſome lands are held by the following tenure Every year, on Palm Sunday, a perſon from Broughton comes into the church porch, at Caiſter, having a green ſilk purſe, containing two ſhillings and a ſilver penny, tied at the end of a coat-whip, which he cracks three times in the porch, and continues there till the ſecond leſſon begins, when he goes into the church and cracks it three times over the clergyman's head, and kneeling before him during the reading of the leſſon, he preſents the miniſter with the purſe, and then goes into the choir, and continues there during the reſt of the ſervice.

EPITAPH on the late PETER GAUSSEN, Eſq

By Madame D'EON.

D O M.
Hic jacet
PETRUS GAUSSEN, Armiger, per XXXV annos
Magnæ Britanniæ Banci etiam Director,
Et omnium Londini Prochodochiorum
Fautor et Gubernator:
Divitibus et pauperibus jura dare ſatentes
Magnifice et moderate moderatus eſt.
Nunquam virtutis gloriam quærens,
Vitæ commoda et incommoda
Æquo animo ferens,
Cives, hoſpites, peregrinos,
Omnino liberaliter accepit,
Pueris, proximis ſuis, amicis, religionis miniſtris,
Probis, literatis, illiteratis, egenis,
Cunctis vivendo et moriendo,
Munificum ſe præbebat
Sibi tantum parcus,
Inter honores modeſtus,
Inter opes inops,
Large donatus, largiter donabat.
Sola illi ſufficiente virtute
Proſpiciens ultima
Obiit Die 20 Novembris 1788.
Si probi vita brevis,
Mors Chriſtiana
Eſt immortalitas
Denique quid deſiderii?

Amico delectiſſimo
Hoc monumentum conſecrat
LA CHEVALIER D'EON.

EPITAPH inſcribed on the TOMB of Dr. ROSE, in CHISWICK CHURCH-YARD.

Written by the AUTHOR of the GRECIAN DAUGHTER

WHOE'ER thou art, with ſilent footſteps tread [his head.
The hallow'd mould where *Roſe* reclines
Ah! let not folly one kind tear deny,
But penſive pauſe, where truth and honour lies,

His the gay wit that fond attention drew,
Oft heard, and oft admir'd, yet ever new;
The heart that melted at another's grief,
The hand in secret that bestow'd relief;
Science unstinctur'd with the pride of schools,
And native goodness free from formal rules.
With zeal, through life, he toil'd in Learning's cause,
But more, fair Virtue, to promote thy laws.
His ev'ry action sought the noblest end;
The tender husband, father, brother, friend!
Perhaps, e en now, from yonder realms of day
To his lov'd relatives he sends a ray,
Pleas'd to behold affections like his own,
With filial duty raise this votive stone!

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

PETITION to TIME in her GRACE'S FAVOUR

By PETER PINDAR, Esq

TOO long, O TIME, in *Beauseance's* school
Have I been bred, to *call* thee an old fool,
Yet take I liberty to let thee know,
That I have always *thought* thee so;
Full old art thou to have more sense—
Then with an idle custom, Time, dispense.

Thou really acted now like other misses,
Who, when a pretty doll they make,
Their curious fingers itch to take
The pretty image all to pieces.
Thus, after thou hast form'd a charming fair,
Thou canst not quit her for thy soul,
Till, meddling, thou hast spoil'd her bloom and air,
And dimm'd her eye—with radiance taught to roll.

But now forbear such doings I desire,
Hurt not the FORM that all *admire*;
O never with white hairs that temple sprinkle!
Oh! sacred be her cheek, her life, her bloom,
And do not, in a lovely dimple's room
Place a hard mortifying pimple.

Know, shouldst thou bid the beauteous Duchess fade,
Thou, therefore, must thy own delights invade;
And know, 'twill be a long, long while
Before thou giv'st her equal to our isle,
Then do not with this sweet *chef-d'œuvre* part,
Keep her—to shew the triumph of thy art.

JUNE.

THIS is the season, Celia, when the rose
The sweetest offspring of the garden blows.
Yet in a few short weeks this lovely flow'r
Will cease to blush within your sacred bow'r;—
This is the season when your cheeks outvie
The lily's whiteness, and the rose's dye;
But ah, 'tis beauty's fate, that like the flower
It cannot live beyond the Summer hour.

ORIGINAL EPIGRAMS.

DO you, said Fanny, t'other day,
In earnest love me, as you say;
Or are those tender words applied
Alike to fifty girls beside?——
Dear, cruel girl, cried I, forbear!
For by those eyes—those LIPS—I swear——
—She stopped me as the oath I took,
And cried, You've sworn—now KISS THE BOOK.

On the RULE for DRIVING to the LEFT HAND.

THE law of the road is a paradox quite;
For,—in orderly passing along,—
By observing the *left* you're sure to go *right*,
And if you go right you go wrong.

On IMPRISONMENT for DEBT

By THEOPHILUS SWIFT, Esq

OF old the debtor that insolvent died,
Egypt the rites of Sepulture denied;
A different trade enlighten'd Christians drive,
And charitably bury him alive.

ADSCOMBE, the SEAT of LORD HAWKESBURY.

[With a VIEW.]

ADSCOMBE is about twelve miles from London, in the road between Croydon and Beckenham, and the house of which the view is here taken, is one of the heavy productions of Sir John Vanbrugh. It is of brick, with all the faults and absurdities of that architect. It was built early in the present century, a fortune unexpectedly [illegible] who ordered these words to be placed in the front of his house, *Non factum vitio culpave mihi*. He was unfortunate enough afterwards to end his days in a prison. Lord Hawkesbury, who now occupies this house, is only the tenant of it, the estate itself belonging to another gentle-

ORIGINAL LETTERS from Mr LOCKE, &c. to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

(Continued from Page 354.)

LETTER XI.

Mr. NELSON to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

REV SIR,

YOU had received an anſwer ſooner to your very obliging lines of the 13th from Aſpeden, but that I am at preſent in my very agreeable retirement at this place, where I find in my Lady the kindneſs of a mother, and in her houſe the ſame freedom as if I were in my own. theſe circumſtances, with the native pleaſures of the ſeat, and its being frequented by little or no company, give it a particular reliſh to me, and not the leſs for being envied by few or none. The Rector here is a very good ſcholar, and a man of admirable parts, whoſe converſation is my great diverſion: he labours very hard at preſent in a very beautiful tranſlation of the ancient Apologies for Chriſtianity, which I have put him upon; and adorns them with admirable notes, uſeful and profitable for all readers, which he throws at the bottom of each page. He will have an admirable preface about the right uſe of the Fathers, as a neceſſary introduction to his undertaking; wherein, if I miſtake not, he entirely confutes Daille, and expoſes his whipt cream with ſome ſalt; and plainly proves that his arguments militate with equal force againſt the Scriptures as againſt the Fathers, and conſequently proye nothing by proving too much: but enough of this to wet your appetite for the future entertainment As to Mr. Oſterval's treatiſe againſt uncleanneſs, I entirely agree with you in your character of it. I read it about three months ago, and eſteem it much the beſt that ever I met with upon the ſubject Then and your commands would have had a great influence upon me, if a friend of ours had not made that attempt needleſs; for it is about three months that the book has appeared in Engliſh, being tranſlated when there were very few copies of the original in town. The worthy clergyman that has taken pains to ſuch good purpoſe, is Mr. Spincke; and though I cannot ſay I have compared it with the original, yet I know it is well tranſlated by its reading ſo well, and its appearing to be an original in Engliſh, like or no Galliciſms ſhewing themſelves.—He has introduced it with a very handſome and ſolid preface, relating to the ſame ſubject; but his name is not affixed, for reaſons that the engaging bookſellers gave him.—I hope you may live to publiſh it in Latin for the benefit of the chriſtian world, it being a ſubject wherein I am afraid too many fail in, from want of right notions in that matter.—I have with a great deal of pleaſure read your ſermons, which are certainly very proper for our deſign, though they cannot be ready ſo ſoon as we intend to give the world a taſte of this charity; for we ſhall out of hand ſet up fifty-two parochial libraries, which, at 16l. a library, will amount to 832l. We have ſome thouſands of volumes in our repoſitory, and I depend upon your uſual goodneſs for ſome conſiderable encouragement.—I am glad to find my attempt of doing good has had any ſucceſs. I heartily bleſs God that he has been pleaſed to make me an inſtrument of reviving decayed piety amongſt us, and to his name be the glory. It is a ſort of ſatisfaction which agrees with me better than the laurels of mighty conquerors, whom I often pity rather than admire. The fifth edition is juſt finiſhed, ſo that in four years and a half there has been ten thouſand printed. It is juſt now going to the preſs in Welſh, tranſlated by Mr. Williams of Denbigh, formerly the late Earl of Berkley's Chaplain, and Mr. Mapletoft's neighbour ſometimes at Bugden; and I wonder the bookſeller will venture upon printing it too; but he is well known in Wales, and has lately printed the Common Prayer Book in that language.

I hope you will not defer finiſhing the legacy you deſign for your pariſh. Thoſe particular addreſſes have an admirable effect; the people think themſelves under greater obligations to read, and are more inclined to comply with thoſe advices which they think merely [illegible] for themſelves; [illegible] will remain of a ſtanding memorial of your care of [illegible] and to which you may appeal at the day of judgment.

I [illegible] the pleaſure of converſing with an old friend [illegible] a great way; though I hope [illegible] the letter too long, [illegible] ſo to you in private. [illegible] you ſafe to your own [illegible] forbear wiſhing that you may ſometimes be mindful of one who has always had a great

great value for you, and continues to be with great sincerity,

Rev Sir,

Your most faithful friend and humble servant,

ROBERT NELSON.

Cranford, July 17, 1708.

My humble service to my worthy friend Mr. Mapletoft, with whom this will I hope find you, it being the first post since I received your's.

LETTER II.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

HON. AND DEARE SIR,

MR EUSDFN intends, God willing, for London in the coach next Wednesday; will present himselfe to you, and obey your directions. He shall have recommendations from our Master to the Bishop of London for receiving orders immediately. He is satisfied with the conditions you propound, and will performe what shall be required of him. I am very confident you shall find him so in all respects to answer you desires, that you shall not have cause to repent of the obligation you have putt upon him and me. Please to forward the enclosed, and to present my hearty love and service to Mr. Pomeroy; it was my unhappinesse not to see him at London. Thanking you (more than I can expresse) for all your kindnesse, I am

Most affectionately and obligedly your's,

IS. BARROW.

Trin. Col. March 12, 69.

Mr. Eusden desired me to present his humble service to you.

LETTER III.

Dr. BARROW to Dr. MAPLETOFT.

DEARE DOCT^r,

Grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostræ, Doctor, nec quicquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniæ.

YOU have driven me to my shipps, being *de proprio* insolvent of fit expression. In sooth I never find any regrett for my being a poore meane fellow, but when upon such occasions I consider myselfe to be hopelesse of getting opportunity to shew my willingnesse to be thankfull for such courtesyes I could now even wish myselfe an Arch-Bishop, yea, almost a Pope, that I might have preferments for you to dispose of to your friends, beside that I might be able to keepe a company of crazy knaves, and allow good fees for them. My comfort is yet, although you can receive none from me, yet that you will have some requitall in the satisfaction of having obliged your friends, this good college, that worthy wag whom I doubt not but you will find in respects correspondent to your best expectations, and to the character thought due to his deserts from

Your ever most affectionate friend and thankfull servant,

IS BARROW.

I shall offer (though I know nothing) upon a kind of intimation in your's to wish you much joy, for surely you could not leave such a Lord but for a very good Lady.

Trin. Coll. Jun 23, 1669.

To the Worshipfull Dr Mapletoft, at Northumberland-house, London.

THE PEEPER.

NUMBER IX.

Crimina quæ celant alterum, nec sua curant:
Hi sapiunt alibi, desipiuntque sibi. MART.

THERE is a class of writers who take an unspeakable delight in picking at the works of expired genius, in order to discover faults which they would not have taken notice of in his life-time. But when he is incapable of speaking for himself, these ill-natured *crows of literature* analyse his works with the utmost scrutiny of critical severity. They will discover meanings in them which he never thought of, deduce consequences from them which he would have abhorred, and invent a tendency the very reverse of that to which he aimed.

There is something so very ungenerous and mean in this species of detraction, as must, or at least ought to, expose every one who delights in it to the contempt of all who have any portion of justice tempered with the milk of human kindness in their breasts. And yet, to the disgrace of our age, publications manufactured

nufactured in this spirit are among those which meet with the most favourable reception from the public. And this is even greater if some invidious anecdotes or observations can be brought to bear hard upon the private character of the poor author thus cruelly and basely mangled; as if to err was not a weakness incident to human genius, nor to fall short of perfection in virtue the property of human nature. I was led to these reflections by a perusal of remarks which a living writer of some celebrity* has thought proper to bestow upon the works of the late original genius, the tender and facetious STERNE.

After several years have elapsed since his death, he is drawn forth to the public eye, and gibbetted with all the rigour of critical severity, in order to render him an object as universally detestable, as he has been hitherto universally admired.

The writings of this once favourite English author are charged by his harsh censurer with "obscurity, obscenity, quaintness, impudence, oddity, wantonness, wildness, and extravagance;" convenient names, which are very easily heaped together by dullness to assail an envied character; but if they are thrown without judgment and reason, they will unavoidably recoil upon the assailant, and only expose himself to contempt, instead of the object at which he aimed.

But as I have, here, professedly taken up the defence of an eminent literary character, whom the voice of applause or of reproach cannot now reach, it may be expected that I should go over and clear all those charges brought against him, in a regular and copious manner. This favour his antagonist would have been intitled to, had he been just enough to make those charges in some measure good by the proper proofs. But mere positive assertions which are evidently the offspring of jaundice eyed prejudice, deserve to be treated with silent contempt, or with simple negatives, rather than with a laboured confutation.

And to guess at particular passages in Sterne's writings, which it may be supposed our critic had in his eye when he applied to them the above curious string of appellatives, would be giving him cause to triumph in the thought, that even the admirers of that genius were conscious of the truth of the charges brought against him.

But though the miscellaneous part of Sterne's productions appear to very little intitle to the encomium the fond admirer has bestowed upon them, yet one should have expected that his sermons at least would have come off without censure; or rather that they would have maintained the same unmixed applause with the more popular part of his writings. In this, however, we are mistaken; for these signal efforts of genius even these also, and, what must mortify their admirers to the quick, sometimes even with nothing less than contempt.

"Gentle Spirit of sweetest Humanity, &c.—assist us to save these, at least, from total destruction, and transmit them, like so many posterity, as evidences that once divinity and morality were associated with them!—

Our critic profoundly says, that "the "appearance of sincerity is one of the "best beauties of a sermon;"—and I would beg leave to ask him, in which of the sermons Sterne published this beauty is not to be found?

Affectation has been generally considered as the very opposite to sincerity. But the lively touches of character, the observations on life and manners, and the exquisite pathetic scenes, as well as the moral improvements of them, contained in those truly beautiful compositions are all perfectly natural, without the least appearance of harsh constraint, or of foreign embellishment.

It is true, occasionally, a little levity in the opening of his subjects, and in the exposing of some common vice or folly, it is evidently with an intent to shame his auditors into virtue; and very soon does he engage them in the most serious attention, by the excellence of his moral precepts.

[illegible] an equal degree of merit [illegible] be allowed; but they is none [illegible] them, that will not fully [illegible] this critic's charge of the want of sincerity.

[illegible] perverter [illegible] the sermons in order to make a most violent attack upon the other works of this once favourite Yorick. We are told, that "the ex-"pressive sympathy at first sight, that sen-"timental affection which is but *half in* [illegible] and which is so strongly in-"culcated in the Sentimental Journey, and "in [illegible] Tristram Shandy, have been the "ruin of thousands of our countrymen "and country-women, who fancied that "while they were [illegible] the laws of

* Vide K——'s "Essays Moral and Literary."

"God and man, they were actuated by "the fine feelings of *ſentimental affec-* "*tion*.—How much are divorces mul- "tiplied ſince Sterne appeared!"—Heavens! Yorick, into what a profound abyſs of miſery muſt thou, by this time, be ſunk, by the weight of ſuch an immenſe load of crimes upon thy head;—crimes not thy own, but of thoſe who have read thy works!—The idea is enough to make the warmeſt of thy admirers to tremble, and to ſhrink from thy books as from poiſon!—

Let us, however, analyſe this curious paſſage, and for once endeavour to turn the tables, and criticiſe the critic.—Is "ſympathy at firſt ſight"—that, as I underſtand it, affection kindled between two perſons from a congeniality of ſoul, to be dignified with no better a name than that of "luſt in diſguiſe!"—Is mildneſs of heart or tenderneſs of ſoul inferior than to the oppoſite qualities?—And becauſe ſome have proſtituted love to luſt, and friendſhip, to the purpoſes of villainy, are we therefore to harden our hearts, and endeavour to render them inſenſible to the perſonal and mental charms around us?—Away with that morality which would make us enwrap our hearts in the ſeven-folded and impenetrable garb of ſuſpicion and deceit! Rather let them be open temples, warmed with benevolence from the altar of ſincerity, and free for the entrance of all that is worthy and beautiful!—

It is ſurely a very unkind thing to charge conſequences upon an author's works, which he never intended;—but it is the height of injuſtice to make his works the ſource of evils which, in the eye of every ſenſible diſpaſſionate obſerver of mankind, are evidently the reſult of very different circumſtances. Can any perſon, in his ſober ſenſes, really believe, with our ſagacious critic, that one divorce has been cauſed, or even aſſiſted by, any of Sterne's publications?

If this was, indeed, the caſe, certainly there muſt be as many ſcenes, or ſubtleties, in his works ſpeciouſly for adultery, as there are proofs in the *Theſpphthora* in favour of Polygamy.—But this is ſo far from being the caſe, that on the contrary no writer has ſpoken more feelingly of the ſweetneſs of a matrimonial union, when cemented by ſentimental affection, than he has done in every one of his works. Could he, therefore, inſinuate any thing favourable of a crime, the ſole tendency of which is to deſtroy this affection, and to render the ſoul a cage of uncleanneſs, inſtead of, what he ever wiſhed to ſee it, the habitation of beauty and innocence?

In fact, the perſon who could charge the writings of Sterne with conſequences favourable to the ſin of adultery, might with equal reaſon have charged them with that of murder; and ſo have traced the faſhionable rage for dueling, as well as for divorces, to a cauſe which no one elſe ever dreamt of.

But, however ardent I may appear in the defence of this celebrated writer, I will not in the warmth of admiration vindicate *every line* which he thought proper to publiſh.—Perfection is not in man,—and there are paſſages in his works over which I would throw the mantle of oblivion, and endeavour to forget the faults of a favourite writer.—But even in theſe I will not allow him to be the pandar of vice, or, in the words of his critic, "the "grand promoter of adultery, and every "ſpecies of illicit commerce"—They are ſo very few and ſo very ſhort, that I am firmly perſuaded the generality of his readers paſs them over without a thought of that meaning which the harſh cenſurer puts upon them.—But let him delight in poring over thoſe excreſcencies which we would wiſh to lop off and bury in oblivion;—yet we will, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of inexorable criticiſm, which condemns the whole to annihilation for a few trifling ſpecks—we will continue to derive inſtruction and entertainment from them; and ſtill venerate the memory of STERNE, as one whoſe merits infinitely ſurpaſſed his failings.

LETTER from M. DE LA LANDE, on the NAME of the PLANET HERSCHEL, to the Editors of the JOURNAL des SCAVANS.

M. HERSCHEL having diſcovered a [illegible] on the 13th of March 1781, and having, after ſome time, convinced himſelf that it was a planet, he gave it the name of the King of England, *Georgium Sidus*. That prince, indeed, well deſerves the eſteem of all aſtronomers, by the large ſums he has expended for the promotion of the ſcience of aſtronomy. This year, when, being in England, I thanked him for the ardour he has ſhewn in ſo laudable a purſuit, he made me this inſtructive, this memorable anſwer: *Is it not far better than ſpending money for*

the

the purpoſe of ſetting men to murder each other?

But the zeal of aſtronomers has not always been able to perpetuate the monuments of their gratitude to princes. When Galileo diſcovered the ſatellites of Jupiter, in 1610, he thought fit to name them the *Stars de Medicis*. Caſſini called the ſatellites of Saturn, the *Stars of Lewis*. Yet neither of theſe appellations has been adopted. National prejudices every where reſiſt national preferences, and prevent their ſucceſs. Whilſt M. Herſchel conſulted only his gratitude, others conſulted analogy, in naming this new ſtar. All the other planets have names ſacred in mythology; the names of the gods of the ancients. Jupiter and Saturn being the fathers of the gods, M Pontſinet thought the name of Cybele, the mother of the gods, moſt proper for the planet which is placed neareſt to them. M Proſperin, a celebrated Swediſh aſtronomer, conſidering that Neptune was one of the ſons of Saturn, and that Jupiter, the brother of Neptune, was on one ſide of Saturn, he thought Neptune might be placed on the other: on this account he choſe the name of the latter deity for the new planet. M. Bode, a celebrated aſtronomer of Berlin prefers the calling it *Uranus*, in the excellent Ephemerides which he publiſhes annually: this appellation has been adopted by many in Germany. I have remonſtrated to him on the ſubject, but in vain.

The giving the name of Uranus, however, to the planet of M Herſchel, in which M Bode ſtill perſiſts, is an act of ingratitude to the author of that noble diſcovery, and an affront to that auguſt and munificent patron of aſtronomy, the King of Great Britain; whoſe name ought to be preferred to every other, if that of the author had not a ſtill more forcible claim on our acknowledgments. Beſides, the name of Uranus is an impropriety, even according to the mythological ſyſtem. Sanchoniathon and Diodorus, it is true, ſay, that Saturn was the ſon of Uranus; but this is now allowed to be purely allegorical. The gods were the children of Heaven and Earth, that is, of the Univerſe they were its firſt productions, and Uranus never was a real perſonage, as they muſt have the ſimplicity to ſuppoſe, who give that name to the new planet. This has been proved by M. Dupuis, in a diſcourſe read at the meeting of the Royal College, on the 10th of November, 1788. When the Egyptian prieſts framed a theogony by turning nature into an allegory, the Earth, with the fluid ſhell which ſurrounded it, was conſidered as that part of the univerſe which included the ſeats of [illegible] tal bodies, and the centre of the [illegible] daining action of nature. In [illegible] Heaven which extends above the [illegible] and includes it in its ſpacious arch, [illegible] parts to it that principle of motion and life, which circulates in the air and in the heaven; whether in ſecreting on it thoſe gentle ſhowers which nourish the plants, and give the trees their ſap and juices of vegetation, or by imparting to it that warmth which fecundates and expands all ſeeds, and ripens every fruit. Without it, Earth, condemned to eternal darkneſs and ſterility, had been dead to nature, nor ever received the name of mother of gods and men. All theſe relations betwixt Heaven and Earth, which render the union of both neceſſary to the activity of the univerſal cauſe, were expreſſed in the allegorical ſtyle under the [illegible] Marriage, and the two firſt [illegible] nature were conſidered as two [illegible] united to give birth to all other beings. One of theſe was male, and the other female: one the firſt of gods, the other the firſt of goddeſſes, whoſe marriage peopled Earth and Heaven. M. Dupuis ſhews, in his memoir, that theſe ideas are found in all the ſyſtems of philoſophy, amongſt the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Perſians, the Indians, the Greeks. They were the common foundation of all the theories of nature. Heaven, ſays Plutarch, appeared to the firſt obſervers to perform the functions of a father; and the Earth, thoſe of a mother. Heaven poured the fecundating ſeed, in gentle ſhowers, into the boſom of the Earth, who, thus impregnated, brought forth various offſpring. Macrobius, and Simplicius, both of Cilicia, a celebrated philoſopher, [illegible] to make the ſame remark, and to [illegible] while before them. Ocellus of Lucania, a diſciple of Pythagoras, had taught the ſame doctrine; which, indeed, was the ancient philoſophy of the Eaſt. The univerſe, ſays he, is an indeſtructible product: it always has exiſted, and will for ever exiſt: it has had no beginning, it will have no end; including in itſelf generation, and the cauſe of generation: generation is where there is a change and diſſolution of parts, and the cauſe which gives it ſtability in nature. Hence it is evident, that motion and action are properties of the generating cauſe, and that which receives it muſt be acted on and moved. The diviſions of the heaven, ſeparate the unchangeable part of the world from that

which is inceſſantly changing. The line of ſeparation betwixt mortal and immortal, is the circle deſcribed by the moon. All that is above is the habitation of the gods; all beneath her, the abode of variety and diſcord. As the world is incapable of being generated or deſtroyed, it is neceſſary, that the principle which effects generation in another, and that which effects it in itſelf, muſt always have co-exiſted. The principle which effects it in another is all that is above the moon: that which engenders in itſelf is the ſublunary world. The one is always moving; the other always moved: the one always governing; the other always governed. In a word, the compoſition of the world includes both the active and the paſſive cauſe.

Such are the firſt diviſions which the philoſophy of the ancients had eſtabliſhed in nature, and which it had placed at the head of almoſt all cauſes. Mythology exhibits the ſame pictures, and preſents them to us at the head of the genealogy of their gods, and of their heroes, the children of the gods, becauſe mythology is nothing but the philoſophy of the ancients, written in the ſacred language, and in its poetical allegories expreſſes nothing but the action of phyſical cauſes, and the filiation of natural agents perſonified. Now this perfect reſemblance betwixt the dogmas of philoſophy and the fictions of mythology, and the correſpondence of each with the apparent order of the world, are found in all the theogonies, or marvellous hiſtories, with which the annals of every people commence. Uranus and Ge, Heaven and Earth, are the firſt gods ſung by the poets, as if they had been the firſt kings of the univerſe. Heſiod alſo, whoſe theogony conſiſts entirely of nature and its parts perſonified, makes Ge the wife of Uranus, and places theſe two ſpouſes at the head of the other gods their deſcendants, as they are at the head of all the viſible cauſes of the univerſe. Apollodorus thus enters upon his hiſtory of the gods. At the beginning Uranus, or Heaven, was the lord of all the world. He had many children by his wife Ge, or the Earth. Proclus begins the ſame cycle with the marriage of Heaven and Earth. Herodus, or the author known by that name, calls Heaven the ſire of the world, the father both of the greater and inferior gods; he gives him to wife Arete or Ateſia, the ſame, ſays he, as the Earth, which is fecundated by Heaven. Virgil has expreſſed the ſame idea of the fecundation of the Earth in the ſpring:

Tum pater omnipotens fœcundis imbribus æther
Conjugis in gremium lætæ deſcendit, & omnes
Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, fœtus.
Georg II 325

Earth ſwells with moiſture all her teeming lands,
A genial fructifying ſeed demands
Almighty Jove deſcends, moiſt full of life,
On the warm boſom of his kindling wife.
WARTON.

Amongſt the Celts the worſhip of Heaven was not ſeparated from that of the Earth. They ſaid, that the one would have been barren without the other; and that their marriage produced the univerſe. The Scandinavians acknowledged Heaven as the firſt king, and gave him the Earth to wife. Rudbeck adds, that their anceſtors were perſuaded, that the Heaven marrying the Earth, and uniting his powers with thoſe of his ſpouſe, produced the plants and animals, and make him the firſt king of the Scandinavians. In the books of the Perſians paſſages are found which ſtyle Heaven male, and Earth female. This theological idea is expreſſed in the religion of the Indians, by the ſymbolic emblem of the active and paſſive parts of generative nature. The famous ſymbolic ſtatue of the world, conſecrated by the Bramins, was half male, half female. We ſee, then, that it has been every where agreed to conſider Heaven and Earth, or the active and paſſive parts of nature, as the firſt two beings from which all others proceed; and thus they are celebrated in the theogonies as gods. If in the moſt ancient hiſtories they have been repreſented as kings and princes, it was becauſe the remembrance of the firſt notions was loſt, and their allegorical origin forgotten. But in the preſent day, when this idea is recovered, we can no longer attribute to Uranus a real exiſtence diſtinct from that of Heaven; nor can we give the name of Heaven to one of the leaſt planets which it includes.

I cannot but think therefore, gentlemen, that all aſtronomers ought to unite in proſcribing a denomination built on ſuch miſtaken foundations, and ſo unjuſt with reſpect to the celebrated Herſchel, to whom we are indebted for the diſcovery of a planet. To you, gentlemen, I addreſs my complaint, as a literary body moſt capable of ſupporting it, if you will do me the honour to make it public.

Nov 25, 1788.

On

ON DRAMATIC DISCOVERY.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following are ſelected from ſome obſervations which I made about two years ago on reading Dacier's tranſlation of *Ariſtotle's Poeticks*. If you ſhould think them worth publication in your next Magazine, I ſhall occaſionally ſend you more of them.

"*Après celles-là les meilleures ſont celles que ſe font, &c.*" P. 190.

FROM all authority there is an appeal to reaſon; and to that I appeal from the authority of *Ariſtotle* for permiſſion to ſhew that in this chapter he has neither divided the ſpecies according to their natures, or aſſigned to each one the relative worth which from its nature it derives.

That which is placed third in the catalogue, and diſtinguiſhed as *diſcovery by memory*, is not ſpecifically ſuch; ſince the memory is alſo neceſſary. Inſtruments in diſcovery are by natural marks, ſcars, and trinkets. Ariſtotle, then, to ſpeak with logical preciſion, has miſtaken a *property* for the *difference* nay, he may be ſaid to have miſtaken an *accident* for it; as an attentive examination of the nature of the ſpecies alluded to, will ſhew that memory is not eſſential to it.

The Trojan wars being unexpectedly ſung in the hearing of Ulyſſes, the ſong, by the irreſiſtible aſſociation of ideas, ſuddenly excited in him an emotion, which, before his reaſon or his art could interfere, operated upon his countenance and demeanour to the obſervation of the ſpectators. The uſe of an individual example is to diſplay the character of the ſpecies; and to that uſe if this be applied, it will appear that this ſpecies of diſcovery is made *involuntarily, inſtantaneouſly*, and by the *obvious and irreſiſtible impulſe of Nature*. That it is involuntary is perhaps its higheſt praiſe; for what is more delightful than to behold the triumph of nature over artifice and diſguiſe! That it is inſtantaneous is alſo of ſignal worth; for the more ſudden and immediate is the tranſition from ignorance to knowledge, the more is it agreeable and ſurpriſing. That it is obviouſly effected by the ſtrong impulſes of nature only, is the laſt, but no inconſiderable topic of its praiſe; ſince thus by deſtroying all appearance of art, it contributes to realize the ſcene. Each of theſe three qualities is of ſignal excellence; the combination of them renders their ſubject tranſcendent.* Before I proceed to a definition, I will illuſtrate this ſubject by a few more examples. The diſcovery, then, that the maidens of Ulyſſes was feigned, by laying his infant ſon before the plough, was of this kind; for it was *involuntary, inſtantaneous*, and by the *immediate operation of nature*. Such was Ulyſſes' diſcovery of Achilles, when diſguiſed among women, by his ſnatching the helmet from a baſket of female ornaments. And ſuch was Solomon's diſcovery of the real mother, by ordering the infant to be divided between them; ſuch was Hamlet's diſcovery of his uncle's guilt by means of a tragedy; and ſuch is the diſcovery of Foigard in the Stratagem.

It is related in one of the fables of *Æſop*, that a man who had a favorite cat, prayed to Venus to change it into a woman. The goddeſs conſented; but in the middle of the night, a mouſe croſſing the room, ſhe leaped from his arms to purſue it, and *diſcovered* that though her form was changed, her nature was the ſame.

But as the Drama is a picture of human life, perhaps its properties could not be better exemplified than by an inſtance or two from the Theatre.

During the late war, a diſtinguiſhed officer was ſent on board a Britiſh frigate, on her voyage to Jamaica, the purpoſe whereof was, when ſhe ſhould come upon that coaſt, to ſeize the officers on board, ſeize the ſhip, and carry her into an enemy's port. It was conducted with judgment, and kept with ſuch ſecrecy that the officers could not have the leaſt ſuſpicion of it. It happened that the day before that appointed for the execution of the plan, it occurred to the Captain to try whether one of the quarter-deck guns might not be brought to bear upon a bow-chaſe with efficacy on a flying enemy, when occaſion might occur: for this purpoſe a gun was hawſed out of its port, and pointed forward. He who was at the time ſteering the ſhip, and who was [illegible] of the conſpirator, immediately [illegible]

that the officers had discovered the concerted mutiny, and were now turning the guns of the quarter-deck upon the crew for their own preservation. He therefore suddenly called out with great emotion: "Gentlemen, if you will spare my life, I "will give you a list of them all." And the whole was discovered.

With another example more comic in its nature and effects I will conclude the subject.

The boatswain of a man of war that had just been paid off in the River, passing through Monmouth-street with full pockets and a prodigal heart, was so captivated with the richness and finery of a velvet suit which was displayed at the door, that he immediately went in and bargained for it. Having tried it on, he was so pleased with his appearance, that he was easily prevailed upon by the merchant to complete his dress with the necessary appendages, a bag-wig, a sword, and chapeau au bras. Thus equipped, his next care was, where to exhibit himself. The theatre readily occurred, whither he went, and placing himself in the front row of one of the side-boxes, soon became attentive to the play. Notwithstanding his disguise, he was presently recognized by one of his ship-mates in the upper gallery, who pointing him out to his comrade, asked if that was not their boatswain; a question which the other answered in the negative, assuring him that it was a "lord, or some great gentleman." "We'll soon settle it," said the first, "for we'll hail him. Ohoa, the "boatswain of the Romney, Ohoy!" who forgetting his situation started from his seat, answered "Hollos!" and was discovered.

Having thus exemplified the nature of the subject, and illustrated it with sufficient examples, I define it, *that species of discovery which is made necessarily and suddenly, by the operation of an external action, upon the internal impressions of the person thereby discovered.* And this I do think, for the reasons before alledged, to be the most perfect, because the most beautiful and surprising kind.

The next to it is confessedly that, naturally resulting from the previous action, to which the philosopher ascribes the pre-eminence; and which may be sub divided into many kinds; as discovery by will, by confession, by recognizance and testimony, &c. Fourthly, I would rank by inferring a false consequence from true principles, as in the false Ulysses; which, because its effect is produced by surprize, I would prefer to the fifth, which is the conclusion of a veritable syllogism, exemplified in the Canephoræ of Æschylus. The sixth is that placed second in the text, (where the catalogue begins at the other end) and is certainly culpable, since it is arbitrary, and the artifice discernible. The seventh, by scars or tokens, is altogether vicious; though great poets have sometimes fallen into it; as Voltaire in his Zaira makes a notable discovery by means of a necklace.

Besides *recognoissance*, there is another genus of incidents by which *peripetia* or revolution is produced, which is properly called *encounter*, and means the sudden and unexpected appearance of a person in the scene causing surprize and change of affairs. In the use of this instrument poets often fail, from the difficulty of concealing the artifice. A visible example of this failure is in Cato, where the two women weeping over the dead body of Syphax, whom they suppose to be Juba, this Prince enters listening from behind, and shews himself, to their great astonishment and joy. And such is the sneaking entrance of Altamont in the Fair Penitent, when he comes to interrupt the *tete-a-tete* between Lothario and his wife, and puts his hand between them at the mention of his name, as if to illustrate the vulgar saying, *speak of the Devil, &c.* Of the same vicious character are those encounters which are made by mechanical assistance; by the removal of chairs and tables, the opening of closet-doors, and the throwing down of screens; as has been practised in some fashionable modern comedies, to the delight of the million*. J. Y.

ANECDOTES OF JOSEPH BARETTI.

(Continued from Page 349.)*

MR. BARETTI, it is said, received his first encouragement to come to England from Lord Charlemont, to whom he became known in Italy, and to whom he afterwards dedicated his account of the manners and customs of his native country. "Upon your arrival in Italy "several years ago," he says, addressing himself

* There is an English translation of the Poetics lately published by Mr. Pye, more elaborate with an excellent commentary by Mr. Twining.

" himself to this nobleman, a lucky chance " brought me within the sphere of your " notice, and from that fortunate moment " a friendship began on your Lordship's " side, that has never suffered any abate- " ment; and an attachment on mine, " which will never cease as long as I have " life." During his stay in London, he met with much kindness from the English people. To those of the first persons both for rank or literature he procured himself to be introduced, with many he lived on terms of friendship, and with some he was permitted to make a part of their family during their seasons of retirement. At length he resolved on his return to Italy, and accordingly left London on the 25th of August, 1760. In his first letter to his brothers, he thus speaks of the kingdom he was about to leave. " Now there- " fore, England, farewel! I quit thee with " less regret, because I am returning to my " native country, after a very long absence, " considering the shortness of life. Yet " I cannot leave thee without tears. May " Heaven guard and prosper thee, thou " illustrious mother of polite men and vir- " tuous women! Thou great mart of li- " terature! Thou nursery of invincible " soldiers, of both navigators and inge- " nious artists, farewell, farewel! I have " now forgotten all the crosses and anxie- " ties I have undergone in thy regions for " the space of ten years; but never will I " forget those many amongst thy sons who " have assisted me in my wants, encouraged " me in my difficulties, comforted me in " my adversities, and imparted to me the " light of their knowledge in the dark " and intricate mazes of life! Farewel, " imperial England, farewel, farewel!"

His journey home was taken through Portugal and Spain. Previous to his set- ting out, he was recommended by Dr. Johnson to write a daily account of the events that might happen; and with all possible minuteness, and by him were pointed out the topics which would most interest and delight in a future publication. To those who have read the narrative which he afterwards gave the world, it will be unnecessary to explain Dr. John- son's suggestions. It must be admitted, to be one of the most entertaining journals which the public have ever received, con- taining a description of places that little known, and painting the character of the writer (as far as any dependence can be had on an author's delineation, as drawn from his writings) in a very desirable point of view. During the progress of his tour, good sense and good humour, a

" it, and make for once an example of " these travel-mongers, who running haſtily from Suſa to Naples, and back again " the ſame road, make it a conſtant rule " to prove that they did not turn papiſts " at Rome, by abuſing all the Italians in " the moſt ſhocking manner their malignity can ſuggeſt."

††† The Editors having received ſome material communications relative to Mr. Baretti, are obliged to poſtpone the concluſion until next month

LONDON REVIEW

For JUNE, 1789.

Mammuth, or, Human Nature diſplayed on a grand Scale; In a Tour with the Tinkers into the inland Parts of Africa By the Man in the Moon. 2 vols 12mo. 6s Murray.

WHEN the King of Pruſſia was engaged in what he calls the War of ſeven Years, and was on the point of being overwhelmed by the combined arms of the great continental powers, he received an embaſſy with an offer of aid from the Khan of the Tartars. The Ambaſſador, the King obſerves in his Hiſtory with much pleaſantry, was no other than his barber. This circumſtance ought not, in ſo philoſophical a writer, to have appeared a matter of ſurpriſe To a ſpectator who views human nature on a grand ſcale, and from a point that elevates him above the clouds of prejudice, it does not appear more ſurpriſing that the Khan of the Tartars ſhould commit an embaſſy to his barber, than that the King of Bohemia ſhould be cup-bearer to the Emperor of Germany, that the Elector of Bavaria ſhould be his Grand Sewer, or that the Elector of Brandenburg (the King of Pruſſia) ſhould be his Great Chamberlain. Yet ſuch is the inveterate power of prejudice, that men are continually wondering at the peculiarities and abſurdities of their neighbours, while their own habits and follies appear to be the diſtinguiſhed traits and nature. To illuſtrate this general truth, ſtrikingly the ridiculous tendency of ſome ſingle paſſions, and the conſequences to which they would undoubtedly lead in certain given ſituations; in a word, to ſurvey human nature through the microſcope of ridicule is the chief object of the tour which we, which at the ſame time endeavours to exhibit the attention of the reader by characters of diſtinction and very curious ſituations, as well as humorous ſpeculations, by ſtriking parallels and ſallies of wit and humour. It is, in the whole, written in a ſimilar ſtrain to that of Tom Jones or Gil Blas; a ſtyle which muſt neither fall ſhort of or exceed, if it be poſſible, that inimitable original, in the moſt minute that incidents and valets aſſume among themſelves the titles of their maſters.'

THE MAN IN THE MOON, then, in imitation of hiſtorians and epic poets, who endeavour to intereſt their readers in their narration and deſcription by exhibiting at once to their view the bold outlines of the facts to be related and the ſcenes to be deſcribed, breaks out into the following ejaculations, and an account of the objects by which they were excited.

" By the LIVING PYTHAGORAS, Philoponus is right! Though wrong-headed in moſt things, in this he is right! We are in many inſtances governed by prejudices of education, and, in many, aſſume to ourſelves too high a rank in the ſcale of nations. The preſent race of mortals are as much inferior to their remote anceſtors, as a lady's lapdog is to an Ourang Outang Men have exiſted, and a few nations, venerable remains of antiquity, ſtill exiſt, far ſtronger and better than we, large and long lived, ſagely ſevere in their manners, black, grim, and to the apprehenſions of the poor pygmies of our part of the world, objects of terror. Such were the philoſophers of ancient Egypt, the native land of ſcience and art, and all that improves and embelliſhes the nature of man. As light ſpringe from darkneſs, and thergrey dawn ſhines forth to the perfect day; ſo inſtruction, thro' the medium of the tawny Phoenicians, and the brown Greeks and Italians, has been derived by a regular proceſſion from the ſable ſons of Africa to the fair inhabitants of the moſt northerly nations of Europe. I tremble while I relate that proſperion of ſenſe which firſt conveyed theſe, with many other truths, to my gnoſtic powers!

" In the central parts of Africa, untrod by the foot of Abyſſinian Bruce, and which never entered into the heart of

of the lying Munchausen * to conceive; as I doubled one of the projections of an abrupt and rugged mountain, I was met, full in the face, at the small distance of about two or three hundred yards, by a gigantic, black, and woolly-haired Hierophant, riding stark-naked on a monstrous Mammoth. He waved before his visual orbs somewhat that in appearance, as well as size, resembled the foresail of a ship, and hummed, as he moved slowly on, certain articulate sounds, which I had for some time conceived to be the howling of the wind amidst the clefts and incurvations of the mountain. Though struck with horror, and a strong desire to make my escape, I felt myself powerfully attracted by some physical impulse towards the jaws of the Mammoth, into which if I had once fallen, I would never have returned, either dead or alive, to the green surface of the foodful earth, at least by the same way that I entered. If the sympathetic reader, alarmed for my safety, wishes to know for what end I threw myself into a situation so full of danger, and by what means I escaped it, I will immediately proceed, by a detail of events, to gratify a curiosity which I consider as a very great compliment."

The writer proceeds to deduce his history from the point where he was first initiated in the mysteries of the gypsies, as related in his former publication; "from the spacious "barn near Musselburgh, in which he re"clined with his lovely partner on the "fragrant hay, and forgetting all his sor"rows, gave way to the pleasing intoxi"cation of the most successful love." He relates the circumstances which induced him to recollect his promise to publish his *Tour with the Tinkers*; and on this subject we are entertained with not a little pointed and just satire on certain living characters, both literary and political. Having detailed the leading maxims of the gypsies, in their conduct in life, and particularly in the grand business of fortune-telling; which maxims are founded in great shrewdness, and a profound insight into the economy of the human mind; he relates a great number of very curious and facetious exploits which were performed in the North of England by himself and his company, in the character of soothsayers. For example.

"In a great chief's house, while the master was from home, on the grand [illegible]

[illegible] kindly received by the [illegible] notwithstanding the vigilance of a [illegible] old [illegible], found means to entertain us for a whole fortnight. We were disguised in the daytime in coal-sacks, and when it began to be dark we were conducted through a private door into the [illegible] house, where we generally remained from nine or ten o'clock to one or two in the morning, when we crept into our holes again, well loaded with all kinds of necessary refreshments. After this intercourse had been carried on for some days, the coachman, who had no doubt discovered the distinguished rank of my partner and myself, invited us to pass a night in one of the empty stalls in the stable, where he had taken care to provide abundance of fresh hay, with horse-clothes instead of blankets. He himself in early [illegible] o'clock shewed us our bed-room, and having carefully looked over the whole stable, according to custom, carried off the light for fear of accidents, and locking the door, put the key in his pocket, and walked home. No sooner did our host retire, than up jumps a large monkey, called the Man of the Woods, with a whip in his hand, on the back of one of the saddle-horses, and lashing him most unmercifully, rode the animal for hours together, and then placing the whip where he found it, retired in the morning to his cave. My gentleman, who had a taste for variety, did not confine himself, as I afterwards found, to one horse, but roamed, as the whim struck him, from one horse or mare to another, over the whole stable; so that not one of the creatures was all in a [illegible] and bore marks of the [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] the Man of the Woods was two [illegible] far from his hiding-place.

"It is a maxim of the gypsies never to [illegible] any thing they hear or see, [illegible] because the [illegible] and situations of things are [illegible] and various, that the [illegible] might prove [illegible]

* The epithet of fabulous is applicable only to [illegible] part of unity or design.

hold his tongue. In this he was not a whit behind hand with the gypſies, though I very much doubt whether, with all his knowledge of books, and acquaintance with men of letters, he received ſo good a political education as that in which the gypſies are bred from their very cradles: for there is a great difference between that attention which is paid to maxims taught at ſchools, and that which is ſhewn to maxims on whoſe immediate and unremitted application men depend for immediate ſubſiſtence. We ſtudied to give no offence, but to gain the good-will, not only of every human creature, but of the very domeſtic animals in great families Had we revealed the pranks of the monkey, even that creature might have contrived to do us a miſchief. But, even without any dread of the monkey, it was a law with us to be ſilent on all occaſions, however frivolous, leſt by indulging an habit of talkativeneſs, we ſhould ſtumble on ſomething that, by being injurious to others, might prove detrimental to ourſelves, and by too much ſpeaking loſe our reputation for knowledge. No, no It was not our buſineſs to bring an impeachment againſt the Man of the Woods, though we laughed heartily at his tricks among ourſelves. We played a deeper game. After we had loitered four or five days about this palace, we led on the converſation to the beauty and to the variety of the Chevalier's ſtud, and were of courſe informed, that ſcarcely one night paſſed in which ſome one or other of thoſe generous creatures was not almoſt ridden to death by ſome evil ſpirit, or incubus Holly-buſh, mountain aſh, and red thread, with a thouſand other exorciſms, had been tried in vain; inſomuch that the Chevalier entertained thoughts of pulling down his princely ſtables, and building new ones faſt by the ſide of an old decayed chapel, and, for the greater ſafety, even to encroach a little on the conſecrated ground.

"I boldly undertook to exorciſe the devil. I was aſſured, that a proteſtion, and even encouragement to ſtroll throughout the whole county of Cumberland ſhould reward ſo great and good an action. It was now reported by the ſervants to the land ſteward himſelf, that the gypſey doctor, whom, they confeſſed they had privately entertained, had undertaken to exorciſe the evil ſpirit that haunted the ſtables. The land ſteward chid them for their audacity, but gave me leave to make a trial of my ſkill and power. He winked at the preſence of the gypſies ſo near the hall (ſo the noble ſeat was called,) who now crept out of their holes, and reſorted even to the environs of the kitchen

"There is a fungous ſubſtance formed by the foam of the ſea, and the influence of the ſun and air, the moſt ſubtile of all chemical menſtrua, well known to the vulgar on the coaſts of Scotland under the name of *ſea-fyke* This ſubſtance, dried and pulverized, forms a pungent powder, which poſſeſſes a ſtrong power of pricking and bliſtering, thence denominated *ſea-fyke*, becauſe ſlipped, by miſchievous boys, into the ſmall-clothes of their comrades, it makes them fidge, or in the Scotch dialect, *fyke* I quickly provided myſelf with abundance of this ſubſtance, and ſcattered it for ſeveral nights on the backs of the horſes The monkey by the agitation of his poſteriors, when he went to take his ride, gave full efficacy to the medicine, which bliſtered and afflicted him very ſeverely He ſoon gave over his tricks, and became afraid even to come near an horſe, or to look him in the face Several nights had now elapſed, and no harm had happened to the horſes I declared that the devil was now exorciſed, and that he would no more appear in the ſtables, adding, that I would return within eight days to ſee whether there were any new complaints. I received five guineas from the land ſteward, with aſſurances that if I would do ſo, and that the miracle ſhould hold, I ſhould receive other five. I ſprinkled the horſes backs again with the powder, and retired with the reſt of our company to the environs of Whitehaven, where our reputation waxed greater and greater every day At the end of eight days I returned to the *hall*, where I found all well I received five guineas more, according to promiſe, with farther aſſurances of being more liberally rewarded by the Chevalier, when he ſhould return from Yorkſhire I ſlept in the ſtable, at my own deſire, as uſual, although I had an offer of a good bed in the houſe. And, leſt caſe ſhould recant vows made in pain, I adminiſtered in a ſweet cake, which I gave to the monkey, a poiſon, that ſecured my miracle, by putting an end in the courſe of a few days to his exiſtence."

They performed a great variety of other miracles, equally aſtoniſhing and amuſing, on principles that would not diſhonour the greateſt adepts in the ſcience of moral philoſophy. In the courſe of their peregrinations, they fell in with the Duke of R—m—d, whoſe character, as well as that of Lord S—y, in another place, is treated with the utmoſt ſeverity of ridicule. And here we cannot but obſerve, that au-

thors

thors very little consult their own reputation, or lasting fame, when they are led by their prejudices to write invidiously of living characters, that are too insignificant to interest futurity. This conduct is like that of a carpenter, who, in building a house, should intermix green wood, that must quickly decay, with wood that had been properly seasoned

The supercilious treatment which the Man in the Moon, in the character of Doctor of the Gypsies, met with from the "peer of peerless pertinacity," is contrasted with that which he, with his partner the Queen of the Gypsies, received, the former days, in the family of a philosophical patriot, in Cumberland, who united mechanical labour with that of the spade, the plough, and the fishing-hook; who maintained his family, by industry, in independence; who was hospitable, learned, wise, and good; and not more respectable for his talents and virtues, than pleasant on account of the most whimsical oddities and singularities which, nevertheless, to a philosophical observer, superior to all local prejudices, might seem to be founded in reason and nature.

[*To be continued.*]

An Explanation of the mistaken Principle on which the Commutation Act was founded; and the Nature of the Mischiefs that must follow from a Perseverance in it. In a second Address to the Public from Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. 44to. 1s 6d Debrett.

THE author of this short tract has proved himself to be a deep and scientific politician upon the subject of which it treats. His general proposition is, "that no tax on fixed property can be "made to yield sufficient to be a substi-"tute for *revenues* drawn from articles "of general consumption, without being "ruinously oppressive;" and he exemplifies it with great clearness and precision, by a statement of the effect which a commutation of the duties on *foreign brandies* must necessarily have, in reducing the vast revenue arising from the consumption of MALT, *that great pillar of all revenue*. It seems that *Mr Rous*'s observations upon this subject were laid before *the Minister* about two years ago, when a general commutation on all those foreign articles which were objects of smuggling was in contemplation, and from that hour the idea was abandoned, and no farther mention has been made of carrying this visionary scheme into execution. It appears also, that Mr. Rous's arguments upon this subject in all probability extirpated from the Commutation Tea Act many of the evils with which it was originally pregnant; and that though yet unrepealed, little of its *principle* remains, except the injurious and unproductive window tax. Mr Rous states, that the *commercial object* aimed at by altering the duties on tea, was to enlarge the East-India Company's trade, and to reduce the balance paid to the Chinese by this nation; and that *the evil* to be remedied, as injurious to the revenue, though perhaps beneficial to the manufacturing and commercial interests, was smuggling. But he proceeds to shew, by strong arguments and plain calculations, that *the measure adopted* must not only fail in both these purposes, but that it will eventually produce *mischiefs* of a magnitude that must render *the evils*, against which this Commutation Act was directed, of small consideration. These calculations, however, are founded on facts existing in public documents, to which we have not the opportunity of adverting, and we must therefore rely upon the great pains which it is evident the author has taken to investigate the subject, for the truth and propriety of the statements he has made. Admitting his *premises* to be right, his *reasonings* seem fair, and his *conclusions* just; and the subject is undoubtedly of such national importance as to make the revision of the Act a proper object of parliamentary investigation.

The Traveller's Companion, or, New Itinerary of England and Wales, with Part of Scotland, arranged in the Manner of Copper-plates; being an accurate and comprehensive View of the principal Roads in Great-Britain, taken from actual Surveys, wherein every Object worthy of Notice is pointed out; to which are annexed, the Circuits of the Judges, the Ports from whence the Government Packets sail, and a copious Index, where are particularised the Market-Days of each Town. By Thomas Pride and Philip Luckombe. 8vo. 5s. 6d. half-bound.

THIS Traveller's Companion appears to be well adapted to its title, which is not the case with all books of this kind. It not only points out every place on the road, but furnishes copious information of each object within a considerable distance on either side; a circumstance in which other books on the subject are extremely deficient. The attention paid to this work, and the accuracy of its materials, will in all probability meet with the encouragement of the public.

Military Antiquities respecting a History of the English Army, from the Conquest to the present Time. By Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2 vols. 4to. 4l 4s. Hooper.

(Concluded from Page 291)

WE are now to take a general survey of the most useful part of our author's entertaining work; the second volume being calculated not only to inform, but to instruct young officers actually engaged in the military service of their country; and to give a clear and competent delineation of the science of arms, by which gentlemen in private life may be enabled to qualify themselves for the field, if on any unexpected emergency they should be called upon to stand forth as the natural guardians and defenders of their own property, and of the lives and fortunes of their fellow citizens. It is not only a vulgar but a dangerous error to hold the militia of the kingdom in any degree of contempt; and it is the more inexcusable since we have had a melancholy proof of the necessity of relying upon that useful corps in a situation of universal alarm, terror, and confusion, and at a time when we had a large standing army of regular troops within the realm, which may not always be the case.

The timely arrival and proper stationing of the provincial militia during the riots in 1780, most probably saved the lives of thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis, and protected their houses and effects from rapine and devastation. Those who had an opportunity of observing the different encampments of this respectable corps, seemed to agree in one general remark, that many of the country gentlemen who commanded them, maintained as good discipline, exercised their men as exactly, and went through all the duties of the field with as much address, alertness, and attention, as the most experienced officers in the regulars; while, on the other hand, by far too great a number appeared to be much better qualified to run down a timid hare, or to pursue with savage fury the wily fox, and lay siege to his covers, than to face an enemy, or defend a town.

To remedy this defect, and to restore the militia, the natural and constitutional force of the kingdom, to that state of respectability and credit which it ought to exist, and will then have a right to claim, no better method can be adopted than that which has already taken place in many considerable academies in the vicinity of London—the arming up young gentlemen to the exercise of arms, as an honourable and rational amusement, as well as a salutary relaxation from their studies. This laudable practice should be extended to every capital school throughout the kingdom, and the masters should keep in their libraries our author's History of the English Army for the use of adults, that they may acquire in due time accurate ideas of the dignity, antiquity, and vast importance of the military science, considered in the respectable light of national defence, and not as letting loose the dogs of war on foreign countries, to gratify the ambition or the avarice of those pernicious tyrants who are falsely stiled glorious and immortal heroes.

Captain Grose opens the second division of his elaborate performance with an account of the clothing of the English Army; and observes, that the soldiers who composed our ancient armies were not always clothed by Government, and therefore most probably had not any regular uniform, on which account the records of early date furnish but little information on this head, he is therefore obliged to have recourse to the annals of modern times, and it is curious to observe the difference between the charges for clothing the army in the reigns of William III and George II.

"By an original contract in 1693, between the Right Hon the Lord Castleton and Mr Francis Molineaux, a clothier, preserved in the British Museum among the manuscripts of the Harleian collection, No. 6844, we find the prices of the different articles of clothing for a regiment of foot at that time, both as charged by the clothier, and as estimated by an after-valuation made by the officers of the regiment, the original contract being deemed an overcharge

PRIVATE SENTINEL.
A. D 1693.

	Prices in the contract.			Prices allowed.		
	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grey coat and breeches	1	12	0	1	5	0
Hat	0	6	6	0	5	0
Shoes	0	4	0	0	4	0
Shirt	0	3	6	0	3	0
Neckcloth	0	1	0	0	0	10
Stockings	0	2	0	0	1	8
	2	9	0	1	19	6

PRIVATE

PRIVATE SOLDIER.
A D 1743.

	£	s.	d.
A hat —	0	2	6
Coat and breeches	1	5	0
Shirt and roller —	0	3	8
Stockings —	0	1	2
Shoes — —	0	3	0
Making the preceding year's coat into waistcoats	0	1	0
	1	16	0

If we add to the first contract one shilling for waistcoats, which are omitted, the clothing of a private foot soldier in King William's time amounts to two pounds and sixpence; so that we find a saving made under George II of no less than three shillings and eight-pence per man; a very considerable object to the nation in the expenditure of those immense sums which Parliament has been obliged to raise for the support of the land forces in times of war, and we may notice with pleasure the improved state of our woollen manufactures, for the principal difference in the two statements consists in the prices of the hats and stockings, and upon enquiry it will be found, that these articles are better in quality at present than they were in the year 1693. To a benevolent mind it is likewise highly satisfactory to know, that these comfortable parts of clothing for the poor in general are so considerably diminished. And here the statesman ought to observe the good effects of not laying impolitic and oppressive taxes on the necessaries of life consumed by the lowest classes of the people. If soap and candles were as free from excise as common hats and stockings, we should not be burthened with such enormous poor-rates.

But to return to our subject from this short digression, which we hope our readers will pardon.——The administration of military justice falls next under the consideration of our indefatigable historian. Before the institution of Courts Martial, inferior officers and soldiers were tried and punished under the direction of the High Constable and the Marshal, assisted by the civilians and veteran officers, whose statute books were the laws and ordinances of war then in force; but general officers, and capital delinquents of high rank, were tried and adjudged by Parliament. After the abolition of the office of High Constable, the Marshal, who was second in command, continued to enjoy the prerogative of sitting as chief judge in all military causes, and in time his court two days in every week; but in process of time the commissions granted by our Kings to command in chief authorized them to enact ordinances for the government of the armies under their command, and to sit in judgment themselves, or to appoint deputies; and this encroachment on the power of the Marshal's court ended in the total suppression of the office itself, and instead of the Marshal, an officer was appointed who was styled President of the High Court of War, and on certain occasions, he claimed the privilege of a double vote. It is easy to conceive what hardships the poor soldiers must have suffered, as well as the inferior officers, from the partial mode of trying and punishing them which subsisted during the early periods of our history, and even down to the time of James II. One instance of a tyrannical commission issued by Charles I in 1626, given in a note to page 56, is sufficient to shew that English soldiers were little better than slaves to their officers before the Revolution.

Soon after that happy epoch, Courts Martial as they are now constituted, were established and regulated by Act of Parliament, together with the military laws now called articles of war; and that a door might be left open for such amendments and improvements as the dictates of humanity, sound policy, and the genius of British freedom might from time to time suggest, this *military Act of Parliament*, if we may be allowed the expression, is renewed every year, under the title of "the Mutiny Act."

Following up the advantages which this extension of the protection of the whole legislature has given to the poor soldier, who daily hazards his life in the service of his country, (for in a moment he may be called forth to quell a riot more dangerous than an open enemy) we have the satisfaction to find that all barbarous, torturing punishments, partaking of the infernal horrors of the Inquisition, were abolished by degrees, as a milder system of military government took place.

The bare mention of some of the punishments formerly inflicted upon both officers and soldiers, and the description given of some of the instruments of cruelty in the plates contained in this volume, cannot but excite pity and indignation, [illegible] ing the tongue with a red-hot iron, for expressions which a bigotted priest, or an enthusiastic commander in chief might falsely

the *blasphemy*, was a punishment confined to officers, and was not abolished till the reign of Queen Anne.

An engraving of the wooden horse sufficiently demonstrates the barbarity of that punishment; by which many soldiers were rendered totally incapable of duty, and others lost their lives: the account of the *picket*, often inflicted on the cavalry and artillery by the commanding officer, without the sentence of a court-martial, must raise sentiments of gratitude to heaven in the breast of every thinking man, for the mild and equitable government under which he lives, more especially if he has any near and dear relations honourably engaged in the military service of the country.

From the painful subject of punishment we advert with pleasure to the foundation of hospitals for the sick and wounded. Formerly wounded and maimed soldiers and mariners were provided for by a parish rate, and the parishes wherein they were first landed after actual service were obliged to afford them instant succour and relief. At length, a more regular mode of providing for invalids took place; and, to use our author's own words, "foremost among the military rewards of modern times stands Chelsea College, or Hospital, and the out-pensions from that establishment; institutions that do honour to the founder and to the nation, and by holding out to our soldiery the prospect of a comfortable retirement in their old age, encourages them to encounter death, wounds, hardships, fatigues, and the ravages of unwholesome climates for the service of their King and country." An elegant engraving of Chelsea College, as it was originally intended by James I. for a college of disputants in controversial divinity to defend the Protestant doctrines against Popery, serves as a proper introduction to the history of that seminary, and of its happy conversion to its present noble purpose by Charles II. who must be considered as the real founder; though the completion of the building, and of the benevolent plan now subsisting, was reserved to adorn the annals of William III. and his pious Queen, Mary.

There is a defect in this important work which we hope to see remedied in a subsequent edition; the capital heads of the history are not divided, as is customary, into distinct books or chapters. From a long account of martial laws, punishments, &c. he passes on—with only the common separation of one paragraph from another—to a detail concerning the ancient mode of encampment—and from thence to a progressive description of ancient and modern tents, which is highly entertaining, particularly the account of the magnificence of the royal tent of King Henry VIII. Under the head of encampments is likewise comprised various plans of the forms of camps ancient and modern, with the regulations observed in them. The military instruments of musick follow next in order, and the discussion of this subject serves as a kind of introduction to the manual exercises, at various periods, of the infantry and cavalry, noting the changes that have taken place. The different standards, banners, pendants, &c. and the badges of honour or distinction worn by the British army at present, are so accurately described that any gentleman may know each regiment he sees on the ground at a general review, and by close attention may even distinguish to what corps any private sentinel belongs.

The remainder of the volume, though equally curious, is more adapted for the perusal of military men than for general readers. It contains an account, and an illustration by plates, first, of the ancient projectile machines and artillery—then of the modern, used at sieges, and in the field. The watery element likewise furnishes a singular representation of a naval engine of destruction called *an infernal*, used by the Dutch and the English at St Maloes, under King William. A description of ancient fortifications; some observations on the custom of ransoming prisoners in former times, and a copious Appendix; consisting of several documents necessary to authenticate and elucidate many facts recorded in the course of his History of the Army, terminate our author's extensive plan.

With respect to the plates, which are executed in a masterly manner, we apprehend it will give our readers a satisfactory idea of the whole, to annex a concise description of them. And as the work is published in numbers, as well as volumes, they will thereby be enabled to select such specimens as they think suited to their own taste, and best calculated to encourage them to complete the sets.

In Vol. I. are the following engravings—A man at arms in plate armour mounted on a barbed horse, and an archer——Norman soldiers——A horseman's arms, armour, and accoutrements—ancient dragoon——horse-guard light dragoon—an officer of pikemen—

A ſoldier of the time of King James I armed with a culver; the croſs bow; armour and arms of infantry; a muſquetier with his match lock, bandileers, and reſt, an officer and ſerjeant of a Highland regiment; Highland Soldiers, a piper of a Highland regiment, a yeoman of the guard attending Queen Elizabeth on a progreſs.

Vol. II. contains two plates of military rewards and puniſhments; *thirteen* plates of caſtrametation; *three* of royal tents; *three* of modern tents; *three* of encampment in the preſent form; *one* of inſtruments of muſic; *twenty-three* of the different kinds of military exercise; *eight* of machines for projecting ſtones and darts, *one* of battering machines; *one* of machines uſed in ancient ſieges; *nine* of artillery uſed with gunpowder, *five* of fortifications; and *four* of the ancient attack and defence of fortified places.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay With an Account of New South Wales, its Productions, Inhabitants, &c &c. By Capt Watkin Tench, of the Marines. 8vo 3s Debrett

THE flattering accounts which were given by Capt Cooke and his companions of the richneſs and fertility of that part of New Wales now called BOTANY BAY, preſented it to the mind of his Majeſty as a ſpot worthy of colonization At that period the emancipation of America had rendered it no longer practicable for this country to tranſport the yearly convicts to that quarter of the globe, and neceſſity impelled the Legiſlature, in the year 1779, to doom them to a ſtate of temporary ſervitude and labour in raiſing gravel for ballaſt from the bottom of the *Thames* on board HULKS, which were eſtabliſhed at *Woolwich* for that purpoſe The ſucceſſive diſcharges and frequent eſcapes which almoſt daily happened from theſe ill managed *gallies*, filled the goals of the kingdom with ſuch crowds of priſoners and convicts, that Adminiſtration became alarmed, from their increaſing numbers, for the ſafety of the kingdom itſelf To relieve the State from its apprehenſion, and theſe unhappy ſufferers from their cloſe confinement, were the firſt motives for adopting a new ſyſtem of tranſportation, and BOTANY BAY immediately preſented itſelf as the propereſt place for this purpoſe At the meeting of the Parliament in the year 1787, his Majeſty accordingly declared in his ſpeech from the Throne, "That a plan had been formed by his direction, for tranſporting a number of convicts, in order to remove the danger and inconvenience which aroſe from the crowded ſtate of the priſons in the different parts of the kingdom" The Legiſlature ſeconded their Sovereign's ſcheme, and by the Statute of 27 Geo III ch 2 a code of laws was framed to ſentence convicts to be tranſported to "the Eaſtern Coaſt of New South Wales, or ſome one or other of the Iſlands adjacent;" and authoriſing his Majeſty to grant charters of colonization accordingly. In conſequence of theſe powers, an arrangement was made; and at day-light on the morning of the 13th of May 1787, his Majeſty's ſhips Sirius, Hyena, and Supply, three victuallers with two years ſtores and proviſions on board for the projected ſettlement, and ſix tranſports, with 565 male convicts, 192 female convicts, 18 children, 4 captains, 12 ſub'terns, 24 ſerjeants and corporals, 2 drummers, and 160 private marines, ſailed from Portſmouth, under the command of Governor Phillip, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a new Colony on Botany Bay The novelty and importance of this expedition to the preſent and future intereſts of this country very naturally excited the public curioſity, and after the long interval of two years, that curioſity is at length gratified by the Narrative at preſent under our review Mr Watkin Tench, the author, was a Captain of marines on board the fleet, and ſeems to have made a buſy uſe of thoſe opportunities which his ſtation afforded to him, to obſerve the temper and diſpoſition of the convicts during their tedious voyage, and of the probability of their being able to eſtabliſh the intended ſettlement. He dates his narrative from Port Jackſon, July 29, 1788, and the manner in which it is written, in many inſtances diſcovers that he poſſeſſes the ability of a ſcholar, the penetration of a philoſopher, and humanity as a man. He profeſſes, that the deſign of his work was not only to ſatisfy preſent curioſity, but to point out to future adventurers the favourable as well as adverſe circumſtances which will attend their ſettling in ſo diſtant a region. We ſhall therefore endeavour to aſſiſt this laudable intention, by extracting the ſubſtantial part of this pamphlet for the entertainment or information of our reſpective readers,

Before ſix o clock on the morning of the 13th of May 1787, the whole fleet

was under ſail; and, the weather being fine and wind eaſterly, proceeded through the Needles with a freſh leading breeze. The Hyena frigate accompanied them to a certain diſtance weſtward, and returned to England on the 20th of May. On the morning of the 30th they made the rocks named the Deſerters, off the ſouth-weſt end of Madeira. On the 3d of June, they made the Iſland of Teneriffe, and in the evening anchored in the road of Santa Cruz. In this Iſland they remained a week, and having completed their ſtock of water, wine, &c they weighed anchor on the 10th of June, and ſtood out to ſea with a light eaſterly breeze. On the 18th of June they ſaw the moſt northerly of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, at which time the Commodore gave the fleet to underſtand, by ſignal, that his intention was to touch at ſome of them. The following day they made St Jago, and ſtood in to gain an anchorage in Port Praya Bay; but the baffling winds and lee currents rendering it doubtful whether the ſhips would be able to fetch, the ſignal was hauled down, and the fleet bore up before the wind. In paſſing along them they were enabled to aſcertain the ſouth end of the Iſle of Sal to be in 16 deg 40 min north latitude, 23 deg 5 min weſt longitude; the ſouth end of Bonaviſta 15 deg. 57 min. north, 23 deg 8 min. weſt; the ſouth end of the Iſle of May 15 deg 11 min north, 23 deg 26 min. weſt, and the longitude of the fort in Port Praya, to be 23 deg 36½ min. weſt of Greenwich. On the 14th of July they paſſed the Equator. On the 2d of Auguſt, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Supply, which had been previouſly ſent a-head on purpoſe, made the ſignal for ſeeing the land, which was viſible to the whole fleet before ſunſet, and proved to be Cape Tiio, latitude 23 deg. 5 min. ſouth, longitude 41 deg. 40½ min. weſt. On the 7th they anchored in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro. On the 4th of September they left this harbour, amply furniſhed with the good things which its happy ſoil and clime ſo abundantly produce; and on the 29th of October they caſt anchor in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, without any remarkable occurrence, except the loſs of a convict, who unfortunately fell into the ſea, and periſhed, in ſpite of all endeavours to ſave him by cutting adrift a life buoy and hoiſting out a boat. On the 12th of November they left the Cape, and every ſcene of civilization and humanized manners, to explore a remote and barbarous land, and plant in it the happy arts, which alone conſtitute the pre-eminence and dignity of other countries.

"We had hardly cleared the land, ſays Mr. Tench, when a ſouth-eaſt wind ſet in, and, except at ſhort intervals, continued to blow until the 19th of the month, when we were in the latitude of 37 deg 40 min. ſouth, and by the time-keeper, in longitude 11 deg. 30 min eaſt, ſo that our diſtance from Botany Bay had increaſed nearly an hundred leagues, ſince leaving the Cape. As no appearance of a change in our favour ſeemed likely to take place, Governor Phillip at this time ſignified his intention of ſhifting his pennant from the Sirius to the Supply, and proceeding on his voyage without waiting for the reſt of the fleet, which was formed in two diviſions. The firſt conſiſting of three tranſports, known to be the beſt ſailers, was put under the command of a Lieutenant of the navy; and the remaining three, with the victuallers, left in charge of Capt. Hunter, of his Majeſty's ſhip Sirius. In the laſt diviſion was the veſſel in which the author of this Narrative ſerved. Various cauſes prevented the ſeparation from taking place until the 25th, when ſeveral ſawyers, carpenters, blackſmiths, and other mechanics, were ſhifted from different ſhips into the Supply, in order to facilitate his Excellency's intention of forwarding the neceſſary buildings to be erected at Botany Bay, by the time the reſt of the fleet might be expected to arrive. Lieutenant Governor Roſs, and the Staff of the marine battalion, alſo removed from the Sirius into the Scarborough tranſport, one of the ſhips of the firſt diviſion, in order to afford every aſſiſtance which the public ſervice might receive, by their being early on the ſpot on which our future operations were to be conducted.

"From this time a ſucceſſion of fair winds and pleaſant weather correſponded to our eager deſires, and on the 7th of January 1788, the long-wiſhed-for ſhore of Van Diemen gratified our ſight. We made the land at two o'clock in the afternoon, the very hour we expected to ſee it from the lunar obſervations of Capt. Hunter, whoſe accuracy as an aſtronomer, and conduct as an officer, had inſpired us with equal gratitude and admiration.

"After ſo long a confinement, on a ſervice ſo peculiarly diſguſting and troubleſome, it cannot be matter of ſurpriſe that we were overjoyed at the near proſpect of a change of ſcene. By ſunſet we had paſſed between the rocks which Capt. Furneaux

Farneaux named the Mewſton and Swilly. The former bears a very cloſe reſemblance to the little iſland near Plymouth, whence it took its name; its latitude is 43 deg. 48 min ſouth, longitude 146 deg. 05 min. eaſt of Greenwich

"In running along ſhore, we caſt many an anxious eye towards the land, on which ſo much of our future deſtiny depended. Our diſtance, joined to the hazineſs of the atmoſphere, prevented us, however, from being able to diſcover much. With our beſt glaſſes we could ſee nothing but hills of a moderate height, cloathed with trees, to which ſome little patches of white ſandſtone gave the appearance of being covered with ſnow. Many fires were obſerved on the hills in the evening.

"As no perſon in the ſhip I was on board had been on this coaſt before, we conſulted a little chart, publiſhed by Steele of the Minories, London, and found it in general very correct, it would be more ſo, were not the Mewſtone laid down at too great a diſtance from the land, and one object made of the Eddyſtone and Swilly, when, in fact, they are diſtinct Between the two laſt is an entire bed of impaſſable rocks, many of them above water The latitude of the Eddyſtone is 43 deg 53½ min. longitude 147 deg. 9 min, that of Swilly 43 deg 54 min ſouth, longitude 147 deg 3 min eaſt of Greenwich.

"In the night the weſterly wind, which had ſo long befriended us, died away, and was ſucceeded by one from the northeaſt. When day appeared we had loſt ſight of the land, and did not again get near it the 19th, at only the diſtance of 18 leagues from our deſired port. The wind was now fair, the ſky ſerene, though a little hazy, and the temperature of the air delightfully pleaſant: joy ſparkled in every countenance, and congratulations iſſued from every mouth; Ithaca itſelf was ſcarcely more longed for by Ulyſſes, than Botany Bay by the adventurers who had traverſed ſo many thouſand miles to take poſſeſſion of it.

"Heavily in clouds came on the day" which uſhered in our arrival. To us it was "a great, an important day," though I hope the foundation, not the fall, of an empire will be dated from it.

"On the morning of the 20th, by ten o'clock, the whole of the fleet had caſt anchor in Botany Bay, where, to our mutual ſatisfaction, we found the Governor, and the firſt diviſion of tranſports. On enquiry, we heard, that the Supply had arrived on the 18th, and the tranſports only the preceding day.

"Thus, after a paſſage of exactly thirty-ſix weeks from Portſmouth, we happily effected our arduous undertaking, with ſuch a train of unexampled bleſſings, as hardly ever attended a fleet in a like predicament Of two hundred and twelve marines we loſt only one, and of ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five convicts, put on board in England, but twenty-four periſhed in our route."

(To be continued.)

The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Pruſſia, to which are added, Obſervations, authentic Documents, and a Variety of Anecdotes. Tranſlated from the French 2 Vol. Octavo. 10s 6d. Debrett.

THE conduct of Frederick the Second during every part of his life, from the cradle to the grave, was marked by circumſtances ſo extraordinary and illuſtrious, that he awakened univerſal curioſity, and rivetted the attention of the ſurrounding nations to the great and eventful tranſactions of his reign. Whether engaged in promoting the delights of friendſhip, or enlivening the charms of converſation; in diſſeminating ſcience, or planning ſchemes of policy; in cultivating the ſofter arts of peace, or increaſing the fatalities of war, in ſeizing the advantages of victory, or repairing the diſaſters of defeat, a mighty genius predominated, and enabled him to ſhine with equal luſtre as a wit, a philoſopher, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier He raiſed the Electoral Houſe of Brandenbourg, from its poor and inconſiderable ſtate, into a great and powerful empire; and, both before and ſince his death, the ableſt pens of Germany, France, Italy, and England, have been buſily employed in recording the actions of the Hero, and in appreciating the ſingular character of the Man. The number of writers upon this fertile ſubject are ſaid to exceed four hundred, and, as far at leaſt as our reading has enabled us to decide, the author of the work at preſent before us is by no means the meaneſt in the throng. His unwearied induſtry to obtain materials for his work appears to have been rewarded with conſiderable ſucceſs; but from a fear of wounding *vulnerable pride*, or offending *captious vanity*, he diſclaims all intention of writing a hiſtory of the reign of this extraordinary Monarch, and profeſſes to have only applied his purſuits to a multitude of intereſting anecdotes,

to a diverſified aſſemblage of curious particulars, and to ſuch a collection of pleaſing details as enter always with propriety into the MEMOIRS of illuſtrious men, though they do not ſtrictly conſtitute what might be regarded as materials for the graver page of HISTORY. It falls, however, upon the preſent occaſion within the province of the BIOGRAPHER to enumerate the brilliant ſcenes of war in which this gallant Prince was ſo conſpicuouſly engaged, and he has interwoven with this relation a great variety of new, curious, and important circumſtances, without clogging the progreſs of his narration, or loſing ſight of his main deſign.

He has divided his ſubject with great judgment and perſpicuity into Eight Periods, from which we ſhall proceed reſpectively to extract the moſt intereſting particulars, and then offer ſome general obſervations on the merit of the work.

The FIRST PERIOD, from the year 1712 to 1740, includes a deſcription of the Electorate, its becoming a Kingdom under the grandfather of Frederick, in 1657, his birth at Berlin, on the 24th of January 1712, his deſcent, as the third ſon of the Hereditary Prince Frederick-William, by Maria Dorothea, a Princeſs of the Houſe of Brunſwick, his education, his marriage with the Princeſs Elizabeth-Chriſtina of Brunſwick, niece to the Empreſs, and his acceſſion to the throne on the 31ſt of May 1740, on the death of the King his father, who had ſucceeded Frederick the Firſt in the year 1713.

The SECOND PERIOD extends from his acceſſion to the throne to the peace of Breſlau in 1742.

The character of the King is diſcloſed by the following deſcription —"Hitherto this Prince had been viewed only as the friend of philoſophy and the muſes, as the friend of peace, ſtudy, and retirement. The world looked for a very different reign from that of his father. The public imagination had long anticipated a brilliant court, Attic elegance, all the charms of wit, all the advantages of the arts and ſciences, in a word, a Prince who would limit his pleaſures to the delights of ſtudy, and his ambition to the title of a King philoſopher. The world was deceived. Frederick did not ceaſe to love and cultivate letters, but he united with the love of ſtudy all the qualities of all the labours of a great king. It was imagined that the army would be neglected, and he augmented it with ſome regiments without touching its conſtitution, he only diſbanded the regiment of guards, more ſingular than uſeful *, except one battalion, which he retained as a monument. The clergy of the different communions thought themſelves loſt, and he reſtored to the Lutherans the liberty of performing divine ſervice with all the ceremonies prohibited them by Frederick-William, in order to draw them nearer to the reformed, with whom he wiſhed them to be united. The people feared they ſhould be forgotten for the choice ſpirits † and public ſhews, and the ſecond day of his reign he threw open all the royal magazines, diſtributed corn at a low price, to put an end to the ſcarcity; and reſolved to be purchaſed in Poland, to form new magazines in the provinces, abolished all diſpenſations of marriage, and permitted every body to marry according to their fancy in all caſes where marriage was not clearly prohibited by the Bible. The Choice Spirits at Rheinſberg already figured to themſelves a delicious life flowing with abundance, they beheld nothing in future but days interwoven with gold and flowers, ſome of them already wept with joy, and Kayſerling had nearly loſt his ſenſes. The King indeed provided for them, but they were obliged to work, and render themſelves uſeful.—By the third day the greateſt part of theſe changes were effected; and on the ſixth the philoſopher Wolfe was recalled

* "The chief pride of the old King was to be maſter of the talleſt regiment in Europe; and he had ſuch a collection of GIANTS as perhaps was never ſeen in the world before. To review this towering regiment was his daily pleaſure, and to perpetuate it was ſo much his care, that when he met a tall woman he immediately commanded one of his TITANIAN retinue to marry her, that they might propagate proceres, and produce heirs to the father's habiliments."—*Dr Johnſon's Life of the King of Pruſſia.*

† "The old King purchaſed a country ſeat at Rheinſberg, and preſented it to his ſon, which he cauſed to be erected with great taſte, and placed the following inſcription over the great gate of the Caſtle—*Friderico Trangillitatem Colenti.* In this beloved retreat he remained till his father's death, in the ſociety of a ſelect company of amiable and well informed men. The principal

ed *." He wished to reign over an enlightened people, but he dreaded left knowledge and abundance ſhould corrupt the military ſpirit, and deſtroy activity, ſobriety, and ſubordination. He had formed two plans from which he rarely deviated during his whole reign, which were, to govern his ſubjects as a father, and his ſoldiers as a deſpot.—The two firſt months of the reign of Frederick were taken up in new arrangements, journies, and other public affairs; and he formed the ORDER OF MERIT, deſtined more particularly as a military recompence. He went into Pruſſia and Weſtphalia to receive the homage of the inhabitants. In taking this laſt journey, the idea ſtruck him of proceeding incognito as far as Paris. He aſſumed the name of Dufour, called himſelf a Bohemian Count, and thus arrived at Straſbourg. Prince William, his brother, who accompanied him, took the name of Count de Schafgotſch, and lodged in a different hotel from the King. On their arrival they dreſſed themſelves *à la Francaiſe*. Towards the evening the King went to a coffee-houſe, got acquainted with ſome officers, and invited them to ſupper. *Parbleu!* ſays one of them pretty loud, *let us ſee what ſort of perſonage this Bohemian Count is.* They repaired to his invitation, and were not a little ſurprized to find the pretended Bohemian an amiable companion, full of wit, and who ſpoke their language as well as themſelves. They retired in high glee, and the next day invited themſelves to breakfaſt. At the hour of the parade the King was there, but no ſooner did he appear than he was diſcovered by a ſoldier who had ſerved in the Pruſſian army. The Marſhal de Broglio, then Governor of Strafbourg, was immediately informed that the King of Pruſſia was in town. Frederick walking on him under his falſe name, he received him with diſtinction, and two or three times during the converſation let the words "your Majeſty" eſcape him. The whole city ſoon learnt that the King of Pruſſia was at Straſbourg, the ſtreets were illuminated, *vivat* was ſhouted under his windows, but Frederick, vexed at being diſcovered, changed his project, no longer thought of his expedition to Paris, and quitted Straſbourg at day break †."

But the peaceful excurſions of Frederick were ſoon interrupted by the obſtinacy of the Biſhop of Liege, and by the death of the Emperor Charles the Sixth. The Houſe of Brandenbourg claimed the Seigniory of Herſtal, in the poſſeſſion of the Biſhop, as part of the ſucceſſion of the Prince of Orange. The inhabitants of Herſtal, at the inſtigation of the Biſhop, refuſed to do homage to their new King. Frederick ſent his Chancellor Ramburnet with orders to the Biſhop to renounce his claims. The Biſhop refuſed, and continued to aſſiſt and encourage the revolters. The King immediately marched twelve companies of infantry and a ſquadron of dragoons into the Seigniory, and lived there at the expence of the Biſhop, who at length conſented to purchaſe peace by the payment of 150 000 crowns to Frederick as his ſuperior Lord.

(To be continued.)

Extra

principal of them were Chaſot, a French officer, who had as much wit and information as amenity in his character,—Kayſerling, a gentleman of Courland, full of talents and vivacity, poſſeſſing at once ſolid qualities and whimſical ſingularities, the Prince generally called him Cæſarion.—Jordan, a French refugee, a pleaſant companion, whoſe converſation amuſed the Prince, and who merited his confidence by the qualities of his heart.—Knobelſdorf, leſs gay than the others, but who directed the buildings and gardens, and could converſe on all the arts of deſigning with as much taſte as judgment.—This was the ſociety of Choice Spirits."

* "Wolfe had been baniſhed by his father under a malicious miſrepreſentation which had been made to him, by a theologian of the name of Lange, that by the ſyſtem of preconceived harmony which this philoſopher advanced, the body and ſoul of man reſembled a clock, which could only act conformably to the firſt impulſe it had received. Hence it follows, added the theologian, that your Majeſty's tall grenadiers are not culpable when they deſert, ſince it is only a neceſſary conſequence of the impulſe their machine has received from the Creator."

† "The King wrote a Journal of this expedition, half proſe and half verſe, nearly in the ſtyle of *Bachaumont* and *La Chapelle*, many paſſages of which are given by Voltaire."

Extra Official State Papers, Addreſſed to the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, and the other Members of the Two Houſes of Parliament aſſociated for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, and Promoting the Proſperity of the Britiſh Empire. By a late Under Secretary of State. Vol. I. and II. 8vo 3s. each. Debrett.

THE two volumes of "Extra Official State Papers" at preſent under our review, are introduced to the public eye under *the covert and convenient ſeeming* of three patriotic addreſſes to the Aſſociation which is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed by the title of THE ARMED NEUTRALITY. This plan of publication, however, appears to be in a great meaſure offenſive, or at leaſt to wear a double aſpect; for the ſagacious author, WILLIAM KNOX, ESQ. who *was*, for twelve years, the under ſecretary of ſtate for the American department to *Lord Hillſborough*, *Lord Dartmouth*, and *Lord George Germain*, and deeply engaged in the arcana of politicks which ſignalized the adminiſtration of *Lord North*, but whoſe ſpreading fortunes have been ſadly wrecked in the revolution of affairs, has ingeniouſly contrived to mark a ſtory of his private woes for the benefit of himſelf, with his public recommendations and advice for the benefit of the nation!

In his firſt Letter he ſtates the charges which the two great Factions, by which the Nation is at preſent divided, reſpectively make againſt each other, with an exception "in favour of that ATLAS OF THE CONSTITUTION and ornament of the woolſack, whoſe brilliant wit, vaſt comprehenſion, ſound judgment, and inflexible integrity, give equal dignity and ſtrength to the Crown, and ſecurity to the liberties and properties of the people," but cautiouſly avoids an examination, whether THE OLD WHIGS have been uniform in the purſuit of their plan of lowering the King's authority by depriving the Crown of its influence, or whether it is MR PITT'S purpoſe to prevent the Crown from exerciſing its power by any other than *a miniſter alone*, by filling all the departments of the government with men not only attached to, and dependant upon, himſelf, but with ſuch as are ſo incapable of diſcharging the duties of their offices, that they are ſure no other miniſter would continue them, and therefore can have no hope of remaining but from ſupporting him. He concludes however, after having uſed ſome fine-ſpun arguments to prove it, that the meaſures which have for their avowed object the diminiſhing the influence of the Crown, will in their conſequence render THE COMMONS a more dependant body than they have ever been upon it; and therefore he truſts that THE ILLUSTRIOUS BODY to whom he addreſſes his obſervations, will *dare to ſave the conſtitution* by bravely combating popular prejudices, and by reſtoring the Board of Trade, the Board of Green-Cloth, and Board of Police, with a capacity to their members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.

The ſecond object of Mr Knox's recommendation is the *more perfect* eſtabliſhment of a PAPER OFFICE, for the reception and preſervation of ſuch papers as might be ſpared from the ſeveral public offices, making, by an act of the legiſlature, all original papers of a public nature the property of the Crown, and the ſubtraction of them from their reſpective offices without his Majeſty's command a high crime and miſdemeanour!

The third object is a reformation in the mode of giving directions for warlike preparations, in order to preſerve, unviolate the neceſſary ſecrecy which ſuch occaſions require, and thereby to prevent the enemy from obtaining a knowledge of the deſigns of Government. During the laſt war, Mr. Knox propoſed a method of carrying on buſineſs where ſecrecy was required; which method was adopted by *Lord George Germain* and the whole Cabinet, and approved by his Majeſty, and not one of the ſecret expeditions was afterwards diſcovered or defeated. "It was owing to this plan," ſays Mr Knox, "that although the preparations for the ſuccour and maintenance of Gibraltar were the greateſt ever known, the ſecret was ſo well kept, that the great reſtorer of the character and diſcipline of the Britiſh navy, the gallant but perſecuted RODNEY * was able to ſurprize the Spaniſh admiral, and that St Lucia and St Euſtatius were likewiſe ſurprized. I ſincerely hope, that before this Country is engaged in another war, all thoſe whom I had the honour to ſerve with, and myſelf, may be beyond the reach of its alarms, but whenever that misfortune happens, THE PLAN will be found *where it was my duty to depoſit it*." This important depoſit we preſume was made when the united endeavours of *Mr Rigby* and *Mr Dundas* were ſucceſsful in overthrowing the power of *Lord North*, and, by the con-

* See his correſpondence with the Earl of Chatham on being diſappointed of the promiſed command on the coaſt of Britany. Review for this Month.

ſequent

ſequent diſcontinuation of the American war, rendering the department in which Mr. Knox acted, uſeleſs and unneceſſary, "for I ſoon perceived," ſays Mr. Knox, "that a new diſtribution of the Secretaries' offices was in contemplation, and that Mr. DUNDAS meant to content himſelf with the *aſter* of the *Eaſt India roſe*, without endangering the pricking his finger with the *American thorn*; though he had no objection to its repreſentative *the thiſtle* of his own country; the well known properties of that plant, to *offend thoſe who touch it gently, but to do no injury to thoſe who ſqueeze it hard*, being very much to his mind."

The fourth object which Mr. Knox recommends to the attention of the Aſſociation is, "the proviſion of timber for the conſtruction of ſhips of the line," and he predicts, as a proprietor and feller of woods, that unleſs the royal foreſts are incloſed and planted with acorns, there will not be a ſingle tree to be *purchaſed* in another century fit for the conſtruction of a ninety gun ſhip, being convinced that every inland gentleman of taſte will do as the Marquis of Buckingham has done, give up the price of the timber, and ſuffer the trees to die of old age, rather than diſpoſe of them upon the terms of having a fine park, a beautiful lawn, or a well grown fence deſtroyed by the removal of them *intire*

The fifth object of Mr Knox's anxiety is the unequal price of *fleſh-meat* and *corn*, an attention to which in times of peace would, in Mr Knox's opinion, as well become the ſtation of a ſtateſman, and be infinitely more beneficial to the public, than his *riding in the whirlwind and directing the ſtorm* of the moſt ſucceſsful war To thoſe politicians who imagine that the abolition of tythes would tend to promote rural happineſs and induſtry, and convert the arable land into meadows for breeding cattle, Mr. Knox aſſigns lodgings in one of the ſides of Moorfields, for it is impoſſible "that any people could be happy without virtue, that virtue ſhould thrive without religion, that religion ſhould flouriſh without a prieſthood, or that a prieſthood ſhould ſubſiſt without an eſtabliſhment." Mr. Knox however does not admit the claim of the clergy to be *jure divino*, and ſays, that he ſhould not be more influenced by the example of *Melchiſedech* and *Abraham* than by that of *Doctor Price* and *Alderman Sawbridge*

The ſixth object of Mr Knox's recommendation is the inſtitution of ſermons in College Chapels. "There are, I believe, in both univerſities forty-three chapels, in which prayers are read about twenty-four Sundays in every year;" and Mr. Knox propoſes, "that the ſmall ſum of two guineas a Sunday be given to each for a Sunday lecture, or elementary diſcourſe upon the principles of our religion, after the morning prayers: the whole expence would be no more than two thouſand and ſixty-four guineas per annum, not half the charge of the government of Cape Breton: and ſurely," continues Mr. Knox, "we ought to lay out as much for cultivating the minds of all our youth of the ſuperior claſſes with the true principles of our religion, as we do to improve the barren rocks of an iſland on the other ſide the Atlantic." And with this recommendation Mr. Knox cloſes his firſt Letter, reſerving an account of the King's health, and the general ſtagnation of all government which it occaſioned, the hiſtory of what has paſſed reſpecting the Britiſh Colonies in America, and the United States, until *better times*.

THE SECOND ADDRESS relates entirely to the ſervices which Mr Knox has rendered to Ireland, of which kingdom he is a native, as the propoſal of its octennial parliament; its ſhare in the Newfoundland Fiſhery; its participation in the trade of the Britiſh Colonies, the removal of the embargo on butter and beef, the propoſal of a national bank; and the removal of a reſtriction which had been clandeſtinely inſerted in the Fiſhery Acts "Receiving the firſt rudiments of my political education," ſays Mr Knox, "from one of the ableſt and beſt informed ſtateſmen that iſland ever produced, the late *Sir Richard Cox*, I was early well acquainted with the ſtate of that great but unknown and neglected member of the Britiſh Empire, and ſo thorough a knowledge had I obtained of its wants and grievances, that ſoon after I returned from America, in the year 1761, I was able to take up their conſideration, and lay ſome propoſals for their redreſs before a reſpectable body of Iriſh noblemen and gentlemen who called themſelves *The Donnegall Society*, whoſe avowed purpoſe was to promote the intereſts of their country, but which ended, as Iriſh meetings generally do, in toaſting its friends in the Britiſh Parliament, and drinking full bumpers, with three cheers, to the proſperity of Ireland."

THE THIRD ADDRESS ſeems calculated to reconcile the loſs of America to the

the true interests of Great Britain "It contains," says Mr Knox, "propositions and reasonings respecting objects of the highest importance to Great Britain, and although they, as well as what I before published, are extra official, yet, inasmuch as they are the propositions and reasonings of one who was a principal actor in the executive government, at the time these very important matters were transacted, they have the advantage of experience over the more scientific plans and systems of the mere political speculatist, and it is in the hope that they may serve to check that ardour for reforms, the thirst for innovation, which seems to be the characteristic of the present speculators upon the constitution, and to indispose Parliament to adopt their Utopian chimeras, that I now lay them before the public"

Thus far Mr Knox appears to be influenced by a warm regard and patriotic concern alone for the advantage and prosperity of the British empire, but when he laments that he has been not only deprived of his estate, which remitted him from 1700l to 2000l per annum, but of all his offices, which yielded him 2500l, more, from the jealousy of his official knowledge, and the resentment which his services under Lord North's administration had excited, that he was the only person passed over by Lord Shelburne without compensation for the suppressed offices; that the Lords Commissioners were of opinion that he had no claim whatever upon Government, that he intends to throw himself upon the justice and candour of Parliament, and that every part of these volumes is calculated to impress the public with an opinion of the extraordinary services he has rendered to his country, without any other return than a pension which pays only 440l a year, the *real motive* of Mr Knox's endeavours to recommend himself to the notice and protection of *Lord Rawdon*, and the other noble men and gentlemen who compose THE ARMED NEUTRALITY, becomes more apparent These volumes, however, contain many curious particulars, and among others, a description of the treatment which Mr Knox received from the Earl of Shelburne upon his coming into office; for which, however, we refer our readers to the work itself

An Institute of the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius By Arthur Onslow, Esq. Barrister at Law 8vo. 6s Whieldon.

THIS celebrated work was originally published in octavo, in the year 1760, without the Author's name, but it was then conjectured, and has now been long known, to be the production of the present *Earl Bathurst*, as an initiatory recommendation to practice at the bar The merit of it could not long remain unknown to so sagacious and discerning a profession as the Law, and it was soon afterwards published with additions, in quarto But great abilities and deep learning, assisted by the more powerful interest of family connections, soon placing the noble Author's fame and fortune beyond the necessity of literary speculation for support, the copy-right was handed over to his relation, the present Mr JUSTICE BULLER It was accordingly republished in the year 1770, in one volume quarto, under the title of "An Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at *Nisi Prius*," with large additions, by FRANCIS BULLER, Esq of the *Middle Temple* Under such auspices as Mr *Buller's*, the reputation of the work could not but increase; and from this period to the present time, it has continued, *equal even*, through a course of four editions, to be esteemed a book equally instructive to the student, and useful to the professor The number of new cases, however, which have occurred upon the learning of this work since its last *revision*, has long rendered *a new edition* of it not only desirable, but important to the profession The higher employments, however, in which its last learned Editor has now long been engaged with so much honour to himself, and advantage to the public, precluded all hope that he would be again able to devote the time and attention which so laborious a performance necessarily requires, and as all pretension to copy-right has expired, the task has at length been undertaken and very ably executed by Mr ONSLOW in the present publication The arrangement of the subject, and all the matter published by Mr Bathurst, continues in its original form, and from this state the work has been improved by a progressive insertion of all the subsequent determinations to the present time The accuracy and judgment with which these additions have been made, do great credit to Mr *Onslow's* abilities as a Lawyer, and we have no doubt, but that the merit of his labours will contribute greatly to promote his fame and interest, and to obtain him the grateful acknowledgements of his professional brethren, for the service they must derive from the utility of this work, especially on their several circuits.

A Voyage round the World, but more particularly to the North-West Coast of America, performed in the Years 1785, 1786, [illegible] in the Queen Charlotte, Captain Portlock, and [illegible], Captain [illegible]. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards, Goulding.

(Concluded from Page 388.)

OUR voyagers having concluded their commerce at Queen Charlotte's Islands, made the best of their way to King George's Sound, in order to join Captain Portlock. On the 5th of August 1787, they saw two vessels, which they took to be the King George and her long-boat; but on speaking with them, they proved to be the Prince of Wales, Capt Colinett, and the Princess Royal, Capt. Duncan, both fitted out by the owners of the King George and Queen Charlotte, and had settled a factory at Staten's Island to collect seal skins and oil. By these vessels our voyagers had the satisfaction of hearing from their friends in England. They parted company with their new brothers in trade the next day, leaving the American coast for good, without meeting with the King George, and proceeded for the Sandwich Islands, where they arrived the 5th of September. An anecdote of one of the inhabitants of Atoui, to whom they gave the name of Long-shanks, is worth extracting, as a pleasing proof that the people whom we dignify with the title of Savages are not destitute of the finer feelings of human nature.

"Long-shanks had been often on board when we were last at Atoui, and by that means was personally acquainted with all our people. Being naturally curious and inquisitive, he now took an opportunity of going amongst them to ask a number of questions about the voyage. On going down between decks he met with the carpenter, who had been troubled with a lingering disorder for a considerable time, and at present was very weak and poorly. His pale countenance and emaciated figure affected poor Long-shanks very sensibly, a tear of pity stole unheeded down his cheek, and he began to enquire about his complaint in a tone of tenderness and compassion: seeing him very weak and infirm, he gently chafed and gratified the sinews and muscles of his legs and thighs, and gave him all the consolation in his power. Presently afterwards he came upon deck, called his canoe, and went on shore in a hurry, without taking leave of any person on the quarter-deck, which was contrary to the usual custom; but he returned very shortly, bringing a fine fowl along with him, which he immediately carried down to the carpenter, told him to have it dressed directly, and he [illegible] should make him better in a day or two."

They sailed from these islands the 17th of September, being bound for China to dispose of their stock of furs, and came to anchor at Macao the 8th of November; the next day they were joined by the Imperial Eagle, of Oxford, Capt Berkley, who had been on the same trade with themselves. This ship had met with a melancholy accident, which our journal-writer thus relates:

"Capt. Berkley frequently sent the long-boat with his second mate and eight or twelve of his people to trade with the Indians in places on the coast where the ship had not access. In one of these excursions Mr. Miller, second mate, Mr. Beale, purser, and two of the people, left the boat, and went in an Indian canoe to trade with the inhabitants on shore, taking with them a sheet of copper for that purpose, but were never seen afterwards. Some of the Imperial Eagle's people landed at the place next day, and found some pieces of their cloaths and linen mangled and bloody, but no part of their bodies, &c. that they doubtless had been murdered, and their bodies either eat or burnt."

On the 25th they had the welcome sight of their old consort the King George, with all her people in health.

The success of this ship had been nothing equal to that of the Queen Charlotte, and she had made no very striking discoveries.

Their cargo being discharged, on the 30th of January they began to take in their cargo of teas, which was fully completed in a few days. They met with great trouble, however, in the disposal of their furs, owing to the market's being overstocked. The total amount of what they sold them for was 54,857 dollars, which was vastly below their expectations. On the 9th of February they left China, and arrived at St. Helena the 18th of June, without having met with any thing particular except the loss of their surgeon. They sailed from St. Helena the 24th of June, and arrived at Dover the 27th of September, the King George having gained the start of them by a fortnight.

We have already given our opinion of the literary part of this work; and shall

conclude

which help expressing our regret that the whole narrative had not been written by the author of the Introduction

At the end, however, he favours us with an ingenious and interesting Appendix, giving an account of several new, or little known species of birds, shells, &c with plates very elegantly engraved

Upon the whole, it appears that the fur trade is very precarious on the American coast, so far as it hath been yet discovered, and with the latter writer concluding remark upon it, we shall here make our conclusion "From this short sketch of the fur trade, thou may'st easily perceive that very great advantages would be derived from it, if placed on a permanent footing, to effect which, I should conceive the most eligible plan would be to establish a factory on the coast, and the North end of Queen Charlotte's Islands seems peculiarly well adapted for that purpose; the situation is nearly central between Cook's River and King George's Sound; and we are well assured that the furs to the Southward are of a very inferior quality. Two small vessels would not only collect all the furs in what harbours are hitherto known, but likewise explore such parts of the coast as are yet undiscovered: besides, there are other valuable articles to be procured here, such as ginseng, copper, oil, spars, &c. and vast quantities of salmon might be cured, which could not fail being a valuable commodity" W

The Young Widow; or, the History of Cornelia Sedley. 4 vols, crown 8vo 12s, Robinsons.

THIS novel may be classed among the superior productions of its kind The story is uncommonly interesting, and discovers in the author great powers both of judgment and invention. The incidents are new and singular; the characters natural, and the style is easy, animated, and graceful. The catastrophe, which is well concealed and happily disclosed, casts a mournful sensation over the feelings of the reader, and deeply inculcates the noble principle, that a pure and holy religion administers comfort to a wounded spirit more effectually than all the boasted consolations of philosophy, and places happiness and virtue upon their latest and most permanent basis. The pictures of the fond, sensible and gentle *Giuliana* visiting the remains of her beloved *Peverell* in the tomb of his ancestors, and the subsequent interview of reconciliation with her offended father at Geneva, are among the first subjects of poetry and painting, and well worthy of their sublimest efforts. All the *personages* of this work are disciples of the School of Virtue; but the author has varied their several tempers, dispositions, and habits, with so much skill and discrimination, that they appear well contrasted to each other. From the nature of the epistolary correspondence through which the story is conveyed, the narration is sometimes clogged with a repetition of the same circumstances, but the sensible observations and different sentiments which are made to accompany the repetition, lessen the defect

Louisa and Nina; or, an Excursion to Yverdun 2 vols 12mo 6s.

THE author of these volumes possesses talents capable of affording public amusement, but he has unfortunately, in the present instance at least, mistaken the application of them. In the imitation of Mr. Sterne's style and manner there is something to blame, especially in a writer who occasionally emits sparks of originality. In the endeavour to promote mirth, and awaken all the finer sensibilities of human nature, by well imagined incidents, and elegant composition, there is something to admire; and if the author had confined to his own genius, he would, in our opinion, have been enabled to figure at the critic with more confidence and greater success than he has at present. The studied obscurity in which the story of Louisa is involved prevents us from giving any account of it; but it seems to be a short journey by a man of sense and singularity, for the name of the traveller is never once disclosed, from one side of the Alps to the other, during which he meets with the several incidents that compose the subject matter of the work. The bigotry of the Catholic Priests, and the little regard they pay to truth in arguments respecting their religion, is in one instance happily ridiculed. "I happened" says the traveller, who appears to have been a Calvinist, "to dine one day with a curate who made a tour to the churches of the neighbouring villages. The dinner being ended, they joined company with me, and engaged me in a controversy I proposed five questions to them which rather heated them. Suddenly one of them, with the air of a man who was about to *nonplus* his antagonist, pronounced

nounced this vigorous apostrophe—"Your Calvin indeed! what name will you give him when you shall be informed that he *still owes fifteen-pence* to the descendants of an innkeeper at Annecy, who wrote it down in his note-book, wherein it has never been effaced?" This circumstance, it seems, ended the controversy; for all the curates with an air of triumph applauded the superior skill of their brother, and declared they were fully convinced that the *fifteen-pence* of Calvin [illegible] in favour of the Catholic Faith, and discover the depth and intricacy of the Reverend Father's reflection.

This publication, which is [illegible] an affecting and tragical love story, [illegible] is introduced to us under the [illegible] of the second volume.

Family Sketches. 'A Novel.' By a Lady. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

THE story upon which this novel is founded does infinite credit to the invention of the authoress; and discovers a faculty which time and attention may greatly improve. The *machinery*, for in that view we consider all the personages of Mr Dudley's family, is not conducted with equal genius; and the constructions in some parts rather lame and impotent. It is not often that we have to complain of a novel being too short, or its incidents too numerous, but, in the present instance, we think that the narration, in many parts of it, might have been happily [illegible] Towards the conclusion the [illegible] are made to happen in such quick succession, that their effect is always weakened, and sometimes destroyed. Upon the whole, however, it possesses considerable merit. The style is easy and [illegible], the sentiments well suited to the characters, the observations natural and [illegible] the moral framed to convince the [illegible] that although [illegible] the storms of affliction may, for a time buffet the good man, yet the path of virtue is the only road to happiness."

ACCOUNT of the TRIAL of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq. (late GOVERNOR-GENERAL of BENGAL), before the HIGH COURT of PARLIAMENT, for HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

[*Continued from Page* 391]

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.
TUESDAY, MAY 5

THE prisoner having been brought to the Bar, and the Serjeant at Arms having, by the usual proclamation, called upon the Commons to make good their charges against Warren Hastings,

Mr Burke rose, and said, that in obedience to their Lordships proclamation, he would proceed to make good the charges brought against the prisoner at the bar by the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled. But before he should enter into the proofs of those charges, he begged leave to inform their Lordships, that since he had last had the honour of addressing them, an event had taken place, upon which it was extremely difficult for him to speak, but which at the same time it was impossible for him to pass over unnoticed; for the last time of the Court he had stated to their Lordships, in the course of his speech, that the prisoner had murdered Nundcomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey. But this position he was no longer at liberty to support, for in what he had said upon it, he was disappointed and disowned by his principals—the House of Commons. Their Lordships were not, therefore, to expect that he would attempt to support, by evidence an assertion, which, however it might appear to himself to be well founded, was discountenanced by those who had ordered the prosecution, and had commissioned him to conduct it. It was the province of the House to command those who acted under its authority, and it was his duty to obey.

But at the same time that he professed his readiness to obey the commands of his principals, their Lordships, he hoped, would suffer him to say a word or two by way of apology for that part of his conduct which brought upon him the censure of those whose approbation it would be his ambition to obtain, and his study to deserve. When he said that Nundcomar had been murdered by Mr Hastings, he never would have meant to exclude the [illegible] of the specific crime which the law called *murder*. He was a little too well acquainted with the laws of his country to entertain a doubt, that murder was a crime which was to be tried by *impeachment*. What he meant, therefore, by the word *murder*, was the

ſenſe in which he had uſed it, was not the crime which the *law* diſtinguiſhes by that name, but a crime which in reaſon and common ſenſe muſt be conſidered of at leaſt as great atrocity.

From all that he had learned by nine years enquiry into the adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal, he had been ſo clearly convinced in his own mind that Nundcomar had been taken off ſolely for the purpoſe of throwing a diſcredit upon the charges brought by that unfortunate perſon againſt Mr Haſtings, that as long as he ſhould ſpeak his own *private* opinion, he would not heſitate to ſay, that Nundcomar had been murdered by Mr Haſtings. So deeply was this conviction rooted in his heart, after nine years enquiry and deliberation upon that ſubject, that it would be torn from him only with his life And therefore, though he was willing to admit that the word *murder* applied to the caſe of Nundcomar, did not convey the idea that he had conceived of that fatal event, ſtill he maintained, that as the poverty of our language did not afford any other word, more particularly deſcriptive of the crime which he thought might fairly be brought home to the priſoner, he had been reduced to the neceſſity of calling it a murder If he could diſcover any other word that would more forcibly convey his idea of the atrocity of the priſoner's guilt, he never would have uſed the word *murder*—he had been driven to it only by his not having been able to find a *worſe*

His private opinion, however, was not to ſtand in competition with the opinion of the Houſe of Commons, but to give way to it It was not for him to conſider how the Commons could have learnt in ſome few days that the reſult of nine years labour beſtowed by him upon this ſubject, did not furniſh a ground for charging Mr. Haſtings with having conſpired againſt the life of Nundcomar, as the only way to deſtroy the accuſation brought by that unfortunate man againſt Mr. Haſtings.—It ſufficed that the Houſe of Commons had declared its opinion on that ſubject; which opinion ſhould be a law to him. And therefore he would not in the courſe of the trial ſay one word about the conviction and execution of Nundcomar, let them be urged ever ſo forcibly by the Priſoner againſt the credit of that perſon, unleſs the Commons ſhould give him freſh inſtructions on that head

Indeed it never was his intention to offer any proof to their Lordſhips reſpecting the circumſtances of the condemnation and execution of Nundcomar, except with a view to rebut the diſcredit which Mr Haſtings might be adviſed to endeavour to throw upon the accuſation brought againſt him by Nundcomar, by ſhewing that this man had afterwards been condemned and executed for forgery

That Mr Haſtings entertained an idea of diſcrediting the accuſation of Nundcomar by ſuch means, appeared from his own defence at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, where he actually declared it It was very natural therefore for him who was to manage the impeachment, to ſupport the credit of Nundcomar, whoſe teſtimony was one of the chief ſupports of the preſent article of charge relating to preſents

However, as the Commons had been pleaſed to cenſure him for having mentioned the death of Nundcomar as a charge againſt Mr. Haſtings, he would not attempt in the courſe of the trial to ſhew that Mr. Haſtings had any hand in that death He would leave it to be ſuppoſed that an execution, which at leaſt for that time put an end to a charge then pending againſt Mr Haſtings, and which was conſequently a moſt uſeful event to him, had been effected by a fortuitous coincidence of circumſtances, in which Mr. Haſtings had no concern, but from which, happening ſo very opportunely, he derived the greateſt advantage

He would ſuppoſe even that it was one of thoſe ſtrokes of Providence, which, as Mr Haſtings himſelf ſaid in his defence, the people of India ſuperſtitiouſly imagined always watched over his perſon, and conducted all his meaſures to their deſtined end he was willing to ſuppoſe that this Providence had cut off Nundcomar juſt at the moment when his death could be moſt ſerviceable to Mr. Haſtings.

Having made theſe preliminary obſervations, Mr Burke read the reſolution which was paſſed the preceding night by the Houſe of Commons.* From this reſolution, he ſaid, it appeared that he was reſtrained only from defending the credit of Nundcomar by proving that he was taken off by Mr Haſtings —But he was not reſtrained from defending the cre-

* See Page 409.

credit of Nundcomar by any other way Thus, though he was not left at liberty to prove that a Prime Minister of Great Britain, who had under his sole management a revenue of 1,500,0001 a year, and who had been tried for a paltry forgery, supposed to have been committed eleven years before his trial, and under the authority of an English Act of Parliament passed after the pretended commission of the crime, was prosecuted, not with a view to satisfy public justice, but to stop the course of it, still he was at liberty to repel the attacks made by Mr Hastings on the character of Nundcomar, by charging him with other forgeries, which had no connexion with the pretended crime for which he suffered death.

It was a maxim received in some of the revolutions of philosophy, that when a limb was cut off from the human body, the strength of the others were proportionably increased And therefore, said Mr Burke, this one limb of your charge being cut off, the others will be proportionably strengthened; and we shall proceed, even in our maimed state, with more vigour and energy than we displayed before

He then begged their Lordships would not impute to the House of Commons, or to their cause, any part of that weakness which belonged solely to him, their agent. Whatever was energetic, right, and regular, should be imputed to the Commons, what was feeble, wrong, or irregular, should be laid exclusively at his door The Commons, in censuring him, did not mean to throw the least damp upon the impeachment, for though they had censured and disavowed him, they had again sent him to prosecute the same impeachment with the same colleagues against the same defendant, and at the same bar at which he had originally opened it. They had raised a theatre to Justice, on which the eyes of all the world were fixed, and in which the honour of the Commons and of the British name were deeply concerned. It was for the Commons who had brought the prosecution, because they were convinced of the Prisoner's guilt, to speak with confidence of it but it was the province of their Lordships to believe nothing advanced by them, that should not be made out in proof

Having stated this, he observed that Mr. Hastings, [illegible] at the bar of the House of Commons, charged Nundcomar with [illegible] letters, one from Munny Begum, and other from the Nabob Vezam ul Dowlah. But it so happened that [illegible] things defeated those charges at the very moment he brought them.—For he shewed that the pretended forgery of a letter from Munny Begum was supported only by his own testimony—"I "have since been informed, says he, "that she (Munny Begum) was totally "unacquainted with the use that had "been made of her name, till I informed her of it."—This assertion, Mr Burke said, rested solely upon the authority of Mr. Hastings himself, not supported by any one witness.—It was true, indeed, he referred to a witness for he said in his defence—"Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the "occasion, can attest the truth of this "story"—But Mr. Hastings ran no risk in referring to Mr. Middleton, who could not contradict him—and for the very best reason, because that Mr Middleton is dead.

The other charge respecting the forgery of a letter in the name of the Nabob YETRAM UL DOWLAH, was still more extraordinary, for though Mr. Hastings did not hesitate to call it a forgery, he admitted that he knew nothing of the matter, as appeared from his defence, where he says—"I "have not yet had the curiosity to en-"quire of the Nabob Yetram ul "Dowlah, whether *his* letter was of "the same stamp; but I cannot doubt "it."

Mr. Burke adverted next to the presents and bribes taken by Mr Hastings. To prove that to take presents in any shape, or on any account, was made penal in every servant of the East-India Company, he read the Act of Parliament, by which the penalty was imposed, and he quoted a minute, written by Mr Hastings himself, in which, speaking of the bounty offered by Sujah ul Dowlah to the Company's troops who had assisted him in the extermination of the Rohillas, he declared that the *unlucky* discovery of this Act of Parliament convinced him, that the troops could not accept of this bounty; he said he would be glad to lay aside the *Act*, but it was irresistible.

Mr. Burke remarked, that if troops could not accept of a bounty from a Prince,

Prince, who by their bravery and blood had acquired millions, *à fortiori*, the Company's civil ſervants were precluded from taking preſents.

But Mr Haſtings, it ſeemed, had made preſents and bribes a ſource of *revenue*, and had received them for the benefit of the Company But this, excluſive of the ſhameful idea of making up an *exchequer* of *bribes*, was a weak pretence, for it was a maxim in law, that when a man pays a ſum of money, and gets no conſideration for it, he can recover it by action Thus Mr Haſtings could be ſued by any individual for a ſum ſo paid to him; and if it had found its way into the Company's Treaſury, Mr Haſtings, after having been compelled to refund to the original donor, could recover of the Company all the monies that had been ſo lodged in their Treaſury Of this the Court of Directors were aware; for they ſent out orders to the priſoner to receive no private ſum on their account, and they bound themſelves to repay any that had been ſo received

Mr Burke took infinite pains to purſue through all their mazes what he called the arts of the priſoner to conceal the ſums he had privately received, and to diſguiſe them under falſe accounts. We cannot pretend to follow him through all his ſtatements, interſperſed with various references to letters written by the priſoner on the ſame accounts, and all contradictory He inſtanced the accounts of *three* lacks of rupees, which were deſcribed in one account as the joint property of the Company and the priſoner, *two* belonging to the *former*, and *one* to the *latter* In another account the three lacks were deſcribed as the *ſole* property of the *Company*;—and in a third account as the *excluſive* property of Mr Haſtings Now it was pretty remarkable, that though at firſt the Company was repreſented as the owner of two thirds of this ſum, Mr Haſtings took the *Company's* bonds for the whole—And though in the third account he ſtated the money to be his own, he ſaid he afterwards indorſed the bonds to the Company, meaning thereby to declare that they did not belong to him Theſe different prevaricating accounts proved, he ſaid, that the views of Mr Haſtings in taking the money originally were corrupt

Mr Burke touched next upon the bribe of three lacks received by Mr Haſtings from RAJAH NOBEKISSEN. The priſoner's own account of the tranſaction was as follows—"In the "year 1783, when I was actually in "want of a ſum of money for my pri"vate expences, owing to the Com"pany not having at that time ſuffi"cient caſh in their Treaſury to pay "my ſalary, I borrowed three lacks "of rupees of RAJAH NOBEKISSEN, an "inhabitant of Calcutta, whom I de"ſired to call upon me with a bond "properly filled up he did ſo; but "at the time I was going to execute it, "he *entreated* I would rather accept "the money than execute the bond. "I neither accepted the offer nor re"fuſed it, and my determination upon "it remained ſuſpended between the "alternative of keeping the money as "a loan to be repaid, and of *taking* it "and applying it, as *I had done other* "*ſums*, to the Company's uſe. And "there the matter reſted till I under"took my journey to Lucknow, when "I determined to accept the money to "the Company's uſe," &c

Mr Burke ſaid, that the obſervation which was applied to the fair ſex, "That the woman who deliberates is "undone,"—might be applied to a perſon to whom a bribe is offered, for whoever deliberates about taking is ſure to take it in the end, as was the caſe with Mr. Haſtings The *generoſity* of the noble-minded Rajah Nobekiſſen overcame him This Nobekiſſen was a Banyan; and if there was any thing more flinty, more griping, more thrifty, or more careful to improve the value of money than a Jew, it was a *Gentoo Baryan*, or Money Broker. And yet ſuch a man refuſed a bond for his money, and *entreated* it might be taken as a *preſent* Their Lordſhips would of courſe expect, after ſuch a tranſaction, to hear of this Nobekiſſen again, and ſo they would, for he had been appointed to the collection of the revenue of a large diſtrict, and was behind-hand in his payments to the Company, in at leaſt as large a ſum as was that which, no doubt for corrupt purpoſes, he had given to the priſoner

Mr Burke next adverted to the preſent of 100,000l. received by the Priſoner from the Nabob of Oude, which he diſcovered, becauſe, as he had ſaid himſelf, it was of a magnitude not to be concealed, and which he defined the

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Company would give to him as a reward for his ſervices, or, as he ſhould have ſaid, for his falſe, fraudulent, covenous, and prevaricating accounts

The laſt thing on which Mr. Burke touched was the letter written by Mr. Haſtings from Cheltenham to the Court of Directors, in which he endeavoured to avoid giving the account which they preſſed him to give, of all the ſums privately received by him for their uſe, together with the names of the perſons from whom he received them. This letter Mr Burke deſcribed as *ſui generis*, as *unique* in its kind, and not to be paralleled in the annals of mankind

At 20 minutes paſt four o'clock, Mr Burke ſaid he would not detain their Lordſhips any longer that day: There remained, he ſaid, very little more for him to ſay in the opening of this charge; and he aſſured them he ſhould be able to ſay it in a very ſhort ſpace of time the next day of meeting; and then he ſaid he would proceed to give in evidence, irrefragable proofs of all that he had alledged at his opening.

Mr Burke then ſat down, and their Lordſhips adjourned from the Hall to the Upper Houſe of Parliament.

FORTIETH DAY

THURSDAY, May 7

Mr Burke reſumed the ſubject of the bribes taken by Mr Haſtings. Some of theſe, he ſaid, were, according to the Priſoner's own words, "of a magnitude that could not be concealed;" and therefore as he knew that ſome account of them would reach the ears of the Directors, he thought he would have ſome merit to plead to the Court, by making the diſcovery himſelf But he reſolved at the ſame time to make it in ſuch a way as would, in his opinion, baffle all enquiry, and ultimately conceal what it appeared to be the object of the diſcovery to reveal

Accordingly, the account he gave of the preſents was ſo obſcure, that the Court of Directors could not ſee their way through it—if Mr Haſtings ever gave any Explanation, it was to puzzle the firſt account, and to add obſcurity to that which had but too much before.

His memory being weak, he was reduced to the neceſſity of *gueſſing* what might have been his motives for concealing at firſt the receipt of the ſums in queſtion, and for making the Company debtor to him for its own money—and after having diſtinguiſhed gueſſes in the room of motives, he confeſſed, in his famous letter from Cheltenham, that he was not ſure that the motives which he gueſſed had influenced him were thoſe by which he had actually been influenced.

Mr. Burke ſaid that when a myſtery was thrown over accounts, to conceal from thoſe who ought to inſpect them, he ſuſpected that it was uſed for the ſole purpoſe of covering a fraud.—He admitted that there might be occaſions when the accounts of a nation might with propriety be kept from the eyes even of perſons filling conſiderable offices under Government; but there could not occur any one caſe in which it would be proper to keep accounts from the knowledge of thoſe who were at the head of the executive government. And therefore he preſumed that Mr. Haſtings was conſcious of guilt, when he with-held from the Court of Directors the account of the receipt and expenditure of money which belonged to the Company, and which it was their department to direct and controul. Mr Haſtings might be ſaid to with-hold the accounts in queſtion from the knowledge of the Directors, when he gave them only ſuch accounts as they could not underſtand, and when he explained them only in ſuch a manner as to render them, if poſſible, ſtill more obſcure.

Concealment ſeemed to be the wiſh of his heart: when he was called upon in India by the Court of Directors to give thoſe accounts, his anſwer was, that he would give them ſatisfactorily on his return to England But when he did return, and the Directors again preſſed for the accounts, he referred them to India, where, he ſaid, were the only accounts of the preſents that were in exiſtence: to his own memory he could not truſt one moment; but he believed Mr Larkins, the Company's Accountant-General, was poſſeſſed of all the particulars relating to thoſe preſents Thus did Mr Haſtings always ſet *one half of the Globe* between the queſtions put to him and his anſwers For when he was in India, he always ſaid that it was in England he could ſatisfy the wiſhes of the Directors; but when in England, he ſaid it was only in India they could procure the accounts they were ſo anxious to obtain.

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The Directors having been thus referred to Mr Larkins, sent him orders to transmit to them particular accounts of all the sums of money privately received by Mr Hastings for the use of the Company, and paid into the hands of Mr Larkins.

The answer of Mr Larkins was to have dispelled the mystery which hung upon this business, but unfortunately it left it involved in its original obscurity, for it was nothing less than satisfactory —The account contained in this answer might also be called *Geographical* and *Chronological*, but by no means *satisfactory*. It stated the *places* where the money was paid, and the *times* when it was received, but said not a syllable about the *persons* by whom it was given, or the *purpose* for which it was advanced

Some things, however, were to be found in this answer, which would lead their Lordships to presume, that the account given by Mr Larkins, though it could not be thought to contain *all* that Mr Larkins knew of the matter, was very far from being a *full* account of *all* the bribes and presents received by Mr. Hastings. Some part of the account transmitted by Mr Larkins, was stated by that gentleman to have been read to him out of a Persian paper, by a Persian Agent of Mr. Hastings; but it did not state that the sum mentioned in the part of the paper to read, was the *only* one of which that paper contained an account

It was evident also, from the account sent over by Mr Larkins, that Mr Hastings had *not* a Superintendant *General* of *bribes*, to whom all the inferior agents, employed in this business, gave particular accounts of the sums raised by them for the use of Mr Hastings, or, to adopt his own idea, for the *Company* Mr Hastings was too careful to trust too much to *one* man; he had agents of every country, complexion, and religion, but no two of them were acquainted with the business which their principal was carrying on; each thought himself the only one trusted in money matters, though the number actually trusted was very considerable.

It appeared also, from the account made up by Mr Larkins, that if it had not been for him, who had reminded Mr Hastings, that he had promised to send home some accounts to the Court of Directors, even some of the memorandums out of which Mr Larkins formed a part of his answer, would never have been collected from some of the Prisoner's Black agents

Their Lordships might well be surprised that Mr Larkins, into whose hands, as the Company's Accountant-General, Mr Hastings *boasted* he had paid many of the sums received by him for the Company's use, should have made no observation upon the very irregular conduct of the Prisoner, who paying into the Company's Treasury the Company's own money as he called it, took bonds for that very money payable to himself, thus making the Company *his debtor* for their *own money*

There was one circumstance more to be found in Mr. Larkins' account, which must convince their Lordships, that the system of bribery was carried on in a manner which shewed that it would be an Herculean task to destroy it —Mr Larkins said, that if he himself had been suspected of *perjury*, he would not have made out the account, and even in that case he would not have done it, if he had not had the permission of Mr Hastings to reveal what he knew of the business.

Such was the bond of union by which all those were engaged to each other, who had any share in the business of bribes and peculation, that the sense even of public duty could not shake it, and even the Company's Accountant-General would not transmit to his masters their own accounts, if he had not first obtained the leave of Mr Hastings to obey the lawful orders of his superior. Thus did these gentlemen couple a nice sense of honour with infamous peculation, private fidelity with public treachery, and patriotism with measures which tended to destroy the character and honour of their country

Mr Burke entered into a minute detail of the peculations in Dinachpore, from whose Rajah 30,000l. had been extorted He touched upon the bribes received by Gunga Govin Sing, and by Mr. Hastings's black agent Canto Baboo. The former was by contract to have raised a large sum in another district, but did not pay above one-half of it; so that between two different agents, who were to have raised 90,000l only 50,000l were acknowledged to be paid into the Company's Treasury The remaining 40,000l either found its way into the pocket of Mr Hastings, or into those of his agents.

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He next remarked upon the conduct of Mr Haſtings, who had complained to the Houſe of Commons that the enormities committed by Devy Sing, had been aſcribed to him But notwithſtanding the complaints of the Priſoner, the guilt imputed to him in thoſe tranſactions ſhould be brought home to him. And this led him to ſpeak of the written teſtimonies to his character procured lately from India by the Priſoner One of them was from the Rajah of Dinachpore, who beſtowed the higheſt encomiums on Mr Haſtings, and bore teſtimony to his honourable, juſt, and equitable conduct towards the ſaid Rajah, during his adminiſtration in India

Mr Burke begged their Lordſhips would give him leave to ſtate briefly the hiſtory of that Rajah —This noble perſon was the ſon of the late Rajah of Dinachpore, who having no *legitimate* male iſſue, and being on bad terms with his brother, adopted his *natural* ſon, to exclude the brother from the ſucceſſion This ſon, at the death of his father, was ſcarcely *ſix years* old. It was not clear, that by the Gentoo laws the deceaſed Rajah could have adopted this child, whilſt he himſelf had living a legitimate brother* However, the adoption was confirmed by the Engliſh government, and Gunga Govin Sing was appointed to adminiſter the Zemindary during the noble youth's minority Under this Miniſter, all the friends and relations of the young Rajah were removed from about his perſon, and the infamous monſter Devy Sing was thought a proper inſtrument to be appointed by Gunga Govin Sing, the friend or creature of Mr Haſtings, Governor to the young Lord, and to be entruſted with his education It was then, and in the country of his pupil, that Devy Sing did thoſe acts of barbarity, which ſhould be given in evidence to their Lordſhips The Rajah himſelf was plundered of upwards of 30,000l and yet it was from a perſon ſo treated that Mr Haſtings had lately procured an honourable teſtimony of his character*.

But ſo far were the Managers from being alarmed by this teſtimony, that they would themſelves produce it in evidence. The Rajah, as Mr Burke had ſaid before, was ſcarcely ſix years old when he ſucceeded to the Zemindary, and he was little more than *Seven* when Mr Haſtings left Bengal. Thus it was from a boy that this teſtimony was procured, which related to the meaſures of government that took place whilſt he was a *child*

The other honourable teſtimony in favour of Mr Haſtings, was from a perſon who, it ſhould be made appear to their Lordſhips, had been *robbed* of *one lack* and *a half* of *rupees*

But though theſe teſtimonials had been obtained from perſons who could not be proved to have been plundered; ſtill little dependence could be had upon teſtimonies procured from natives of India who did not dare to *think* differently from their tyrannic rulers.

This was vouched by Sir Elijah himſelf, who, in one of his letters, which ſhould be laid before their Lordſhips, ſaid that no attention ought to be paid to the letters or petitions or addreſſes of the *natives* of India in favour of their rulers —"Addreſſes," ſaid the letter, "are procured in *England* through "*influence*—in *India* through *force*"

Having finiſhed all his remarks upon the different heads of the charge, Mr. Burke concluded with a handſome addreſs to the Court

"My Lords, ſaid he, this proſecu-"tion is not brought merely for the "purpoſe of bringing down puniſh-"ment upon Warren Haſtings, and "preventing future peculations in "India it ought to be conſidered as "a great *cenſorial* proſecution, inſti-"tuted for the purpoſe of guarding "Great Britain from the vices of Aſia. "The people of this country have of-"ten been repreſented as unſocial, "cold, phlegmatic, and diſtant but "their greateſt enemies have always "admitted that they were *open*, *honeſt*, "*candid* and *ingenious* But ſhould "the ſubjects of Great Britain who "ſerve in India be ſuffered to purſue "any longer the maxims of Aſia, they "will bring home her *vices* as well as

* Here Mr Burke dilated exceedingly—his intention was only to "open a package of "guilt againſt the culprit, in order that it might get air, be ventilated, and perform quarantine"

"Mr Haſtings would call upon the mountains to cover him A Court of Juſtice was "an element in which he could not live, and his only ſanctuary was to appeaſe the perſe-"verance of his proſecutors"

" her *wealth*, and *both* will over-run " the land Thoſe vices, if they are " ſuffered to ſpread, will deſtroy the " genius and character of the people, " who will become like the Aſiatics, " reſerved, diſſembling, plotting, trea- " cherous and perfidious "

" But, my Lords, it is not for our " manners only or our morals that we " have to fear, but alſo for our *liberty* " If the *vices* of the Eaſt would cor- " rupt the former, its *wealth* would " utterly deſtroy the *latter* An intel- " ligent Poet hath ſaid—

—Opum metuenda poteſtas

" From the wealth of Aſia our *liberty* " may apprehend its ruin—a deluge " of Aſiatic ſpoilers and delinquents " may pour into the Senate, and cor- " rupt the ſources of our Conſtitution " To day the Commons are proſecu- " ting Aſiatic delinquents—to-mor " row thoſe delinquents may be the " Commons Do you, my Lords, " ſtand forward the defenders of our " Conſtitution, and let the LIBERTY " of the COMMONS be preſerved by " the JUSTICE of the LORDS "

Here Mr Burke concluded

The Managers then withdrew to conſult about the mode of proceeding —They returned in a few minutes, and Mr Adam ſaid that the Managers had to propoſe two things to their Lordſhips' conſideration, with the adoption of either of which the Commons would be ſatisfied The Right Hon Manager who had juſt concluded, had opened the charge generally, and it was intended that another Hon Manager ſhould enter more minutely into ſome parts reſpecting the concealed bribes, upon which the Right Hon Manager had touched but ſlightly Now what he had to propoſe was, either that the Manager to whom he alluded ſhould begin *then*, or elſe that the Managers ſhould produce their evidence as far as it related to the ſums received by Mr Haſtings from Munny Begum, and from the others mentioned in the charge brought by Nundcomar, and that the Hon. Manager ſhould afterwards proceed to open the detail of the other bribes.

The Lord Chancellor ſaid it was a mere point of order, which he would leave entirely to the diſcretion of the Managers

They agreed after ſome converſation, to produce their evidence

Mr Grey then ſaid, that the Commons would ſhew that there did exiſt ſuch abuſes in India, with reſpect to the taking of preſents, that the Court of Directors were obliged to ſend out inſtructions on that head, ſtrictly forbidding all their ſervants to take preſents under any pretext Theſe inſtructions were produced and read

A letter or minute was alſo read, which was written by Lord Clive, in which he propoſed, that a certain allowance ſhould be allotted in future to every Preſident or Governor of Bengal, in lieu of the emoluments that he might expect to make by trade, from which he was to be precluded, and in lieu of preſents, which he was not, under any pretence, to receive An OATH was alſo framed by Lord Clive, by which the Governor was to bind himſelf not to take a preſent of any kind, or ſuffer it to be taken for him And to ſet all future Governors an example, Lord Clive, who framed the oath, voluntarily took it himſelf at the Council Board It appeared alſo, that Governor Verelſt and Governor Cartier took the ſame oath, or, as it is called in the minutes, " *the oath of office* "—But it was proved by Mr Hudſon, one of the Clerks from the India Houſe, that he could not diſcover, from the Company's records, that Mr Haſtings had taken this oath

The Managers next produced *bonds* ſigned by Mr Haſtings, in which he covenanted *not* to accept of any preſent whatever

They produced afterwards a letter from the Court of Directors to the Preſident and Council of Bengal, in which they complained that the more pains they had taken to prevent the receipt of preſents, the more they found that preſents were received They then communicated their intention to apply to Parliament for their aid to ſuppreſs this evil

And laſtly, the Managers referred to the regulating Act of 1773, which contains a poſitive and peremptory proviſion on the article of preſents, which were forbid under penalties

Mr Grey was going to produce a minute written by Mr Haſtings, to ſhew in how *ſtrict* a ſenſe that gentleman himſelf underſtood that proviſion of the Act, but was ſtopped by the Lord Chancellor, who finding that it was *five* o'clock, thought it was time for the Houſe to adjourn A motion of adjournment was accordingly made, and their Lordſhips immediately adjourned to their own Houſe

(To be continued)

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the SIXTH SESSION of the SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE of LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 18

THE order for ſummoning the Lords being read,

Earl Stanhope roſe, and obſerved, that their Lordſhips muſt recollect he had, on a former day, during the progreſs of the Regency Bill, expreſſed his diſapprobation of ſome penal ſtatutes reſpecting religious opinions, and an occaſional neglect of divine worſhip To this ſubject he would now again call the attention of the Houſe, as it was a matter of conſiderable moment Many of the Acts on the Statute book were very oppreſſive and intolerant, and indeed reflected diſgrace on the times in which they were enacted, and on the legiſlature who had given them their ſanction Some of them were ſo abſurd, as to excite ſentiments of ridicule rather than of indignation It was his intention to ſtate the ſubſtance of the moſt abſurd Acts on this head, and he truſted, that on the ſmalleſt degree of conſideration, every one of their Lordſhips would give their vote in favour of the bill which he meant to ſubmit to them, for relieving the public from ſuch ſtatutes There was an Act made in the firſt year of Queen Elizabeth, which purported that all who abſent themſelves from church ſhall be fined one ſhilling for every time of ſuch abſence This, he ſaid, was a ſpecies of robbery, which he hoped would no longer be ſanctioned But the next ſtatute he would mention, was far more ſevere; which ordained, that every one who miſſes church for a month, ſhall either be impriſoned, or (if the Court ſhall think proper) ſhall forfeit two thirds of his lands, tenements, and hereditaments This Act was a convincing proof of the ſuperſtitious and oppreſſive ſpirit of the age that produced it — It was enacted by another ſtatute, that thoſe perſons who go to Court before they have taken the oaths, may be treated as popiſh recuſants Many of their Lordſhips, and perhaps the whole Bench of Biſhops, had, he believed, been guilty of this offence, and he therefore had no doubt of the concurrence of that pious and reſpectable Bench in the object of his bill, for, as the Act now ſtood, he could bring down the vengeance of the law upon their heads, and ſweep them at once from the Houſe as popiſh recuſants — It was alſo enacted, that ſuch as entertain in their houſe ſervants who have not been to church for a month, or viſitors (and even the ſervants of ſuch viſitors) who have been ſo abſent from public worſhip, are as liable to the penalties of non-attendance as if they themſelves had been abſent for that period. The Act of the 25th of Elizabeth ordered, that thoſe who were abſent from church for a certain time, ſhould be committed to priſon till they did go He quoted St Matthew in ſupport of an opinion he had always maintained, that devotion did not conſiſt in outward ſhow, but in inward feeling, and, on this ground, to compel by law a attendance on public worſhip was repugnant to the true principles of chriſtianity The 25th of Elizabeth alſo enacted, that a ſon ſhould be deprived of an eſtate that he had previouſly received from his father, and of which he was in full poſſeſſion, if the father ſhould happen to commit any offence which might ſubject him to eccleſiaſtical penalties or diſabilities This went beyond even the moſt rigorous of civil laws, for, even in caſes of high treaſon, a ſon loſes only thoſe eſtates which he would otherwiſe have inherited from his father, not thoſe of which he is already in poſſeſſion — The Act of the 21ſt of James I left it open for a perſon to lay information for non attendance in different counties at the ſame time; an abſurdity that was flagrant in the extreme The 5th of Elizabeth gave a licenſe to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury to preſcribe the time, as well as proportion, in which fleſh was to be eaten It might be ſaid, that ſome of theſe laws had expired, which, indeed, was the caſe, but the ſpirit of them remained in the eccleſiaſtical laws now in force in the Spiritual Courts, by which a perſon, for the offences above-mentioned, may be excommunicated, and deprived of the common rights of a citizen.

His Lordſhip then proceeded to other ſtatutes, one of which impoſed ſeveral penalties for practiſing the arts of magic and incantation Another ſtatute iſſued the thunder of the law againſt thoſe who gave animal or vegetable food to evil ſpirits, or who held any converſation with thoſe beings. By another Act, marrying a widow was deemed *bigamy* as much as marrying two wives, which induced a wag of the Temple to obſerve, that as this Act was ſuch a diſcouragement to the expectations of widows, it might be called an Act for keeping widows at *ſhort commons* His Lordſhip then levelled his ſatire againſt the Canons of the church; but they are not binding on the laity, nor indeed, as he contended, on the clergy at preſent

From what he had ſtated, it could not remain a doubt that laws pregnant with ſuch

abſurdity and intolerance, ought to be repealed It was unneceſſary to dwell much on the effects of general toleration, the eſſence of which was happineſs to ſociety Here his Lordſhip was led to give the opinion of Lord Mansfield upon the right of individuals to unbounded toleration: that great man had ſaid, "That the conſcience of man is not controllible by human law, and that all reſtraints upon religious opinions have, from the earlieſt periods, been calculated to make nothing but hypocrites and martyrs, nor was there to be found from the common law of the land, which is founded on the good ſenſe and uniform cuſtom of mankind, any thing like countenance to the ſlighteſt reſtraint upon the religious opinions of mankind" From this it was evident, that all the eccleſiaſtical reſtraints which have been from time to time impoſed, have owed their origin to ſtatute law, and are only to be done away by repealing thoſe ſtatutes which gave them birth This was the view with which he ſhould introduce his bill the contents of which were, that no perſon ſhall hereafter be liable to any pains, penalties, diſabilities, or forfeitures, on account of his not attending divine worſhip that no perſon ſhall be liable to any pains, penalties, &c for eating any *food*, &c The ſame extenſion of liberty he gave to other points, of which he had taken notice The bill was founded on this general maxim, viz that the right of private judgment is an unalienable right in man This was a maxim, which he believed would be as uncontеſted, as it is in itſelf inconteſtible! He had drawn a line of diſcrimination between Papiſts and Roman Catholic Diſſenters, for though the former blend political with religious opinions, the latter conſider and avow theſe two points, viz religion and politics, to be diſtinct and ſeparate To the Papiſts, therefore, his bill did not extend, to the Catholic Diſſenters it did extend The bill did not extend to the 13th of William III becauſe that affects the Crown The Teſt and Corporation Acts his bill did not touch, becauſe theſe, in a great degree, regarded *civil* and not *religious* rights Theſe points he ſhould leave for diſcuſſion upon any other occaſion, and if it ſhould ever take place, he ſhould recommend to their Lordſhips, and all others who may feel themſelves intereſted in the ſubject, to peruſe a pamphlet, entitled, "The Rights of the Proteſtant Diſſenters to "a complete toleration vindicated"

It had been ſaid, when he mentioned this ſubject three months ago, that as theſe laws where wholly diſuſed, it was unneceſſary to repeal them But he would contend, that the prelate who had made this remark (the Biſhop of Saliſbury) was wrong in principle, in law and in fact If they were abſurd, they ought to be expunged from the ſtatute-book, whether they were enforced or not, but the fact was, that ſome of them had been put in force within theſe few years

His Lordſhip concluded with moving that his bill be received, read a firſt time, and printed, which motions were aſſented to

FRIDAY, May 22

The Duke of Leeds laid, by his Majeſty's command, upon their Lordſhips table, a copy of the Treaty of Defenſive Alliance concluded between his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia

Lord Stormont called upon his Grace to declare, whether there did not exiſt other articles of offenſive alliance between this country and Pruſſia, which were not communicated along with thoſe on the table

The Duke of Leeds declared he conſidered his Lordſhip as ſtanding too high in the Corps Diplomatic to ſuppoſe he ſeriouſly expected an anſwer to ſuch a queſtion, and declared he would make no other reply

Lord Stormont then declared himſelf grounded in giving credit to thoſe rumours, which were too generally ſpread abroad His Lordſhip next commented on the nature of the Treaty now laid before them, which his Lordſhip contended bore a very different aſpect when coupled with another of a quite contrary tendency, which might involve us in the war now raging in Europe —His Lordſhip alſo reprobated the policy of this Treaty itſelf, as forwarding the intereſts of a French ally, the Swedes, and deſerting our natural connexion, the Ruſſians

The Lord Chancellor replied to Lord Stormont —He juſtified the Duke of Leeds giving no other anſwer, and as to turning our backs upon Ruſſia, he obſerved that when circumſtances tended in ſome meaſure to vary the face of politics, and alter the balance of power in Europe, it became incumbent on this country to take ſuch ſteps as might be deemed moſt applicable to that variation of political *equilibrium* He threw out an inſinuation that ſome people ſeemed to act as the agent of ſome foreign Miniſter, and wiſhed to feel the pulſe of Government by throwing out ſuſpicions and ſurmiſes

Lord Stormont ſaid he was perſuaded the noble Lord could not allude to him, reſpecting the feeling the pulſe of Government, it was true he poſſeſſed and valued the friendſhip of ſeveral foreign Miniſters, but he derived none of his information from ſuch quarters —Adjourned

[No public buſineſs was agitated during the remainder of this month; and on the 28th the Houſe adjourned to Monday the 8th of June]

HOUSE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6

THE order of the day was read for a Committee of the whole House to conſider of the Bill for repealing Mr Bearcroft's County Election Act

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid he did not mean to oppoſe the Bill of Repeal, but he ſtill hoped that the principle of keeping a regiſter of the names of freeholders would not be abandoned

Mr Crew hoped that the expence which had attended Mr Bearcroft's Bill might be defrayed out of the public money, not by a County Rate

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe in reply to Mr Crew, whoſe propoſition, he ſaid, deſerved ſome conſideration He hoped that Gentlemen would poſtpone any motion on that ſubject, till the report of the Bill of Repeal ſhould be brought up

THURSDAY, MAY 7

The Hon. Mr Villiers preſented a petition in behalf of the Catholic Diſſenters of this country, praying ſuch relief as the Houſe ſhould in their wiſdom think proper to grant them

The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table *

FRIDAY

* The petition was as follows

The humble petition of the perſons whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and others, Catholic Diſſenters of England,

Sheweth,

That ſentiments unfavourable to your petitioners, as citizens and ſubjects, have been entertained by Engliſh Proteſtants, and that your petitioners are ſubject to various penal laws, on account of principles which are aſſerted to be maintained by your petitioners, and other perſons of their religion, and which principles are dangerous to ſociety, and totally repugnant to political and civil liberty

That your petitioners think it a duty, which they owe to their country as well as to themſelves, to proteſt in a formal and ſolemn manner againſt doctrines that they condemn, and that conſtitute no part whatever of their principles, religion, or belief

That your petitioners are the more anxious to free themſelves from ſuch imputations, becauſe divers Proteſtants, who profeſs themſelves to be real friends to liberty of conſcience, have nevertheleſs avowed themſelves hoſtile to your petitioners, on account of the opinions which your petitioners are ſo ſuppoſed to hold, and your petitioners do not blame thoſe Proteſtants for their hoſtility, if it proceeds (as your petitioners hope it does) not from an intolerant ſpirit in matters of religion, but from their being miſinformed as to matters of fact.

That your petitioners acknowledge that they ſhould merit the reproach of being dangerous enemies to the ſtate, if it were true, that they had adopted the maxims that are erroneouſly imputed to them, but your petitioners deteſt thoſe unchriſtianlike and execrable maxims; and your petitioners ſeverally claim (in common with men of all other religions) as a matter of natural juſtice, that your petitioners ought not to ſuffer for, or on account of any wicked or erroneous doctrines that may have been holden, or that may be held by any foreign Roman Catholics, which doctrines your petitioners publicly diſclaim, any more than any of the Britiſh Proteſtants ought to be rendered reſponſible for any dangerous doctrines that may be held by any foreign Proteſtants, which doctrines they, the ſaid Britiſh Proteſtants, diſavow.

I That your petitioners have been accuſed of holding as a principle of their religion, That Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by authority of the See of Rome, may be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or other perſons —But ſo far is the above mentioned unchriſtianlike and abominable poſition from being a principle that your petitioners hold, that they reject, abhor, and deteſt it, and every part thereof, as execrable and impious, and your petitioners do ſolemnly declare, That neither the Pope either with or without a General Council, nor any prelate, nor any prieſt, nor any aſſembly of prelates or prieſts, nor any eccleſiaſtical power whatever, can abſolve the ſubjects of this realm, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, who is, by authority of the legiſlature, the lawful King of this realm, and of all the dominions thereunto belonging

II That your petitioners have alſo been accuſed of holding as a principle of their religion, That implicit obedience is due from them to the orders and decrees of Popes and General Councils, and that therefore, if the Pope or any General Council ſhould, for the good of the church, command your petitioners to take up arms againſt government, or by any means to ſubvert the laws and liberties of this country, or to exterminate perſons of a different religion from your petitioners, the accuſers of your petitioners aſſert, that your petitioners

FRIDAY, MAY 8

Mr Beaufoy roſe to make his promiſed motion in favour of the Proteſtant Diſſenters He ſhould not, he ſaid, have again treſpaſſed on the indulgence of the Houſe upon this ſubject, if he did not con-

petitioners hold themſelves bound to obey ſuch orders or decrees on pain of eternal fire — Whereas your petitioners poſitively deny, That they owe any ſuch obedience to the Pope and General Council, or to either of them; And your petitioners believe that no act that is in itſelf immoral or diſhoneſt can ever be juſtified by or under colour that it is done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any eccleſiaſtical power whatever Your petitioners acknowledge no infallibility in the Pope, and they neither apprehend nor believe, that their diſobedience to any ſuch orders or decrees (ſhould any ſuch be given or made) could ſubject your petitioners to any puniſhment whatſoever —That your petitioners do ſolemnly declare, That no church, nor any prelate, nor any prieſt, nor any aſſembly of prelates or prieſts, nor any eccleſiaſtical power whatever, hath, have, or ought to have any juriſdiction or authority whatſoever within this realm, that can, directly or indirectly, affect, or interfere with the independence, ſovereignty, laws, conſtitution, or government thereof, or the rights, liberties, perſons or properties, of the people of the ſaid realm, or of any of them, ſave only and except by the authority of Parliament; and that any ſuch aſſumption of power would be an uſurpation

III That your petitioners have likewiſe been accuſed of holding, as principles of their religion, That the Pope, by virtue of his ſpiritual power, can diſpenſe with the obligations of any compact or oath, taken or entered into by any perſon of the religion of your petitioners, that therefore, no oath of allegiance, or other oath, can bind your petitioners, and conſequently, that your petitioners can give no ſecurity for their allegiance to any government — That your petitioners admit that this concluſion would be juſt, if the original propoſition upon which it is founded were true But your petitioners poſitively deny, that they hold any ſuch principle, and they do ſolemnly declare, that neither the Pope, nor any prelate, nor any prieſt, nor any aſſembly of prelates or prieſts, nor any eccleſiaſtical power whatever, can abſolve your petitioners, or any of them, from, or can previouſly or ſubſequently diſpenſe with, the obligation of any compact or oath whatſoever

IV That your petitioners have alſo been accuſed of holding, as a principle of their religion, That not only the Pope, but even a prieſt, has power, at his will and pleaſure, to pardon the ſins of perſons of the religion of your petitioners, and therefore, that no perſon of the religion of your petitioners, can poſſibly give any ſecurity for his allegiance to any government, inaſmuch as the Pope or a prieſt can pardon perjury, rebellion, and high treaſon —That your petitioners acknowledge alſo the juſtneſs of the concluſion, if the propoſition on which it is founded were not totally falſe —But your petitioners do ſolemnly declare, That on the contrary, they believe that no ſin whatever can be forgiven at the will of any Pope, or of any prieſt, or of any perſon whomſoever —But that a ſincere ſorrow for paſt ſins, a firm reſolution to avoid future guilt, and every poſſible atonement to God, and the injured neighbour, are the previous and indiſpenſable requiſites to eſtabliſh a well founded expectation of forgiveneſs

V That your petitioners have alſo been accuſed of holding as a principle of their religion, That "faith is not to be kept with heretics;" ſo that no government which does not profeſs the ſame religion as your petitioners, can have any ſecurity from your petitioners for their allegiance and peaceable behaviour —But your petitioners reject, reprobate and abhor the doctrine, That "faith is not to be kept with heretics," as being contrary to religion, morality, and common honeſty And your petitioners do hold and ſolemnly declare, that no breach of faith with, or injury to, or hoſtility againſt, any perſon whomſoever, can ever be juſtified by reaſon of or under pretence that ſuch perſon is an heretic or an infidel

That your petitioners further ſolemnly declare, That they do make this declaration and proteſtation, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary ſenſe of the words of the ſame, without any evaſion, equivocation, or mental reſervation whatſoever —And that your petitioners humbly conceive, that your petitioners, who thus ſolemnly diſclaim, and from their hearts abhor, the above-mentioned abominable and unchriſtianlike principles, ought not to be put on a level with any other men who may hold and profeſs thoſe principles

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Honourable Houſe will be pleaſed to grant ſuch relief to your petitioners, as this Honourable Houſe in its wiſdom ſhall deem to be juſt

A proteſtation or declaration to the ſame effect as the above petition, has been ſigned by a conſiderable number of Catholic Diſſenters No repeal of the Popery laws is intended to be prayed for, but only an exemption to a certain extent, from their effects, in favour of the proteſting Catholic Diſſenters

ceive

ceive that the ſtrongeſt reaſons exiſted for another application to Parliament, for a repeal of part of the Teſt and Corporation Acts The body of men in whoſe cauſe he was now an humble advocate, were as much diſtinguiſhed by their integrity, loyalty, and peaceable deportment, as the adherents to the eſtabliſhed church Their numbers were alſo great, and their conſequence, both as individuals and as a body, undoubted It was not, however, on their numbers or general reſpectability that they relied for ſucceſs in the preſent application, but on the juſtice of their cauſe They conſidered themſelves as aggrieved by the two Acts above-mentioned they complained of thoſe penal diſqualifications, which prevented them from accepting any employment under the executive Government, or any concern in the management of Commercial Corporations, without receiving the Sacrament, and alſo from entering into the army or navy, without taking the Sacramental Oath They juſtly deemed it a great hardſhip that they ſhould be debarred of the common right of Citizens, and ſubjected to undeſerved diſabilities, and unmerited diſhonour But he truſted that this ſtigma would not long remain The two Acts in queſtion were originally intended againſt the Roman Catholics, as being, from their principles, the moſt obnoxious to the eſtabliſhed religion But as Catholics were ſufficiently excluded from offices by the oath of abjuration, theſe Acts were not neceſſary as a check to them, and on what principle of rational policy they were ſuffered to operate to the excluſion of the whole body of Proteſtant Diſſenters (except the Quakers, who are otherwiſe diſqualified, as they take no oaths) he was at a loſs to conceive He referred to hiſtory, to prove that the Diſſenters had in general acted with loyalty and ſubmiſſion to Government, and that they were even liberal in their pecuniary encouragement to the miniſters of the eſtabliſhed worſhip He further obſerved, that it was a profanation of religion to make a religious act a qualification for a civil employment, and that it was an encouragement to Diſſenters, rather than loſe an office, to take the Sacrament, which, under ſuch motives and circumſtances, muſt be unworthily received By theſe, and a variety of other remarks, Mr Beaufoy ſupported his motion for a repeal of the parts of the Corporation and Teſt Act which require the ſacramental oath to be taken by all thoſe who enter into his Majeſty's ſervice, and the Sacrament upon accepting an office.

Sir Henry Houghton ſeconded the motion. He conjured the Houſe not to with-hold from Diſſenters that participation of the rights of citizens, to which they had a juſt claim.

Lord North roſe, and ſignified his decided diſapprobation of the motion. He had always conſidered the Teſt and Corporation Acts as the grand bulwarks of the Church of England They were not intended, as ſome ſuppoſed, by way of puniſhment on Diſſenters, but as a meaſure of ſelf-defence. After a long life ſpent in an increaſing veneration of thoſe laws, which he admired from the beginning, it was his decided opinion, they ought in every inſtance to be defended, as the great ſupport of the conſtitution Every argument he had uſed when this queſtion was debated before, ſtill exiſted in his mind with unabated force It was a maxim of ſound policy, that no perſon without bearing ſome teſtimony that he was not ill affected to the religious eſtabliſhment of the country in which he lived, ſhould be truſted with places of power Every ſtate was juſtified in requiring ſuch a teſt, and the two ſtatutes complained of by the Diſſenters, were neceſſary for the defence and ſupport of that Church, without which it might be endangered by perſons diſaffected to it being admitted into office The Acts certainly were principally aimed againſt the Catholics, but they were intended to include Diſſenters of every denomination, for it was always found, that the connection between the Church and State was ſuch, that the one never flouriſhed without the other His Lordſhip declared he was no enemy to the Diſſenters as a body, to many of them individually he was warmly attached, but on ſo important a ſubject he had ſpoke the honeſt dictates of his heart, without being biaſſed by any perſonal or intereſted views in oppoſing the motion

Mr Fox differed from the Noble Lord he obſerved, that there was not, in his opinion, a connection between the religious and civil government, except inſomuch as religion influenced the morals of the people He further remarked, that it was unfair and unjuſtifiable to ſubject any perſons to diſqualifications for their religious ſentiments The legiſlature ought to have no concern with the opinions of individuals, who ought to be tried by actions alone He had an averſion to all Teſts, and hoped that the Houſe would remove the Teſt now complained of, of which it might be ſaid, that if it had but little bad effect, it had alſo but little good effect

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not mean to compare Diſſenters with the Papiſts of former times; but the reſtrictions impoſed upon them he conceived to be fairly juſtifiable on this ground If, being admitted into places of truſt and power, they obtained influence, they might endanger the eſtabliſhed church, and in order to ſecure it, was it not juſt to prevent them from ſharing in political eſtabliſhments which made no part of their natural rights, unleſs they gave ſome pledge of their being well affected to the church? This was no ſtigma on them, no penalty, no perſecution It was ſaid to be hard that they ſhould be precluded from receiving favours from the Crown any more than their fellow ſubjects offices were not to be conferred merely as matter of favour, but by diſcretion for the public welfare, and if the legiſlature thought proper in any inſtance to limit that diſcretion, it ſurely did no more than it was juſtifiable in doing

Mr W Smith, Mr Martin, Mr Hawkins Browne, and Mr Wyndham warmly ſupported the motion, which being put, was loſt by a majority of only 20 (viz) For Mr Beaufoy's motion, 102—Againſt it, 122

Mr Burgeſs moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Debtor and Creditor Bill

The Bill being read a ſecond time, Mr Burgeſs moved that the Bill be committed

Mr Orde oppoſed this motion the Bill, he ſaid, went to the alteration of the whole ſyſtem of the laws relative to Debtor and Creditor; he could not agree to it, as he thought ſufficient notice had not been given, and as no Crown Lawyer was in the Houſe to give his opinion thereon, he conceived it very improper for the Houſe to agree with it.

Mr Burgeſs ſaid, the Bill went by no means to a total alteration of the laws; it went but to a modification of them: the Bill was in fact the ſame as the one he had offered laſt year, and had undergone the reviſion of a conſiderable number of eminent men, and of ſome lawyers of the higheſt rank in the country

Mr Orde ſtill objecting to the Bill, the Houſe divided, Ayes 22, Noes 8. And it appearing that 40 Members were not preſent, the Houſe neceſſarily ſeparated without deciding the queſtion —Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 12

Mr Wilberforce roſe, and prefaced a moſt able and animated ſpeech with a declaration to the Committee, of the magnitude of the ſubject he had undertaken having created in him the greateſt apprehenſions, which were occaſioned by the motion he intended to make involving in it not only many intereſts in this country and its dependencies, but being of conſiderable importance to the whole world. He ſaid, that as in the progreſs of the enquiries he had been under the neceſſity of making, he had every where been received with that candour that convinced him of his motives being conſidered in the moſt favourable view, he had diſmiſſed his apprehenſions, and was determined to march forward with a firm ſtep in the cauſe of juſtice, of humanity, and freedom He hoped the Houſe would conſider the ſubject coolly diſcard all party motives, and ſuffer the clear voice of reaſon to be heard He came forward not to accuſe the Weſt India planters; he came not forward to accuſe the Liverpool merchants, he came forward to accuſe no one; he came forward for the purpoſe of ſhewing to that Houſe, that guilt ſomewhere exiſted, which ought to be remedied, and though he was weak, he would not flinch from the taſk of ſhewing the guilt, and the neceſſity to purge it away

He conceived it to be unneceſſary to detain them long on the trade on the coaſt of Africa, it was well known, that conſiderable numbers of Africans were continually conveyed away from their country by owners of Britiſh veſſels, the queſtion then was,—Which way came they by them? In anſwer to that queſtion, he declared, that the Report of the Privy Council, which was then on the table, was the moſt ſatisfactory and concluſive; it confirmed every opinion he had entertained from information of the beſt authority, and from every hiſtory he had read but it was unneceſſary to quote either the Report or hiſtory, for common ſenſe alone declared how the poor Africans were obtained Africa was a country divided under many kings, under many governments, under many laws In many parts they were ſubject to tyrannical rule, men were conſidered merely as goods and property, and, as ſuch, ſubject to plunder, in the ſame manner as property in other deſpotic countries The kings and princes of that unfortunate country had been made fond of our commodities; and to procure them by the captivity and ſale of their countrymen, they waged war on each other, and ravaged their own country. In their courts of law many poor wretches who were ignorant were condemned; and to obtain a ſufficient number of ſlaves, thouſands were kidnapped, and torn from their families and their country, and ſent into miſery. The gentleman he ſaid, who defended this trade, we

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warped and blinded by their interest, and would not be convinced of the miseries they were daily heaping on their fellow creatures. By their conduct they had placed the inhabitants of Africa in a worse state than that of the most barbarous and savage nation, they had destroyed what ought to be the bond of union and safety, they had rendered the whole country one general scene of discord and anarchy, they had set kings against their subjects, had set subjects against their governors, had rendered every private family miserable, and created one general scene of desolation.

Their plea had been described by several witnesses as a comfortable conveyance, they had painted the accommodation of a slave ship in the most flowing terms, they had represented it in a manner that would have baffled his attempts in praise of the most luxurious scenes. The *song* and the *dance*, they said, were *promoted*, the women were employed in weaving fanciful ornaments for the hair, games of chance were encouraged, their food was alternately of their own country and European, and they were indulged in all their little humours, and their spirit constantly kept up. He wished not to say that such descriptions were wilful misrepresentation, if they were not, it proved that prejudice was capable of spreading a film over the eyes that was enough to occasion total blindness. Other accounts, however, and from men of the greatest eminence, he did appear, that instead of apartments for those poor wretches, instead of those comfortable conveniences, they were placed in niches, and one beneath, in such a manner that it was impossible for any one to pass among them, however small he might be, without treading upon them, and Sir George Young said, that on a slave ship in which he went on board, and which had not completed her cargo by 250, the stench was intolerable, the allowance of water was so deficient, that the slaves were frequently found gasping for life, and the *pulse* which they were favoured with, a luxury of their own country, was beforeign, English horse-beans. With respect to the *song* and *dance*, which were said to be *promoted*, he could not suffer it to pass without acquainting the House with the meaning of the word *promoted*, as there used. The way the *song* and *dance* were *promoted*, was by severe whipping, when from excessive melancholy the poor wretches did not voluntarily take such exercise, as might be considered necessary for their existence, their dances and their songs afforded them so much merriment, that the moment they were ceased to be *promoted*, tears, sighs, and melancholy succeeded.

He next noticed the deaths, and the loss thereby on the whole cargo; he entered into a minute statement of the losses by death, which, he said, amounted to no less than between 50 or 60 in every 100 taken from Africa, he said, the average loss on the middle passage was rather more than an eighth of the whole, or 12 and a half per cent. four and a half loss from entering the ports of their destination, to the discharge of their cargoes and upwards of 33 in the 100 lost in seasoning. The first thing it became necessary to enquire about was, the mortality of the Blacks in the West Indies; and why in a climate so good as their own, and of persons so prolific as the Blacks, such a decrease should have existed as to render constant importation necessary. The first great cause he stated to be, the disproportion of males to females, there being upon an average five males to three females. The next cause he stated to be, the sad condition in which they were brought on shore, made up for the most part by astringents, washes, mercurial ointment, and repelling drugs. There were, he said, many other causes—excessive labour, their not being properly and sufficiently fed, an universal dissoluteness of morals. He proved, that the decrease of slaves in Jamaica had lessened in so great a degree, that, from the year 1774 to the present year, the decrease was not quite one in a hundred; and that in fact they were at present in a state of increase. He stated the island of Barbadoes, of Nevis, of Antigua, and the Bermudas, to be like Jamaica, letting their decrease, and holding forth an evident and reasonable expectation of a speedy state of increase. If Gentlemen, he said, should agree with him that these account were authentic, he was confident they would agree with him, that by good usage the slaves would increase and that there was no further need of importation, and a constant waste of the human species. He was warranted, he said, by the Liverpool gentlemen themselves to declare the trade to be a losing one; and he was convinced, if they would open their eyes, that they would be unanimous for the abolition of the trade.

The Hon. Gentleman then went into arguments to prove that great advantages might be attained by a fair and honourable course with Africa, after which he concluded by begging pardon of the House for having taken up their attention so long; he said, he could have expressed his conviction upon the business in a few words, he needed only for that purpose to have quoted a commandment from Holy Writ, "Thou shalt do no murder," but having to make out his propositions to the House, he had done it in the best

beſt manner he was able, and thanked them for the indulgent hearing they had granted him He did not mean to aſk for a deciſion, but would merely move to have his Propoſitions lie on the table, for the future diſcuſſion of the Houſe

Mr Wilberforce then preſented ſeveral Propoſitions * at the table, which contained the ſubſtance of his ſpeech, and which were immediately read by the Clerk

Mr Pitt ſaid, though no queſtion had been put that night, he could not help expreſſing

* The PROPOSITIONS were as follow

I That the number of ſlaves annually carried from the coaſt of Africa in Britiſh veſſels, is ſuppoſed to amount to about 38,000

That the number annually carried to the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands has amounted to about 22,500 on an average of four years, to the year 1787 inclusive

That the number annually retained in the ſaid iſlands, is far as appears by the Cuſtom-houſe accounts, has amounted on the ſame average to about 17,500

II That much the greater number of the negroes carried away by the European veſſels are brought from the interior parts of the continent of Africa, and many of them from a very great diſtance

That no preciſe information appears to have been obtained of the manner in which theſe perſons have been made ſlaves

But that from the account, as far as any have been procured on this ſubject, with reſpect to the ſlaves brought from the interior parts of Africa, and from the information which has been received reſpecting the countries nearer to the coaſt, the ſlaves may in general be claſſed under ſome of the following deſcriptions

1ſt, Priſoners taken in war

2d, Free perſons ſold for debt, or on account of real or imputed crimes, particularly adultery and witchcraft, in which caſe they are frequently ſold with their whole family, and ſometimes for the profit of thoſe by whom they are condemned

3d, Domeſtic ſlaves ſold for the profit of their maſter, in ſome places at the will of their maſters, and in ſome piece on being condemned by them, for real or imputed crime

4th, Perſons made ſlaves by various acts of oppreſſion, violence, or fraud, committed either by the princes and chiefs of thoſe countries on their ſubjects, or by private individuals on each other, or, laſtly, by Europeans engaged in the traffic

III That the trade carried on by European nations on the coaſt of Africa for the purchaſe of ſlaves has neceſſarily a tendency to occaſion frequent and cruel wars among the natives, to produce unjuſt convictions and puniſhments for pretended or aggravated crimes, to encourage acts of oppreſſion, violence, and fraud, and to obſtruct the natural courſe of civilization and improvement in theſe countries

IV That the continent of Africa, in its preſent ſtate, furniſhes ſeveral valuable articles of commerce, highly important to the trade and manufacture of this kingdom, and which are in a great meaſure peculiar to that quarter of the globe, and that the ſoil and climate have been found by experience well adapted to the production of other articles, with which we are now either wholly or in great part ſupplied by foreign nations

That an extenſive commerce with Africa in theſe commodities might probably be ſubſtituted in the place of that which is now carried on in ſlaves, ſo as at leaſt to afford a return for the ſame quantity of goods as has annually been carried thither in Britiſh veſſels And laſtly, that ſuch a commerce might reaſonably be expected to increaſe in proportion to the progreſs of civilization and improvement on that continent

V. That the ſlave trade has been found by experience to be peculiarly injurious and deſtructive to the Britiſh ſeamen who have been employed therein, and that the mortality among them has been much greater than in his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed on the coaſt of Africa, or than has been uſual in Britiſh veſſels employed in any other trade

VI That the mode of tranſporting the ſlaves from Africa to the Weſt Indies, neceſſarily expoſes them to many and grievous ſufferings, for which no regulations can provide an adequate remedy, and that in conſequence thereof, a large proportion of them has annually periſhed during the voyage

VII That a large proportion of the ſlaves ſo tranſported has alſo periſhed in the harbours in the Weſt Indies previous to their being ſold that this loſs is ſtated by the Aſſembly of the iſland of Jamaica at about four and a half per cent of the number imported, and by medical perſons of experience in that iſland aſcribed in a great meaſure to diſeaſes contracted during the voyage, and to the mode of treatment on board the ſhips, by which

thoſe

preſſing his approbation of the Right Hon Gentleman's ſentiments Mr Pitt ſaid, that no argument reconcileable to any idea of juſtice, could be given for continuing or carrying on the trade in queſtion, and he was perfectly clear that his opinion, at leaſt the principles on which it was founded in his own mind, were totally unalterable, yet he was ready to hear with the utmoſt candour and impartiality all the arguments that could be offered by thoſe who, either from conviction or from any other motive, entertained different

thoſe diſeaſes have been ſuppreſſed for a time, in order to render the ſlaves fit for immediate ſale.

VIII That the loſs of newly imported negroes within the firſt three years after their importation bears a large proportion to the whole number imported

IX That the natural increaſe of population among the ſlaves in the iſlands appears to have been impeded principally by the following cauſes

1ſt, The inequality of the ſexes in the importation from Africa

2d, The general diſſoluteneſs of manners among the ſlaves, and the want of proper regulations for the encouragement of marriages, and of rearing children

3d, The particular diſeaſes which are prevalent among them, and which are in ſome inſtances attributed to too ſevere labour, or rigorous treatment, and in others to inſufficient or improper food

4th, Thoſe diſeaſes which affect a large proportion of negro children in their infancy, and thoſe to which the negroes newly imported from Africa have been found to be particularly liable.

X That the whole number of the ſlaves in the iſland of Jamaica in 1768, was about - - - - - - - - - - - - 167,000

That the number in 1774 was, aſſerted by Governor Keith, about - 193,000

And that the number in December 1787, as ſtated by Lieut Governor Clark, was about - - - - - - - - 256,000

That by comparing theſe numbers with the numbers imported into and returned from the iſland in the ſeveral years from 1768 to 1774 inclusive, as appearing from the accounts delivered to the Committee of Trade by Mr Fuller, and in the ſeveral years from 1775 inclusive to 1787 inclusive, as appearing by the accounts delivered in by the Inſpector General, and allowing for a loſs of about 1 22d part by deaths on ſhip board after entry, as ſtated in the Report of the Aſſembly of the ſaid iſland of Jamaica, it appears, that the annual excels of deaths above births in the iſland, in the whole period of 19 years, has been in the proportion of about 7 8ths per cent computing on the medium number of ſlaves in the iſland during that period That in the firſt 6 years of the ſaid 19, the excels of deaths was in the proportion of rather more than one on every hundred on the medium number That in the laſt 13 years of the ſaid 19, the excels of deaths was in the proportion of about three-4ths on every hundred on the medium number, and that a number of ſlaves, amounting to 15,000, ſtated by the Report of the iſland of Jamaica to have periſhed during the latter period in conſequence of repeated hurricanes, and of the want of foreign ſupplies of proviſions

XI That the whole number of ſlaves in the iſland of Barbadoes was in the year 1764, according to the account given in to the Committee of Trade by Mr Braithwaite - - - - - - - - 70,706

That in 1774, the number was, by the ſame account - - 71,774

In 1780, by ditto - - - - - - 65,070

In 1781, after the hurricane, according to the ſame account - - 63,448

In 1786 by ditto - - - - - - 62,115

That by comparing theſe numbers with the numbers imported into this iſland, according to the ſame account (not allowing for any re-exportation), that the annual excels of deaths above births in the ten years from 1764 to 1774, was in the proportion of about five on every hundred, computing on the medium number of ſlaves in the iſland during that period.

That in the ſeven years from 1774 to 1781, both inclusive, the excels of deaths was in the proportion of about one and one third on every hundred on the medium number

That between the year 1780 and 1781, there appears to have been a decreaſe in the number of ſlaves of about 3000

That in the ſix years from 1781 to 1786 both inclusive, the excels of deaths was in the proportion of rather leſs than ſeven eighths in every hundred on the medium number

And that in the four years from 1783 to 1786 both inclusive, the excels of deaths was in the proportion of rather leſs than one-third in every hundred on the medium number

different ſentiments He truſted that it would not be found the means of inviting foreign powers to ſupply our iſlands with ſlaves by a clandeſtine trade, becauſe, after a debt founded on the immutable principles of juſtice was found to be due, it was impoſſible but that the country had means to have it paid, and when once they had come to a reſolution to aboliſh the ſlave trade, they were not to be prevented by any fears of other nations being tempted by the profit reſulting from a commerce (which upon grounds of humanity and national honour they had abandoned) to carry it on in an illicit manner Should that be the caſe, the language muſt be, that Great Britain had reſources to enable her to protect her iſlands, and prevent that traffick being clandeſtinely carried on with them, which ſhe had thought it for her own honour and character to abandon It was their duty, and it ſhould be their ambition, to take the lead in a buſineſs of ſo much national importance, and ſo much national credit, and he declared, he could not but have great confidence, that foreign nations would be inclined to ſhare the honour Mr Pitt added ſeveral other arguments, all tending to prove his firm opinion, that the unqualified abolition of the ſlave trade was the only ſtep that ought to be taken

Lord Penrhyn and Mr Gascoyne both declared, that in many parts the Hon Gentleman had very much miſrepreſented fact, relative both to Liverpool, to the Weſt Indies, to the mode of obtaining the ſlaves, and their tranſportation They declined entering into any reply until a future opportunity, and hoped that ſufficient time might be allowed previous to the next diſcuſſion of the buſineſs, to come prepared to anſwer every part

Mr Fox expreſſed the high ſatisfaction he felt at the reſult of the diſcuſſion of that day As he cordially agreed with the Hon Gentleman (Mr Wilberforce) in the ſubſtance he was leſs ſolicitous about the form of his propoſitions, though he confeſſed that in point of form, they were liable to ſome objections It had been his opinion, and he believed Gentlemen would do him the honour to recollect he had always ſaid, that it would be infinitely better to aboliſh the ſlave trade altogether, than to palliate or modify it It was not only diſgraceful to our national character, but he was convinced it was politically miſchievous to this country He ſaid, he had ſometimes been thought to uſe too harſh expreſſions of France, in treating her as the rival of this country Politically ſpeaking, France certainly was our rival, but he well knew the diſtinction between political enmity and illiberal prejudice. If there was any great and enlightened nation now exiſting in Europe, it was France, which was as likely as any nation on the face of the globe to act on the preſent occaſion with warmth and with enthuſiaſm, to catch a ſpark from the light of our fire, and to run a race with us in promoting the ends of humanity —France has been often improperly ſtimulated by her ambition, he had no doubt, ſhe would in the preſent inſtance readily follow its honourable dictates He concluded with obſerving, that the buſineſs began auſpiciouſly, and promiſed ſucceſs

"Mr Grenville (the Speaker) warmly complimented Mr Wilberforce on the ability and the eloquence which he had that day diſplayed in a ſpeech, which, he ſaid, would reflect immortal honour on his talents, as well as on his humanity He approved of the mode of bringing the diſcuſſion forward in diſtinct Propoſitions I was the only way by which the buſineſs could be fairly argued

Mr Martin declared himſelf a warm advocate for the abolition of the ſlave trade, which, he ſaid, ought not to be continued, if even it ſhould be the means of paying off the national debt

The further conſideration of the buſineſs was deferred till Monday next, after which the Houſe adjourned

WEDNESDAY, May 13

"The order of the day for a Committee of Supply was read, and diſcharged till Friday next, as was alſo the order for a Committee of Ways and Means

At five o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

And that during the whole period, there is no doubt that ſome were exported from the iſland but conſiderably more in the firſt part of this period than in the laſt

XII That the accounts from the Leeward Iſlands, and from Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincents, do not furniſh the neceſſary means for comparing the ſtate of population in the ſaid iſlands at different periods, with the number of ſlaves which have been from time to time imported into the ſaid iſlands reſpectively from Africa But that from the evidence which has been received reſpecting the preſent ſtate of thoſe iſlands as well as of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from a conſideration of the means of obtaining the ſupplies which have hitherto operated to impede the natural increaſe of the ſlaves and to leſſen the demand for manual labour without diminiſhing the profits of the Planter, it appears that no conſiderable or permanent inconvenience would reſult from the commanding the further importation of African ſlaves

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, May 14

Mr Gascoyne moved, that the order of the House, for considering further of the slave trade on Monday next, be read

This being complied with, he observed, that on account of the momentous nature of the subject, and the variety of interests that were involved in the discussion of it, a delay of a few days would be expedient He therefore hoped that no opposition would be made to the motion he would now submit to the House, which was, that the above-mentioned order be discharged, and that on Thursday next a Committee of the whole House do consider further of the slave trade —The motion was put, and agreed to

Mr Hungerford moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the Bill for cutting a canal between Loughborough and Leicester

The question being put that this Bill be now read a second time,

Sir James Erskine rose and stated his objections to the Bill, and concluded with moving, as an amendment to the original question, that, for the word "now," there be substituted the words "this day four "months"

On a division the numbers were as follow: For the amendment 73—against it 35—Majority 38

The Bill was therefore lost for this session

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 15

Sir William Young moved the second reading of his Bill for preventing vexatious removals of the Poor, and for supplying the defects in the Poor laws now existing To a subject so important he requested the patient hearing of the House The abuse of removals was owing to the words "persons "liable to become chargeable," in the 13th and 14th Acts of Charles the Second By the construction which overseers put upon these words, ingenious artificers and laborious peasants were often removed from parishes in which they might be earning a livelihood, and were thereby considered in the same light with those, whom on account of vagrancy it was thought proper to remove Feeling therefore that humanity and good policy were united in the adoption of the measure he had the honour to propose, he thought it his duty, both as a member of society and as a christian, to use his utmost endeavour to support it He was, however, conscious that there were various opinions on the subject, and that the quarter sessions of the county of York were inimical to the measure The grand point of his Bill was to prevent the overseers from removing any persons but such as are actually chargeable. This was a principle which he trusted would not be repugnant to the feelings of the House, as it would prevent the overseers from exercising their authority, in the removal of those industrious persons who only seek to earn a maintenance in a different parish from their own, without being mere vagrants. Another point in his Bill was to order a temporary relief to those persons who were disabled from labour This, he thought, would be better than sending them to the Workhouse on every occasion, for Work-houses did not in general answer to their name, but were houses of idleness rather than of industry They were receptacles of misery without guilt

Mr Jekyll rose to signify his dissent to the Bill He did not approve of the alterations in it with regard to Work houses, and was of opinion that they would be less beneficial to the community than the regulations now in force

Sir Richard Hill highly approved of the Bill, as, he said, it would strike at the root of the defects in the poor laws Mr J H. Browne and other Members likewise took this side of the question; but Mr Jekyll, Mr. Bastard, and Mr Brett, considered the Bill as an improper one, as likely to occasion great expence, litigations, and innovations, and after a few words from Mr Gilbert, in which he mentioned the great labour and expence he had bestowed upon the poor laws, and his conviction that it would be well worth while for Parliament to vote some thousands to well informed persons, to enable them, by enquiry and attention, to regulate the present imperfect system of these laws, the House divided for the motion 22—against it 34. The Bill was therefore lost, and the House adjourned

MONDAY, May 18

The order of the day was read for a Committee of Supply, and Mr Gilbert took his seat as chairman

Mr R Hopkins moved, that a sum not exceeding 713,000l. be voted for the ordinary of the navy

This being agreed to, he moved that 575,000l be granted for the building and repairing of vessels in his Majesty's dock yards, to which the Committee also agreed

After the resumption of the House, a question was put to the Minister by Mr. Powys, with regard to the time of his bringing forward some plan for the improvement of the Quebec laws, to which the Right Hon Gentleman answered, that he had not sufficiently made up his mind on the subject to be able to mention the particular time; but he would take care to give ample notice whenever he was ready

A Com-

A Committee was then formed on the Bill relative to hawkers and pedlars, Mr T Stanley in the chair

Mr Rose proposed several clauses to be added to the Bill, one of which, namely, that which prohibits hawkers and pedlars from disposing of their merchandise within two miles of a market town, produced the following conversation

Mr Dempster warmly opposed this clause, as [illegible] unconstitutional He did not see any reason for depriving [illegible] gentlemen's situations [illegible] to whom to [illegible] House ought not to encourage a party matter between the hawkers & shopkeepers, but should consider, that the competition between these two [illegible] the life of trade He therefore hoped that a clause which would tend to check the competition would not be admitted into the Bill

Mr Robinson spoke in vindication of the clause It could not be expected, that the hawkers should enjoy all the privileges of a shop keeper, for this reason, that the shop keepers, in consequence of a fixed residence, paid many taxes that the former were exempted from

Mr Baker spoke against the clause as an unjust restriction, as did also Sir James Johnstone, Mr Hawkins Brown, Mr Windham, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr Dempsey, and Mr Gilbert

The Committee divided on this clause, when there appeared for it 36—against it 29 Majority 7

The clause was therefore annexed to the Bill

The next clause that produced a discussion, was that which enacted, that a Justice of Peace may banish hawkers and pedlars from any particular county he thinks proper

Mr Dempster strenuously combated this clause, as subjecting the most severe kind of oppression that had been revived since the revocation of the edict of Nantz He compared the Committee not to agree to so unjust a clause

Sir James Johnstone opposed the clause, not only as tending to the oppression of a very respectable body of men, but as giving too great a power to the Magistrates He said that any Justice who could lay his hand to his heart, and say that he ought to have this power of banishment, deserved to be struck out of the commission, as unworthy of the honour of magistracy

Mr Rose supported the clause, as justifiable on the ground of preventing too great an encroachment on the shop keepers

Mr Hawkins Browne opposed the clause, as did also Mr Pulteney, and the Lord Advocate

Mr John Baring spoke in favour of the clause.

On a division, the numbers were, for it 26—against it 27—Majority 1.

It was therefore rejected

Mr Alderman Sawbridge proposed a clause to be added to the Bill, tending to prevent the *merchants of Rag fair* from infesting the City in such bodies

The clause was supported by Sir Benjamin Hammet and Sir Watkin Lewes, but was opposed by Mr Rose as irrelevant to the Bill.

It was rejected without a division

The bill being gone through, the House was resumed, and adjourned till the morrow

TUESDAY, May 19

After the Speaker had returned from hearing the Commission read for putting the Royal assent to the Shop Tax Act,—the Bill to repeal the Clandestine Election Act, together with sundry other public and private Bills, the several orders of the day were discharged, and the House adjourned

WEDNESDAY, May 20

Mr Alderman Newnham presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of London who are concerned in the slave trade praying that the House would not adopt any measure for that purpose, unless the cessation of that trade would prove It was ordered to lie on the table

Lord Penrhyn brought up a petition from many of the planters, merchants and others of the island of Jamaica praying against the abolition of the slave trade

He also presented a string of petitions from the coopers, joiners, ship-wrights, sail-makers, rope makers, and other manufacturers of Liverpool, representing the injurious consequences that will flow from the abolition of the trade above-mentioned

Mr Gascoyne presented a petition of a similar purport from the mayor and corporation of Liverpool

Mr Alderman Watson brought up a petition from the merchants of the West-India Islands, praying to be heard by counsel against the abolition of the slave trade

Mr Manwaring moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the 6th year of his present Majesty, for punishing depredations on gardens and nurseries This Act, he said, extended only to those who robbed and destroyed gardens in the night, for if a person should do the greatest possible damage to a garden, orchard, or nursery, at any time when it was not completely dark, he might escape with impunity, as the law now stood This he thought was a defect that ought to be remedied, for it was encouragement to evil minded persons to pillage gardens in the day-time, or during the twilight both of the morning and evening The Bill which he proposed to introduce, would make this practice felony either by day or by night Sir Joseph Mawbey seconded the motion,

Mr. Sheridan was unfriendly to the motion

Mr Huſſey reſiſted the motion, as an improper extenſion of the penal laws, and ſaid he would divide the Houſe againſt it

Mr Roſe ſpoke in favour of the motion

A diviſion now took place on Mr Manwaring's motion, when the numbers were,

For it	—	30
Againſt it	—	6
Majority	—	24

That gentleman was therefore ordered to prepare and bring in a bill to the purport he had mentioned

Adjourned

THURSDAY, May 21.

Capt Berkeley, in purſuance of the report of the private Committee appointed to conſider of the beſt mode of regiſtering freeholders, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate County Elections

This motion, after a few words from Sr Joſeph Mawbey and Mr Vanſittart, was agreed to

Mr Wilberforce moved the order of the day, for a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider further of the Slave Trade

The Speaker then put the queſtion for the Houſe reſuming the Chair, when

Mr Alderman Sawbridge roſe, and wiſhed to know whether the Hon Gentleman intended to call any evidence to the bar in ſupport of the illegal and unconſtitutional aſſertions contained in his ſpeech of laſt week

Mr Wilberforce replied, that he had no intention of calling evidence to the bar, becauſe, in his opinion, the facts that had been ſufficiently made out by the documents to which he referred But if any gentleman was deſirous of further teſtimony, he had no objection to the adduction of it

Mr Sawbridge roſe again, and ſaid he ſhould oppoſe the Speaker's leaving the Chair, till the Houſe ſhould agree to hear evidence at the bar The Report of the Privy Council was not a regular ground for the Houſe to proceed upon, and to found any reſolution on that Report, would be to depart from the conſtitutional privileges

Mr Powys was inclined to think that a regulation of the trade would be preferable to an abolition of it but upon this point he did not fully made up his mind

Mr Courtenay was inclined to an abolition of a trade ſo repugnant to humanity He was perfectly ſatisfied with the Report of the Privy Council, a Report founded on the beſt evidence that could be procured He did not at all regard the aſſertion of the merchants, that the abolition of the trade would tend to the ruin of ſeveral great trades Unfounded aſſertions were too frequently raiſed by intereſted perſons

Mr [illegible] then roſe for the purpoſe of contradicting a report which had been induſtriouſly circulated, and which was principally in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Chandos, and which was originally in the poſſeſſion of the late Duke of Chandos the latter was then in Virginia King reſident [illegible] of the United States from [illegible] and directed to know of the Duke in conſequence of a Mr [illegible] had been ſent to the African King's dominions The Hon Gentleman

* The following is a literal tranſcript of the above Letter, from the original copy, kindly furniſhed to the Printer by Mr Hamilton

From, Great Prince, Ruler of many white Men in the Weſtern Land, Governor of Virginia

January 1786.

GREAT PRINCE,

BEING informed and ſenſible of your mighty wars, grandeur and power over other white kings and kingdoms, make us ſend home your ſubject Dalton Carlile whom we call Yewoor White-man, not having ever heard, in our kingdoms before, that my brother and father before me made conſiderable preſents to the [illegible] of Ardah, Whydah and Jacquin, to permit and encourage one to come to you, that we might ſee what we had ſo much heard of, and look upon, as it was an honourable undertaking, which many of my common ſubjects never thought of ſuch people being in the world, till I made a captive of the ſaid white man, at my conqueſt over the great kingdom of Ardah, my country being from the great waters or ſea boat, ſo many, which we know any of our ſubjects was ever permitted to come to ſee (unleſs ſlaves to be ſold), for it was impoſſible to come/thare without paſſing through the country of the [illegible] great king of Ardah, alſo the Whydah's or Jacquin's country, which they will not permit

I hope this may be a means of making me known to Your Majeſty and trading only as to theſe parts, and as a token of my deſired friendſhip and alliance ſend by him to Your Majeſty, a preſent of fourty ſlaves, and if you deſire more fourty times fourty are at your ſervice, the other fourty which I have given him, he is to make uſe of as he thinks fit, to enable

made several remarks on this letter he deprecated the barbarity of this African monster, but obſerved that his barbarity, and the wars he had occaſioned, could never be juſtly

enable him to return to me again, and bring back with him his linguiſter Adome Oronoco Ale Captain Tain, for whom I have a great vallew Your Affrican Company, of wich I underſtand you are the chief, I am informed doſe not trade ſo much as uſal, by reaſon they want your friendſhip and encouragement, as formerly they had from your predeceſſors, but now hope and begg you'll promoate trade to theſe parts, and they ſhall find much better uſage and treatement then they did in the reign of the arbitrary king or emperor of Ardah and Jaxdin, &c

I am mightily ſurpriſed ate one thing this white man tells me amongſt others, which is that hereafter there will be a reſtitution of all things, no more warrs, no more trade, nor no more people, die we muſt, that we ſee daily, but the other ſtartles me, for after death wee certainly believe wee ſhall be ſomething in the other world as well as this, and who ſhall be afraid to die, wich is a thing ſo common

I much admire the white man's way of correſponding by way of writing, the knowledge of wich and other things your God has given you beyond us, by which means you know his ways wee think and believe him to be the greateſt of gods, and that he has appointed our gods or fete-allies to rule, govern, direct, kill or deſtroy us as wee act

But wee think it very ſtrange that your god, laws and cuſtoms confine ſo great a king to one wife, and that the women have and are allowed ſo much power as wee here, they are even to reign over men—but no more of that, cuſtoms of countries differ

This white man I have detained near this three years, to informe me as much as he could of your manners, cuſtoms, and laws, and withall till I had ſubdued other petty kingdoms, and made myſelfe ſole monarck down to the ſea, and then in-land I have worke enough for many yeers, ſo that there will nor ſhall be my want of ſlaves

I have yet that proud king and people of Whidah to ſubdew, who vainly think themſelves above my power, but I'll let them ſee there is no withſtanding the Dawhomeyns, unleſs there owne gods fight againſt them

By this white mans means or perſuaſions, I have deſiſted for this year paſt, and have likewiſe forbone going on Jacquin, (who ſince have ſubmitted themſelves, and become tributary to me) he telling me that it would be a diſcouragement to trade, and I ſhould frighten away the white men, for whom I have great vallew, but now I find I have no way to bring the Whidahs under but by force, it muſt be done, and when I ſend my General and Captain of war on an errant, they muſt not come back without ſucceſs

My grandfather was no warryer, and only enlarged his dominions by conquering one kingdom, my father nine, but my brother fought ſeventy-nine battles, in which he ſubdued ſeveral petty kingdoms, but myſelf have fought two hundred and nine battles, in wich I have ſubdewed many great kings and kingdoms, ſome of which are continually revolting, and keeps me employed

By computation I can lend near 500,000 armed and well ſkilled men to battle, that being what all my ſubjects are bred to (but the women ſtay at home to plant and manure the earth) I alſo keep a ſufficient number of armed forces about me, leſt I ſhould be attacked or ſurprized from the northward, eſtward, or weſtward, and my army gon to the ſouthward

Both I and my predeceſſors were, and are, great admirers of fire armes, and have allmoſt intirely left of the uſe of bows and arrows, though much nearer the ſea uſe them, and other old faſhioned weapons as ſcorged ſpears, and a ſhort ſort of batt or ſtick, with a large nobb at the end, which they ſo dexterouſly throw, that whatever it hitts, it prodigiouſly bruiſes and wounds; but we think none better than the gunn, and a ncree ſorts of muſkeet, or cutlaſs, which wee make ourſelves, and will cleave as a broad axe —Could wee but come into the ſecret of making powder, or be better ſupplyed, I ſhould ſpend vaſt quantities in my diverſion, having, at the conqueſt of Ardah, taken ſeveral pieces of canon, which was thought a great thing to be brought up ſo far as there, but my people brought them up to me, with ſeveral others I have ſince purchaſed, which has been very difficult and troubleſome to bring by land, ſo far in land, but my people ſtick or ſtop at nothing to ſerve me, for I reward them well, and puniſh them well according to there deſerts, a rule with me in government

As I acknowledge you the greateſt of Kings, under your Union Flag which I have taken upon me to hoiſt I drink your Majeſty's health, and ſhou'd oftner only I am obliged always to keep a ſufficient magazine of powder, for fear of being attacked by ſome great countries, which are beyond, and wide of me, but as they are at a vaſt diſtance, and muſt be-

a con

charged to the inſtigation of Europeans, who [illegible]ries, and but one of whom was ever ſeen never came within 300 miles of his territo[illegible] within his dominions. He concealed by cautioning

a conſiderable time a coming, I have [illegible] time to prepare to receive them, as wee did in my brother's reigne, the Great Nadiwonzee Cocotow Elleceu raile Tropa King of Wimey, who with his army of ſeven hundred thouſands, were deſtroyed (myſelf being then head generall). The King's head we have preſerved to this day, with ſkin and hare on, the head of this generall wee diſtinguiſhed by giving him a place on each ſide of the doors of our feteash houſes, and his under captains of warr's have proved ſtill before the doores, and the head of the common ſoldiers were ſtuck round the walls of the palace of our anceſtors, as cloſe as they can ſee one by another; and ſince that I have been ſo fortunate in warr, that I have not only completed that, (which is circumference about three miles) but three fourths of my owne houſe before I was King, which is about a mile and a half round, and hope in time to compleat the out walls of [illegible] my great houſes in the ſame manner, which are in [illegible] but ſeven, and as many wifes, which are in number at leaſt as many thouſands belonging to houſholdfires, but none are kept within the walls of any of the aforeſaid houſes but my

My houſes under myſelfe are all governed by my chiefe wife, with all the eſſe imaginable, as lets dore-keepers and theire aſſiſtants, who are always a bulk ſort of women ſlaves. I have no diſturbance or controverſies whatever, either amongſt my wifes or other ſubjects, every one knowing theire duty, place, and ſtation, for if any tranſgreſs againſt my laws or cuſtoms, or attempt them of my fore ſaid, they muſt ſuffer by death, and ſometimes not in my power to ſave them, without violating the laws of my gods, kingdom, and forefathers, and bring theire curſe on me and my country. However, I never give ſentence without ſufficient proof, or that my ſelfe convict them by theire confeſſing the fact, and after that I ſometimes endeavour to make it up by the contribution, and ſome offering to the gods and my deceaſed relations, who, wee firmly believe, have a power of revenging any wrongs done to them by violating the laws and cuſtoms of theire country and anceſtors, and that it is in theire power alſo to proſper us, or fruſtrate our deſigns, nay, even to take away our lives.

I hope you, or at leaſt your trading ſubjects, will ſend me back this white man as governor or chief over other white men and women, to live in my country, and I ſhall have as many of my ſubjects as they deſire, to aſſiſt them in building a caſtle, fort, houſe, or houſes, as they ſhall think fitt and convenient for trade.

When I ſend my forces againſt Widah, as I fully propoſe to do, I ſhall give orders to my generals to take care not to hurte any of the white mans goods, or perſons, if they keep in theire fort and factory, but if they come in a warrlike manner to aſſiſt the kings and people, and happened to be killd and wounded, muſt not blame me or people.

The white man will informe your merchants traders to my country what I deſire and is fitt for me, for there is nothing ſo coſtly, rich and fine, but what I'le purchaſe even to a thouſand ſlaves for any ſingle thing (that may be worth it), he knows what I'le like, beſides the common commodities, as guns, powder, courries, cur monye, &c.

For as I hear you are the greateſt of white kings, ſo I think myſelfe the greateſt of black ones, or emperor, having now ſo many kings under me who dare not come into my preſence without falling flatt on the ground, and rubbing their mouth ſome times in the duſt before they opens it to ſpeak to me; and when I confer any dignities or favours on them, wipe the ſoles of my feet with the hair of their heads, throwing duſt over themſelves, and makeing the very ſkies ring with thares and thou peoples acclamations, but this only as to my owne people and ſubjects; as to the white man, he always ſatt in a chaire in my preſence as I did, and always ſhew'd him the ſame compliments as he ſhewed me, and ſhall continew to all white man the ſame, according to their ſtations.

My cuſtoms differ very much from them of the kings of Ardah, for they, after being made kings, never went out of doores, or abroad to be ſeene by the common people, but always indulged and diverted themſelves in the ſmall compaſs of theire palace amongſt there wifes, who was under the care at other times of there evenucks, and at the conqueſt of that country I took ſeveral of them along with his wifes, the woman I thought good to add to my owne, as we eſteem ourſelves, and are looked upon by all neighbouring nations the greater and richer the more we have, but as to the evenucks, (a uſeleſs ſort of fellows) I gave them back to his ſon, with ſome thouſands of his old people and relations. On my reſtoring him to his kingdom, which is now tributary to me, with the reſt of his dependant kingdoms, nine of whoſe princes came in one month to be reeſtated by me, which I did with the ſame ceremony as formerly done by the kings of Ardah, which is as follows viz. Being aſ-

cautioning the Houſe not to proceed precipitately, and throw into the hands of our rivals an important trade

Lord Maitland was againſt the Houſe going into a Committee, before it was decided whether evidence ſhould be adduced or not He objected

ſembled, they ſignify to ſome of them, that they are come to ſubmit themſelves and countrys to me, and that for ever after they will owne no one to be the great king or emperor, but me and my ſucceſſors, deny any allegiance to the king of Ardah (which was killed in the conqueſt), and now as it ware in the buſhes pretends a write of being the great king or emperor, though I have gott it by force of arms, and the ſon of the late king has been made by me in the ſame manner as the reſt but if he has not a great care, he and his adherents may chance to ſhare the ſame fate as his brother did, for I le have his head if poſſible But as to the ceremony, it being ſignified to me as before, I order a ſilk gound, hatt, chair, and ſoard to be brought out by ſeperate perſons, and carried before me to the prince who is to receve them, upon which two of my old oves or judges veſte him with the gound and hatt, then I ſeat him in the chaire, and deliver to him the ſoard, with he is to be aſſiſtant to me with, and defend his country againſt any of our enemes: this being done, he rites from the chaire, falls on the ground, and kiſſes it nine times, and between every three, clapping his hands in a very regular manner, the ſame is done by all his caboſhiers and people about him, which I anſwer by clapping of my hands ſtanding after this he remains on his knees, or ſitting or lying on the ground for he s not to ſit on my thing above it in my preſence, after that time, the chaire being for his own houſe amongſt his owne ſubjects after this I diſmiſs him with giving him and people ſeverall preſents of clauth, corall, brandy, pipes and tobacco, and a ſume of money to bear their expences home, they being pleaſed with the reception they mett with, and I with having added a kingdom to my dominions

We have a cuſtom, which is quite contrary to Arabriens—I am obliged to go out at different times in the year, and ſtrow great quantities of goods and money amongſt the common people, and make ſacrifices to our gods and fore fathers, ſometimes of ſlaves (which cuſtom I have much broke), ſometimes of horſes, other times of oxen, and other creatures

I very often beſide love to go abroad about eight or ten miles an end, in what is call'd by the Portugueſe a ſup rentine, not but that I have many fine chaires, but do not like to truſt to my people carrying them, not being ſo much uſed to them as the other When I am out I fix myſelf under ſome great ſhadey tree, whare I view what number of armed people I have redy in two or three hours by this time up comes two or three hundred of my inferior wifes, the chief favourites being about my perſon in ſundry ſtations, ſome to fan and cool me, others to keep the flies away with whiſks, others holding my armes, as gun, piſtols, and ſabre, &c others again holding kedyſalls or humbrellows, which ſtand on the ground and make a canopey over my chaire, and another to fill and light my pipe, which being done, I order the aforeſaid bands of women to be unloaded, who have each a caſe of brandy though cloathed in crimſon, green, blue, and black velvett, and fine ſilks, and arrayed with great quantities of large coral (for my ſlaves buy me things of all nations) Beſides, I have many fine things which comes over land, by a people which are called Mallays, and are in coming five months; thare religion are Mahometans (and tells me that near the ſea on the other ſide, are a ſort of white men), I have many of theſe people in my country, and follow thare ſeveral occupations as well as trading, in which I give them great encouragement (as I do to all ſtranger) I have appointed a governor or petty king of their owne over them, theſe ware the people who ſome of them uſed to go down to Widah and Jacquin, and come back and give us an account of the ſtranger manner of ſhips and white men coming to trade thare, which we long found to be true by thare gunns, powder, and all ſorts of goods being brought from market to market

But to return —When I have ſmoked my pipe, and my people have pretty well exerciſed themſelves in activity of body, by running, leaping and firing thare armes, as if engaged I order my brandy to be diſtributed, which is ſoone made away with, and then the ſun being pretty well ſon, I return home with the acclamations of my people, with my drums beating, and hornes of different ſortes ſounding, with other ſortes of my country muſick, in which I have great numbers day and night continually imployed about my houſe

I ſhall not trouble you much more on theſe things, but hope to hear from Your Majeſty per the aforeſaid white man, who has promiſed me to return, and bring back with him his afore ſaid interpreter, Captain Tom, who is one of the king of Jacquin's family, who I took likewiſe at Ardah with him, and being deſirous to go and ſee England, I ſend him, that on his return, unleſs death prevents, he may give me a large account of Your Majeſty

countries

objected to the evidence of the Privy-Council, as inadmiſſible Ought the Houſe, he ſaid, to truſt to evidence manufactured by the Miniſter? He condemned the report as a motley maſs of contradictory, and therefore imperfect evidence, and contended, that the fulleſt and moſt perfect body of evidence was neceſſary on a ſubject, which he conceived to be one of the moſt important that ever came before Parliament

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was aſtoniſhed at finding any oppoſition to the Speaker's quitting the chair, for it muſt naturally, he thought, be the wiſh of both ſides of the Houſe to deliberate upon a ſubject of ſuch magnitude No gentleman, he thought, who wiſhed to diſcuſs the buſineſs maturely, would oppoſe the going into a Committee The noble Lord had remarked, that the report was contradictory, and therefore imperfect In his opinion, however, its being contradictory was a better argument in its favour, than if it had been entirely on one ſide, as it tended to ſhew that it was not merely an *ex parte* evidence ——By receiving this report, the Houſe did not by any means bind itſelf to a refuſal of any other evidence — The report only ſerved to aſſiſt their deliberations, and a conſiderable part of it was what could not be given in *viva voce* evidence at the bar —With regard to further evidence, it was the privilege of any Member of the Houſe to call for ſuch witneſſes as he might think proper.

Mr Fox was convinced, that nothing but a deſire of putting an entire ſtop to the diſcuſſion of this ſubject could have induced any gentleman to reſiſt the forming a Committee upon it With regard to what had been ſaid of the inadmiſſibility of the report of the Council as evidence, that was an erroneous remark It was certainly admiſſible in the way of aſſiſtance; but whether it was ſufficient evidence, was another conſideration —Another Friend near him (Mr Powys) had talked of a regulation of the ſlave trade; but he thought it ſtrange to propoſe a regulation of robbery Abolition was better adapted to meet his feelings than any regulation whatever in a trade of this kind He did not wiſh, however, that the Houſe ſhould adopt ſuch a meaſure, without a full conviction of the juſtice as well as policy of it

Mr Gascoyne repreſented the merchants and planters as important for an ample enquiry into the buſineſs becauſe they were confident that ſuch an enquiry would produce a refutation of thoſe aſperſions which had been thrown out to wound them, for their conduct towards the ſlaves He alſo contended, that it was incumbent on Mr Wilberforce to prove his aſſertions by evidence at the bar

Mr Wilberforce denied that he had aſperſed the character of the merchants or planters —He likewiſe obſerved, that his propoſitions were ſufficiently confirmed by the report of the Privy Council

countries and dominions, and that he may the better qualify himſelfe for the great poſt of Yewo Gah Als, Captain Blanco, or the white man's caboſheere, which I deſigne to give him on his return, and hope that he'll be more fitt and capable to anſwer the white mans endes than any one heretofore, knowing their ways and cuſtoms

So once more hopeing Your Majeſty the company or other trading ſubjects will not fail to ſend me back this white man, who is now to me as much as my ſon, whom I deſign ſhall ſucceed me, and whoever comes with him ſhall not want encouragement; neither ſhall any ſhip that comes by his means, and to him, pay any tribute or cuſtoms to me, as they did to the king of Ardah, for ſix years after his arrival at Jaquin or Dawhomay

He can informe you more at large of my wars, conqueſts, greatneſs, and grandure, though a black, to ſhall take leave, and hope your God will always proſper your wars and undertakeings, and committ the ſaid white man to his and your care, for I ſhall not faile (as I have already done) to offer ſacrifices to mine continually for his preſervation and ſafe return, with aſſurances to them that on it I will give for that purpoſe oxen, hoggs, ſheep, and goats, and ſhall be more rejoiced at it, than at the greateſt battle or conqueſt I ever won, ſo I remain, with the moſt profound reſpect, as the Gods have made us blacks to ſerve you,

Great Prince,

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful and obedient friend humble ſervant,

Trudo Audato Poveſaw Daujerenjon Suveveto Ene-Mottee Addee Pow, a Polow Cow Hallow Neccaſy,

Emperor of Dawhomay.

P S Could I write my own hand, or explain myſelf as I would, I ſhould ſay a great deal, but believe this white man has done it as much as poſſible.

Lord Penrhyn affirmed, that part of the report was founded on hear-fay evidence, and much of it was totally falfe

The Chancellor of the Exchequer propoſed that the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair ſhould be withdrawn, in order that motions might be made for the hearing of Counſel and evidence

Mr Molyneux, Mr Baring, Mr Macnamara, Mr Martin, Sir Charles Middleton, Sir William Dolben, Sir John Sinclair, Colonel Phipps, and Mr R Smith, afterwards ſpoke

At length Mr Wilberforce withdrew his motion for the Houſe going into a Committee, and after a ſhort converſation between the Miniſter, Lord Maitland, and Mr Giſborne, it was agreed, that inſtead of inſtructions to the Committee upon this buſineſs, to hear Counſel and witneſſes at the bar, before the Propoſitions above-mentioned ſhould be formally moved

Mr Giſborne then moved, that on Monday next, a Committee of the whole Houſe be formed to conſider of the Slave Trade

Adjourned

FRIDAY, May 22

Alderman Newnham moved for diſcharging the order for going into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the Slave Trade on Monday next and fixing the ſame for Tueſday, which was agreed to

Mr Hurley moved, that a clauſe might be added, compelling the Weſtminſter Aſſurance Company to make good their promiſed inveſtment of a ſecond hundred thouſand pounds in the funds, by making their private property liable to the debt of the Company, until ſuch inveſtment ſhould be completed

Lord Newhaven objected to theſe regulations

Mr Dempſter propoſed that if theſe regulations ſhould be adopted with reſpect to the Company in queſtion, they ſhould be extended to all others of the ſame deſcription

The Speaker by no means was decided in his mind on the propriety of the reſtrictions propoſed, but thought them of ſuch conſequence, as to deſerve the further conſideration of the Houſe He therefore propoſed the Committee ſhould report progreſs, and the leave to ſit again, that Gentlemen might have time to turn it in their minds

Adjourned

MONDAY, May 25

Capt Berkeley ſaid that as he underſtood it was the intention of ſome Gentlemen to oppoſe the Bill agreed to by the Committee for explaining and amending the laws relative to County Elections, that time might be allowed for conſideration, he ſhould move to put off the ſecond reading till the firſt Monday after the holidays The motion was agreed to

Mr. Popham ſaid, he meant early next Seſſion of Parliament to propoſe ſome alteration of the Poor Laws He revered the old ſyſtem too much to propoſe repealing, and wiſhed only to make it more clear by ſome neceſſary explanation and amendments

Mr S Smith moved for various accounts of ſhips cleared out from the ports of Briſtol, Liverpool, &c to the Coaſt of Africa, which, in reply to a queſtion from Lord Maitland, he ſaid could be laid on the table in ſeven days The reaſon of moving for theſe accounts again was, that Mr Wilberforce had not put his motion into a technical form.

Adjourned

TUESDAY, May 26

The order of the day having been read for going into a Committee on the further conſideration of the Slave Trade, previous to the Speaker's putting the queſtion for his leaving the chair,

Mr Alderman Newnham roſe, and obſerved, that the magnitude of the ſubject which now engaged the attention of the Houſe, required the fulleſt inveſtigation, he ſhould therefore propoſe a Call of the Houſe on this day ſe'nnight It was his intention, as occaſion ſhould require, to extend this order from time to time, ſo as to inſure the attainment of the object he had in view

Mr Wilberforce expreſſed his perfect coincidence in the motion

Several other Gentlemen ſpoke on the motion, when the gallery was cleared, and upon a diviſion the motion for the Call of the Houſe on this day ſe'nnight was carried,

Ayes	—	158
Noes	—	28
	Majority	130

Adjourned

WEDNESDAY, May 27

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, Mr Gilbert in the chair

Mr Steele moved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that 359,709l be granted for the extraordinaries of the army for the current year, which was then put and agreed to —He afterwards moved, that 28,771l be voted for the eſtabliſhment in New South Wales This motion being aſſented to, was followed by a variety of others relative to various branches of the Supply, all of which met with the acquieſcence of the Committee

The order of the day being for the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee upon the Slave Trade,

Sir William Dolben in the chair, Counſel were called to the bar

Mr. Barnes, late Governor of Bengal, was examined

examined for a conſiderable time, by Mr Beaufoy, Mr Huſſey, Lord Mahon, and other Members, after which the Houſe adjourned

THURSDAY, May 28

Mr Manwaring's Bill for protecting gardens and nurſeries from depredations, by making it felony to plunder them by day or by night, was read a ſecond time, and the queſtion being put that it be committed,

Mr Wyndham roſe, and objected to the further progreſs of the Bill, as an unneceſſary extenſion of the penal laws

The Attorney General juſtified the Bill

Mr Manwaring ſaid, that as tranſportation would be too ſevere a puniſhment for a trifling theft from a garden, his Bill would leave it to the diſcretion of the Magiſtrates to vary the puniſhment according to the greater or leſs degree of the offence He would alſo inform the Houſe, that the Bill did not extend to the ſtealing of trees, plants, &c under the value of five ſhillings

Mr Burke was ready to continue the large practice which he had uniformly purſued ever ſince he had been honoured with a ſeat in Parliament—that is, to oppoſe the multiplication of the criminal laws

Mr Drake approved the Bill as a very proper meaſure

A diviſion now enſued, which terminated in favour of the Bill, the numbers being

For the commitment of it	41
Againſt it —	11
Majority	—30

The Bill was therefore ordered to be committed

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deferred the opening of the Budget from Friday the 5th of June to Monday the 8th

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the Slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair

Richard Miles was examined at the Bar for a conſiderable time, on the mode of procuring ſlaves in Africa, on the manners of the natives, &c He depoſed, that vaſt numbers of the ſlaves purchaſed by us on the African coaſt, are wretches that would otherwiſe be ſacrificed, that no violence is uſed by our traders in procuring ſlaves, &c

When the Committee broke up, the Chairman was ordered to report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again

At one o'clock the Houſe adjourned till the 5th of June

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

PROLOGUE

To UT PICTURA POESIS! or, The ENRAGED MUSICIAN

Written by G COLMAN

Spoken by Mr EDWIN, jun

BEHOLD a firſt fiddle! no oord nary hand
And, believe me, not one of this excellent band!
But before, gentle Sirs, *(to the Orcheſtra)* you the Overture play,
Suffer me to the audience a few words to ſay
Since muſicians are meant for the laugh of the night,
Let all ſons of the gamut their forces unite!
Well tun'd and well roſin'd, and arm'd with a kit,
I come with ſmall arms to attack a ſmall wit *(Pulls out a kit)*
But where are my notes? tho' I'm ſure to be right,
I need no preparation; for I play at ſight
(Pulls out the play book)
(Looks at the title page)
Ut Pictura Poeſis—A modeſt inſcription!
Of the Drama, alas! a moſt faithleſs deſcription
At the head of a halfpenny ballad they put
An ugly, ridiculous, vile wooden cut,
And ſtrict the reſemblance, we very well know,
'Twixt the picture at top and the verſes below
Had drawings like theſe been compar'd to this ſtuff, *(ſhewing the book)*
'Twould have ſeem'd no ſuch very extravagant puff,
But here the whole caſe is the very reverſe,
The print is moſt brilliant, moſt wretched the verſe,
And the humour which Hogarth's droll genius created,
To the ſtage without genius or humour tranſlated
Nor is this, I aſſure you, our Bard's firſt offence,
Nor this his firſt treſpaſs on Hogarth's for ſenſe
Six excellent prints, full of ſatire well pla'd,
In five acts, with twin efforts, two little play wrights diſtend'd,
And if they proceeded without a miſcarriage,
Their thanks are all due to Will's Alamode Marriage
One of theſe is no more, but the other proud elf
Suppoſes he's able to ſtand by himſelf;

No—

NE ſtrives to renew at this inſtant his labours,
Unappall'd by the terrors of two giant neighbours,
Who, ſpite of all tricks, muſt ſo ſure beat him hollow,
They have nothing to do but to gape and ſwallow
Yet now, with no comrade, the pigmy feels bolder,
Sure ſign he's no wiſer, tho' now he's much older!
Yet, daring to jeſt on the tribe of Muſicians,
Be you his correctors! be you his phyſicians!
With us, ply him off to ſome tune for his flings,
Fret the cords of his heart into mere fidle-ſtrings!

PROLOGUE

To FALSE APPEARANCES a COMEDY, altered from the French, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane

By the Right Hon General CONWAY

Spoken by Mr WROUGHTON

LAUNCH'D on the boſom of the gentle tide,
With friendly hands its eaſy courſe to guide,
With gilded tackling, and with ſilken ſail,
To catch of kind applauſe the flatt'ring gale,
Say, what ſtrange frenzy in the Poet's brain
Urg'd his ſmall bark to tempt the ſtormy main,
(Far from the kind'ly ſafe-protecting ſhore)
Where the winds whiſtle and the tempeſts roar?
With ſuch a cargo too, ſuch motley ſtuff!
For 'tis a ſtrange aſſortment ſure enough!
Some proſe, ſome verſe, ſome merry, and ſome ſad,
Some good, we hope, and much I doubt, ſome bad,
Some old, ſome new; ſome Engliſh, ſome from France,
Tho' not their weeping comedy, nor dance
An Abbe, tooth'd ſight you've ſeldom ſeen,
A parrot cloath'd in black, inſtead of green,
Half church half lay, half clerk half militant!
Tho' in a band, the creature will not cant
He's light too, not o'ercharg'd with cleric lore,—
One good fat Parſon would outweigh a ſcore
He will not therefore ſink us by his weight,
And if he makes you laugh, he pays his freight
We're all above board—did not mean to ſteal,
But to declare our goods, and fairly deal,
All in the legal way of importation,
Tho' there may be ſome ſmall *adulteration*,
Some merit yet's our merchant author's plea,
From Gallic chains he ſet his drama free
Where the ears wearied with perpetual rhymes,
Like the dull jingle of their clatt'ring chimes;
Where male and female verſe, with conſtant ſtrife,
Drag one ſad tendleſs yoke, like man and wife
But let our blame be bounded as it ought—
No general cenſure ſuits a ſingle fault
How often mix'd in the ſame garden grows
The baneful hemlock with the fragrant roſe!
And 'tis mere common ſenſe each man relies on,
To chuſe the perfume and reject the poiſon
In fame and honour long then ſtage has ſhin'd,
Correct in manners as in taſte refin'd,
We'd not detract an atom from their praiſe,
But add the Civic to the Muſe's bays
And ſhou'd the Genius of this happy iſle
On Gallia's ſons at length propitious ſmile,
While in each breaſt the patriot ſpirit glows,
We'd hail as brothers whom we've met as foes
To the ſame point their generous ardor tends,
The friends to Freedom muſt be Britain's friends
And may the ſov'reign Pow'r that rules above,
Unbounded in its wiſdom as its love,
To no one nation, nor no ſpot confin'd,
Extend that beſt of bleſſings to mankind!

EPILOGUE,

Written by Lieut General BURGOYNE.

Spoken by Mrs FARREN

(A looking glaſs hanging from her waiſt)

SOLDIERS turn poets!—That's no mighty wonder,
But inſtead of tragic battle, death, and thunder,
Our bard takes FALSE APPEARANCES in hand,
A ſubject he could never underſtand
Peace, then, to efforts in theſe ſcenes diſplay'd,
I come to try the world in maſquerade,
From every borrow'd dreſs to ſtrip the mind,
And, midſt diſtortions, Nature's image find.
This wond'rous mirror!—look at it with awe—
Is that which Addiſon in viſion ſaw,
When beaming o'er each ſex in age and youth,
The hand of Juſtice held the glaſs of Truth
Where it has lain, none knows—by intereſt hid,
In cities dreaded, and in courts forbid;
But with this wreath of fadeleſs laurel round it,
Dropt in the Muſes' walk, our poet found it
Ye party tribes, bleſt with ſo many faces,
Ye know not which to chuſe in certain caſes,

Or

Or eye with *one*, one ever-pregnant smile,
Proof to all changes of this changeful isle;
Maids, wives, and widows—all are in my power
This is no dreaming visionary hour,
For by this light of conscious lamps I swear,
That dear, sweet girl shall shew me what you are
Hats off—down fans—no hoodwinks while you're try'd;
And, Sir, your head not quite so much aside
[*Offering to lift up the glass*
Come, don't be frighten'd, harshness I disclaim
Soft as the modified electric flame,
This subtle influence, tho' 'twould pierce a rock
Shall play, not injure—I'll keep back the shock
Now for it
[*Waving the glass over all the House.*]
Culprits—you are all detected!
[*A long pause*
Upon my word, better than I expected
Six some fond pair, caught in a tender oath,
Sigh'd, look'd, return'd, and felt—a fib in both
Five wedded sweetings mutually sincere,
Who mean "My devil!" when they lisp, "My dear,"
Five cent'ries monks to cover peccadillos,
And keep all quiet on domestic pillows
From high to low, from periwig to feather,
More honest folks were never met together
Yet, hold—methought I saw,—I vow I've got 'em—
O Lord! how near my eye the glass has brought 'em—
Two critics, with whole pocket-books of hints
For FALSE APPEARANCE in to-morrow's prints,
For Bard, and Actors, comments false and true,
To mix with Ministers, and Buff and Blue!
Well, for the Stage there's candor, tho' there's jest,
But will your private satire stand the test?
Look to that hint, ever with concenter'd rays
This burning glass fires columns in a blaze
Wit, whose clear essence never flames the paper,
Shall separate and mount in pleasing vapour
But the black line drawn against real merit,
The coarse thick virulence of party spirit,
The pen envenom'd, and the hand unknown,
Oh! what a smoke from sulphur, all their own!
This touches few; the general point I yield,
For False Appearance Britain is no field
Witness this audience, so well off to-night,
Witness new audiences whom I invite
Come for the proof of being what we seem,
And take my *best* for the world's esteem
Come crowds, and after-crowds, nor dare denial,
On pain of being deem'd afraid of trial:
Come with true pride, with open boldness come,
You'll find me almost every night at home.

MAY 19,

Lacedæmonians, or, a People Made Happy, a Masque, was performed at Drury-lane, for the benefit of Mr Wrighten a few scenes with singing, merely calculated for a single performance

22 *The British Sailor, or, The Fourth of June*, a musical Interlude, was acted at Covent garden, for the benefit of Mr and Mrs. Bernard

25 *Half an Hour After Supper*, a petite piece, of one act was performed the first time at the Haymarket The characters were as follow:

Sturdy, -	Mr Kemble,
Bentley, - -	Mr Williamson,
Capt Berry, -	Mr Iliff,
Robert, -	Mr Johnstone,
Tabitha, -	Mrs Burtesford,
Mrs Sturdy, -	Mrs Edwin,
Nanny, -	Miss Prideaux,
Eliza, -	Mrs Heard,
Sufina, -	Mrs Taylor

The mischiefs of novel reading are the subject of this piece The story is as follows Sturdy, a plain sensible merchant, has a vulgar wife, a sentimental sister in law, who is fond of novels, and two daughters, one all vivacity and spirits, the other all sensibility and feeling They are discovered at table half an hour after supper, aunt Tabitha reading the History of St George, which had already set Mr Sturdy asleep At length they all depart apparently to rest A scene ensues between Robert and the maids, in which it appears that the valet is as fond of novel reading as the maiden aunt, and retreats with the book We then discover that the young ladies, in concert with Nanny, had plotted to go off that night with two youths who had assumed the characters of gentlemen, and who are immediately introduced Just on their departure they are interrupted by the approach of Mrs Tabitha The gentlemen conceal themselves under the tables; the girls behind the curtain In looking for the novel the two swains are discovered, when Bentley pretending that the aunt had long been the object of his passion, and protesting that he came to her, she is prevailed upon after a ridiculous courtship to elope with him After putting her in a post-chaise

chaſe he returns to the young ladies, whoſe father and mother having been alarmed with Mrs. Tabitha's ſhriek enter the apartment An eclairciſſement takes place, which proves that the Captain and Mr Bentley are the ſons of neighbouring tradeſmen The pretended Captain braves it, and goes off vapouring, while Bentley is reconciled to the father, who promiſes to take him into his counting-houſe

The dialogue of this piece is neat and lively, but the characters are by no means original, nor has the plot much novelty The performers did juſtice to it in the acting, and Mr Taylor, the new actreſs, ſhewed much ſpirit and vivacity

28 Miſs *Hagley*, a pupil of Mr Linley, appeared the firſt time on any ſtage at Drury-lane, in the character of Narciſſa, in Inkle and Yarico, for the benefit of Mr Dignum Of this young lady we ſhall only obſerve, that her performance, if it excited no great ſhare of future expectation, was ſuch as to create no preſent diſguſt

JUNE 1 A Mr *Lloyd* appeared for the firſt time at the Haymarket, in the character of Hamlet, with but ſmall ſucceſs He is a petite figure, with no very expreſſive or youthful countenance, a good voice, but a manner by no means ſufficiently animated or correct He is ſaid to be an itinerant lecturer on aſtronomy, in which he is likely to be more ſucceſsful than on the ſtage

2 *Perſeverance, or, The Third Time the Beſt*, a muſical entertainment, was acted the firſt time at Covent garden, for the benefit of Mrs Mountain the characters as follow

Frolick, -	Mr Lamſhore,
Jack, -	Mr Blanchard,
Sir Nanny, -	Mr Quick,
Mr Gravell,	Mr Cubitt,
Lucy, -	Mrs Mountain,
Maid, -	Mrs. Martyr,
Quaker, -	Mrs Pitt

This piece the firſt production of a young writer, who, ſhould he perſevere in employing his talents for the ſtage, diſcovers merit enough to convince us that he will be glad to have the preſent haſty performance forgotten The muſic, by Giordani, was extremely pretty

3 *It Is Not I*, a piece of one act, was performed the firſt time at the Haymarket the characters as follow

Lord Mayorum,	Mr Ihift,
Mr Fidget,	Mr Powell,
Sparkle, -	Mr Barrett,
James -	Mr Williamſon,
Lucy, -	Mrs Powell,
Cicely, -	Miſs Heard

This is a lively trifle A gentleman, to diſappoint a noble and wealthy rival, becomes his valet, has frequent acceſs to his miſtreſs, runs away with her, and whoſe father thinks every thing *as it ſhould be*, on diſcovering his rank and ſituation This pleaſant little drama was well performed

4 Mr *Kean*, whoſe talents for mimicry are well known, appeared for the firſt time on that ſtage, at Drury-lane, in Mrs Cole, in the Minor, for the benefit of Mr Phillimore, Miſs Barnes, and Miſs Tidſwell As far as his abilities extend, this performer did not diſappoint the expectations of the audience

8 *Pan Pantecon*, a pantomimical ſelection, was performed at Covent garden for the benefit of M Wild

12 *The Giant Defeated, or, The Reward of Valour*, a pantomimick romance, was performed the firſt time at Covent garden for the benefit of Miſs Cubitt, Boyce, Cox, and Byrne. Both the above pieces were ſhowy and ſplendid, and poſſeſs that kind of merit which has lately been much patronized by the Public

22 A new farce called *The Swop* was attempted to be performed, for the firſt time, at the Haymarket The piece, very *ill-natured* to be performed, the audience in ſo capricious an humour, that they miſ- ed the very firſt ſcene, and with a diſtaſte of candour that we have rarely witneſſed, continued in ſo diſturbing a clamour during the remainder of the performance, that it was almoſt impoſſible to collect the following circumſtances of the plot

CHARACTERS

Baron de Fortheim,	Mr Kemble,
Count de Wurtzendal,	Mr Ihift,
Count de Narciſſe, -	Mr R Palmer,
Major Reimberg, -	Mr Williamſon,
Captain Edelſee, -	Mr Johnſon,
Bertrand, -	Mr Uſher,
Notary, -	Mr Barrett,
Baroneſs de Fortheim,	Mrs Webb,
Lucette, -	Miſs Taylor,
Eleonora, -	Mrs Kemble

Servants, huntſmen, &c.

FABLE

The Baron, an old ſportſman, has promiſed his daughter Eleonora to Count de Wurtzendal, a nobleman totally devoted to horſes. Eleonora loves the Major The Major loves Eleonora Wurtzendal borrows four fine horſes of the Major, which he likes ſo well, that he wiſhes to purchaſe them, but the Major cannot be perſuaded to part with them for money; Wurtzendal therefore, rather than return the horſes, having diſcovered the partiality of the Major for Eleonora, is willing to reſign his miſtreſs for the horſes — This is THE SWOP The old Baron deſpiſes

Wurtzendal

Wurtzendal for this behaviour, and having been induced to conceive a good opinion of the Major, by a preſent of a brace of greyhound, which the latter had given to him, conſents that he ſhall marry Leonora

The Prologue was a good one, and given with point It turned on the main incident of the fable, viz the exchange of a wife for a ſet of horſes, an idea which we ſhould ſay was clearly borrowed from the Jealous Wife, were it not that the Prologue told us the farce had been written in Germin, at leaſt as early as Mr Colman's moſt admirable comedy

The performers ſeemed unto us to play well, but their beſt endeavours could not ſoothe the tumult of the audience, angry, apparently, before they could judge whether they ought to expreſs diſpleaſure or approbation

The following LINES, ſpoken by KEMBLE at the opening of the LIVERPOOL THEATRE, June 14, were written by Mr. ANDREWS

IN THIS CHOICE HAVEN of our ſea-girt iſle,
Where EASE and PLENTY crown propitious toil,
Where *ſpreading Commerce* adds each generous gift,
Exults the boſom, and expands the heart—
The *grateful* MUSE, who to your ſoft ring purs
Owes the proud ſtation which ſhe *here* maintains,
True to the DRAMA'S *cauſe*, ſhould tender here
Her heart-eſt ſmile, her moſt expreſſive tear,
Here ſhould the STAGE its *uſual* MIRROR prove,
And but reflect thoſe virtues that you love
Or if through SATIRE'S *guiſe* we ſometimes try
To hold up FOLLY to *Reaſon's* eye,
Ours be the taſk, by chaſteſt rules confin'd,
Gently to twinge, but never wound the mind;
The ſprightly thought in forceful language ſpeak,
But raiſe no *bluſh* to crimſon BEAUTY'S *cheek*

Let SHAKESPEARE here with all his wondrous pow'rs
Delight, intereſt, arreſt the charmed hours,
While *ſwaying* ATTENTION leads th' aſtoniſh'd mind
Through every varied ſtate of human kind,
And, as the pleaſing fictions held to view,
Confirm, each leſſon it inculcates, true.

Your *youthful* DAUGHTERS, in life's *dangerous* morn,
When love's firſt roſes bloom without a thorn,
For JULIET'S *woes* ſhall find the pitying tear,
And learn to dread the bliſs that's bought ſo dear;
Nor raſhly hazard, with too haſty choice,
The vow *unſanctioned by a* PARENT'S *voice*
The *crook back'd* RICHARD, foe to every good,
Shall prove, no tyrant long can reign in blood;
The PROSPER too, who in our happier day
Share the artleſs comforts of a lenient ſway,
Shall hail the ERA that ſuch joy imparts,
And doubly prize the MONARCH *of their* HEARTS

Long may *returning* HEALTH, that kindly ſpires,
CIRCLE *the* CROWN, and LIGHTEN *all its cares*
My ſweet content, and dear domeſtic joy,
Thoſe permanent delights that will not cloy,
Attend our SOVEREIGN to the vale of years,
Till TIME *muſt cloſe them with a* NATION'S TEARS

For me, *the new made Monarch*, fix'd by fate
To ſway the ſceptre of this mimic ſtate,
May the reign proſper, as deſert ſhall ſeem,
Crown'd with your plaudit, ſtamp'd with your eſteem

Mr LEDWIN opened the Theatre Royal at Richmond on June 20, with the following Occaſional Addreſs, the Stratagem, and the Mayor of Garret

LONG hath your Stage the heavy impoſts paid
Which needy griping Managers have laid;
And you'd have borne them, had th' ungrateful elves
Not ſtarv'd the Drama whilſt they fed themſelves
It was too hard to tax both purſe and ſenſe,
And fill their ſtomachs at your heads expence
For me (to let the devil have his due)
I claim at leaſt the merit to be *New*,
Beſides a world of beſt intentions too
Could you but penetrate this eager part,
And watch the throbs and workings of this heart,
See how it pants to pleaſe, you'd own the fight
Deſerves a full and overflowing night.

Since you look gracious, ſeem inclin'd to hear,
I'll truſt one little ſecret to your ear
I have immenſe deſigns, ſuch as will wreſt,
Will wring the ſtruggling plaudit from each breaſt.

What, do ye doubt me? 'Pon my word 'tis true.
In proof of what I ſay, look round and view
Do ye not ſee my novelties? Then huſh,
I'll point them out —Here Mummers ſcuſh
Arreſt, with delicate Italian touch,
The firſt applauſe —What colouring! There's
not ſuch,
So warm in Britain! O'er his merits rove,
There, there are Cupids! Ain't you all in
love †?

Then his new Scenery! Lord, how you'll
look,
And ſtare and clap, Oh! ſuch a Captain
Cook!
You'll bleed when he is ſtabb'd, die at his
feet,
And yet no copyiſt, his th' original
My next vaſt merit I muſt have a word on,
I cod! d'ye know——I've got you Mrs
Jordan——
Mind you cheriſh her——for the little rogue
Is a great prize at Drury—nigh in vogue—
Her leg, her ancle, foot, are quite the kick,
She tickles hearts, young ladies, to the quick,
And makes in breeches ſuch a pretty boy,
There's not a prude who would not long to
toy
Put your beſt bibs, beſt tipp'ts, gown and
falbon,
To meet Sir Harry here—he's all the faſhion
Will you come and ſee him, Ma'am? You
ſay ye,—
Bravo! I'll promiſe you ſhall have a kiſs
Now but, not I, for ſhame, I give myſelf,
A comic cut, in my dreſſ'd old elf,
One Jemmy Jump, a coxcomb, as he grew
In Covent-Garden, crept in faſhion too,
What! not one thank you? nor a ſingle
clap
For Invalid ſlipper'd
Hiſſing I find it, well take reniſhip!
I ſee you ſmile——your ſmiles my ſpirits
raiſe,
I'll try to merit, if you'll try to praiſe
But, hold! amid theſe rows, there may be
ſome,
Whoſe melting hearts might ſometimes wiſh
to come
And pay their tear to woe for them, d'ye
ſee
We know and then throw in a tragedy——
One with a tale ſo horrid!——horrid!——
deep
How I'll laugh to ſee the gall'ry weep,
And when the gods have ſobb'd, and had
their cry,
I'll wipe the tear with laughter from each
eye——
Oh! may theſe efforts, then, reſtore you
ſtage,
And Richmond Theatre be all the rage!

Mr Newcombe's (of *Hackney*) Boys on Saturday May 2, acted Julius Cæsar with a correctneſs throughout and mimicry not a little to their credit. They have yet greater praiſe, for what is better—for behind the ſcene, and when they advanced upon the ſtage after the play, they ſeemed ſo *gentleman-like* in ſurvey and decorum, as proved they had been initiated in ſomething *more valuable* than even LITERARY SKILL.

The performers were theſe

Ceſar,	-	Mr May,
Octavius,	-	Sir G Heathcote,
M Anthony,	-	Mr F Newcombe,
Lepidus,	-	Mr Hunter,
Cicero,	-	Mr Weyland,
Brutus,	-	Mr Pett,
Caſſius,	-	Mr R Brandling,
Caſca,	-	Mr M Brandling,
Trebonius,	-	Lord Fred Fitzroy,
D Brutus,	-	Mr Powel,
M Cimber,	-	Mr Reynolds,
Cinna,	-	Mr Philipps,
Soothſayer,	-	Mr Poole,
Lucilius,	-	Mr Canning,
Meſſala,	-	Mr Hudſon,
Volumnius,	-	Mr Franklin,
Claudius,	-	Mr Gotting,
Strato,	-	Mr Blackman,
Lucius,	-	Mr Pengil,
Pindarus,	-	Hon Bladen Capell,
Cobler,	-	Mr Metcalfe,
Calphurnia,	-	Mr Goodlad,
Portia,	-	Mr Lake

The play was prefaced and ſucceeded by the following prologue and epilogue.

PROLOGUE,

Written by Geo. Keate, Eſq

OR Man, or Boy, who has not ſeen in town
A Comic Piece—*The World turn'd up ſide down?*
Where every ſyſtem, every law's revers'd
By new born *Infants* are the *Aged* nurs'd,
Who dandling both their Parents on their knee,
Teach them, with rod in hand, their A, B, C.
There *Pigs* ill uſage will no longer brook,
But murder, roſin, ſpit, and roaſt the *Cook*
Grooms, by their *Horſes* ſaddled, ſcour the plain;
By the meek *Houſe-Lamb* is the *Butcher* ſlain,
Women the breeches wear, and ſhine in arms,
Whilſt at *their* toilets *Men* improve their charms

† In alluſion to three Cupids painted on the cieling of the Theatre.

Each

Each ſpecie change—*Day* into the *Shade* of night,
Aſſes fly about in *Air*—Day turns to Night,
And ill or what ſhould be—*oppoſite*
Thus by our Actors's wand we're ſtrongly held,
Folly was *acted* but not *exploded*,
Your *Imitation* ſee as *clear* as *Day*,
To *Forty Nine* twill equally apply,
As I come on the World, on *Times* I survey,
Will I am to all full as much *topſy turvy*
As for example, Country, Politics, Race,
One is a man that's *in*, one *out* of Place;
Obſerve it while this Whirligig goes round,
The ſame *Patriots* at the *Levees* found,
The *Courtier* changed too, makes as great a
turn,
And without mercy *roaſts* the Miniſter
Should we the ſcenes of *private life* purſue,
What contradictions op'n to the view!
Out of their element, one half appear
Eager to follow fashions maddest career
While wrinkles through the bloom of *Art* are ſpy'd,
Which *Ry* nor Paint of Roſes cannot hide
See ſtiff-limb'd *Age*, defying every rule,
Take leſſons at the grown up Dancing-ſchool,
Obſerve the ſhoe ſtring which the Infant
wore,
Ill ſuit the raw-bon'd Youth of Twenty four,
Whilſt the broad *Sash* round Hips of *Sixty* tells,
They only want the *Cord*, and the *Bell*
O! had the World but *right and upright* ſtood,
Think ye, my gen'rous Friends, we ever
ſhould,
A Band of Striplings, perſonate to you
Scenes which for Heroes only, *Shakeſpeare*
drew?
Beneath the Roof to *Tuition* led,
Tutor'd in *Science*, and to *Learning* bred,
That we ſhould ſhut our books, and boldly
prate
Of injur'd Freedom, and a falling State?
Of the World's Sovreign urge the bloody
doom?
Or fix the Crown of Imperial *Rome*?
Bold is the talk—if haply we ſucceed,
Crown with applauding hands the perilous
deed,
Or to thoſe errors you have view'd before,
Should we to night ſubjoin one error more,
To its true cauſe that error you'll aſſign,
The *topſy turvy* year of Eighty Nine

EPILOGUE,

Written by G. KEATE, ESQ.

Spoken by CALIFURNIA

AFTER Five Acts of blood-ſhed and of
ſtrife,
Behold again Great *Ceſar's* once-lov'd Wife,
Scarce truly ſhock'd at all theſe horrid deeds,
I've not had courage to put on my weeds—
Then, think not I have brought a *Widow's*
eye,
To peer about and for *new Conqueſts* try,
For who amongſt you, ugh to-ever reckon'd
Dare now ſtand forth, and claim a *Ceſar's*
Mind?
All Cent.—Know then I've no heart to give,
Till fate ſhall bid another *Julius* live;
I'm wedded *ſtill* to his all conquering name,
Still faithful to *his* virtues and his fame;
Tho' from the pinnacle of fortune hurl'd,
Reboaſts I have ſtill the *Man* who rul'd the
World!
Yet hold, *Calphurnia*—may not ſome
folk ſay,
Your huſband gave you not at laſt fair play,
For *Dreams* oer rul'd your ardent Theme,
And turn'd to ridicule your boding *Dream*?
But what enſu'd? What you and I've lamented,
Nay, what perhaps my caution had prevented
If Huſbands won't be counſel'd by their
wives,
I'm not let them riſk their fortunes and their
lives,
Should there be *Dr.* here, who note with ſcorn
The ſeething ſighs which float 'twixt midnight
and the morn!
Our Friends beyond the *Tweed* are more
polite,
They, when they're *dozing*, call it *Second
Sight*—
What is a Dream?—'Tis an internal ſpark,
That lights us up ſtrange viſions in the dark,
Whilſt Fancy ſummoning her magic powers,
With airy phantoms lulls our ſlumbering
hours
A ſubject this, which theſe a wond'rous
ſcope in—
Some dream *aſleep*, ſome with their eyes
wide open
The *Miſer* even in bed can't loſe his care,
Hugging his *Gold*, he views his *Spaniſh Fleet*
The *Poet* dreams of *Bays*—the Lawyer *Fees*,
Which *waking*, neither ever after ſees,
And when *young Ladies* dream, to them is
given
Five Suitors, Jointures, Wedding rings—
and Heaven!
The ſlumbering *Curate*, in his ſleep, conceives
He feels the ſwelling grandeur of *Lawn-
ſleeves*,
But on his head, when he has clos'd his nap,
Can find no Mitre but his Cotton Cap——
In *Lottery times* what multitudes are found,
All dreaming of the *Thirty Thouſand Pound!*

Tho' each the holder of a ſingle Ticket,
Aſſur'd their *One* will be *the one* to nick it!
In ſhort, whether by night or day, it ſeems
That half of human life is paſs'd in Dreams!
Shall *I* tell *mine?*—Your looks declare I may
I dreamt that NEWCOMBE's *Boys* got up a Play;
That each, moſt emulous Applauſe to merit,
The *young Old Romans*, play'd their parts with ſpirit,
Indulgence beam'd from every *manly* face,
And gave to *female* beauty added grace;
Each Actor's heart of every fear was eas'd,
Nay, e'en their *new made Manager* ſeem'd pleas'd
When *Cæſar* fell, my Dream, you know, came true,
If right again—I wait to learn from *You*

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE to DOUGLAS,

As altered by Mrs CRESPIGNY, and performed at her Houſe April 4th, 1789

Written by Mr FITZGERALD

THE MONARCH's *Glory*, and the HERO's *Fame*,
The PATRIOT's *Virtue*, or the TRAITOR's *Shame*,
Empires by wiſdom ſav'd, or war deſtroy'd!
Are themes Dramatic Bards have long employ'd
The *ruthleſs* VICTOR, in his laurel'd car,
Stain'd with the guilty honours of the war;
When trampling on a ſuffering people's laws,
But ill deſerves loud pæans of applauſe,
Nor when the haughty Tyrant meets his doom,
Should PITY's *Tears* be waſted on his tomb!
But when domeſtic grief directs the pen,
All feel the ſtory—*who can feel like Men*
Such is the ſcene to-night we bring to view,
And truſt our fate to candour and to you
The tale, well known, has often caus'd a ſigh,
And brought the *pearly drops from Beauty's eye*
Still may thoſe ſoft emotions freely riſe,
And add new luſtre to the brighteſt eyes;
MATILDA's *Woes* to every breaſt impart
The throbbing anguiſh of a mother's heart,
Whoſe child by dire miſchance was ſnatch'd away,
Whoſe huſband periſh'd in an early day!
And when her DOUGLAS to her arms reſtor'd,
Recalls the image of her long-loſt lord,
Perhaps ſome breaſt a dormant flame may move,
To feel the warmth of ill-extinguiſh'd love
Some object, once than fame or life more dear,
May riſe to mem'ry with a ſoothing tear!
For fond remembrance ever is prone to dwell
On thoſe we lov'd "ſo long," and lov'd "ſo well"
When *Youthful* NORVAL, with a noble pride,
Indignant hears the villain's tongue deride;
When ſtung with anger and ingenuous ſhame,
Even filial duty ſcarce conceals his name;
All muſt allow the conſcious pride of blood,
A wiſe illuſion HEAVEN permits—for good!
That pride of blood, that only fears diſgrace,
And dreads to ſully an illuſtrious race;
That generous pride that ſcorns all ſervile art,
And warms in poverty the noble heart;
Feels its own merits, yet would bluſh with ſhame
To rob another of his well-earn'd fame!
Gives life and energy to glorious deeds,
And cheers the dying Hero as he bleeds!
If in our Play ſome *alter'd Scenes* you find,
They owe their merit to a *Female Mind*,
Whoſe tender boſom, even in fictious grief,
Shrunk from the woe that can't admit relief;
And felt the DRAMA *went beyond its art*,
Rending the chords that nerve a MOTHER's *heart!*
Such motives might the ſterneſt cenſure bend,
And change the Critic to th' approving Friend!

PROLOGUE,

By PETER PINDAR,

Spoken by Sir FRANCIS BASSET, Bart at his Little Theatre, at TAMEDDY PARK, in CORNWALL

HEAVENS, could the ghoſt of playful Theſpis riſe,
How would that old rare actor bleſs his eyes!
To ſee in almoſt every town a ſtage,
How would he triumph in the general rage!
We too in compliſance to half the nation,
To night ſhew ſymptoms of ſtrange inſpiration
But lo, no pompous theatres ſurpriſe,
No Drury, Covent-garden, ſtrike your eyes,
All here is plainer than a Quaker's hat—
You'll ſay, perhaps, I need not tell you THAT
To pleaſe with homely things indeed we try,
And hope the candid ear and candid eye,
Like Bances and Philemon, Swift's old ſtory,
Indeed too hackney'd to be ſaid before ye,
Who with two rumbling gods were ſo much taken,
We offer you a ſimple ſlice of bacon!
And yet permit our ſmall theatric hoſt,
Not given to egotiſm, for once to boaſt,—
Tho'

The' Marlborough, Richmond, fond of gaudy things,
Exhaust magnificence to flatter KINGS;
To HIGHER praise our pigmy stage pretends,
And courts the fame of entertaining FRIENDS.

PROLOGUE

To EVERY MAN in his HUMOUR,
At the Opening of the Countess of ELY's Attic Theatre, in Dublin, on May 7, 1789.
Spoken by Mrs TRANT,

A CLOUD too long had o'er this curtain hung,
Dull every eye, and mute was every tongue;
Our throbbing bosoms own'd the general woe,
And Patriot feelings bade our sorrows flow
While our lov'd Monarch, on the couch of pain,
Implor'd relief, and yet implor'd in vain,
No season that for us, with mimic art,
To trace the various stages of the heart;
To bring fictitious anguish to your view,
Or Fancy's joys with eager haste pursue
But now, Benignant Heaven, with powerful hand,
Restores the Guardian Father of the land,
With kind indulgence hears the general voice,
Warms every heart, and bids each tongue rejoice,
Again the Muse this favourite circle greets,
Again with joy reviews these well known seats
Yet Shakespear's strains still on our faucies dwell,
Immortal master of the tuneful spell!
Can none remember?—Yes, I know all must,
O'd Lear deserted, humbled to the dust,
Pierc'd by his thankless daughters' serpent tongues,
Storm, hail, and fire, seem milder than his wrongs
While native, sweetest all their accents breath'd,
Here too were cull'd the flowers light fairies wreath'd,
By spirits pure as Fancy's sovereign drew,
To bask in cowslip bells, and sip the dew,
To glide with printless feet along the plain,
Ride on curl'd clouds, or skim the swelling main—
Past too that scene—we must the truth admit,
Some twenty moons have made our elves unfit
To-night we show, a task indeed for Maw,
A full grown groupe design'd by skilful Ben,
That rough old bard, whose honest pride disdain'd
Applause itself, unless by merit gain'd:
His ancient freehold on the three-fork'd hill,
None like ourselves have thus e'er dar'd to till,
Tho' in our modern gardens may be found
Full many a bay from Ben's poetic ground
We ask attention—nor will Friends refuse
Favour to US, and honour to the MUSE.

POETRY.

To JOSEPH C WALKER, Esq

Member of the Royal Irish Academy, &c &c —On reading his Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards—Dresses of the Ancient Irish—and Historical Essay on the Irish Stage.

WITH deep research and penetrating eyes,
While you pervade the shades where Science lies,
And, vers'd in ancient and historic lore,
The manly records of our Sires explore,
Their customs, manners, habits, language trace,
To truth add lustre, and to wisdom grace,
The hidden treasures of times past unfold,
And even their very dross transmute to gold:
While thus, when crowds, at time and health's expence,
Provoke derision, you exalt your sense,
The veil of dark antiquity remove,
Our minds irradiate, and our taste improve,
And, fill'd with patriot zeal, the deeds rehearse
Of Chieftains mighty and renown'd in verse.

I, to a Bard's high name who can't aspire,
Smit with congenial feelings, touch the lyre;
Call'd forth by thee my voice impartial raise,
Less to record than testify thy praise;
Thy own rich page from imperfection free,
Embalms thy fame, and needs no aid from me
Oh, had I leisure for the great design,
And talents ample as the theme were mine,
Not thy bright name alone the charter'd band
That bless with Learning's beams their native land,
And give her claim among the Nations birth,
The best in effort, tho' not least in worth,
Should all, if minstrelsy distinction give,
While truth with merit dwells, applauded live
But, worn with toil and circumscrib'd in time,
Ill suits my lot the laurel'd haunts of rhyme.
Tho' fancy sometimes fluttering on the wing,
Tempts my rash hand the soothing harp to string,
In ceaseless tumults each vibration drown'd,
Emit, if any, but a feeble sound.

Smith

Some happier genius hence for ſong alm'd,
May catch the tune, and, as of old, inſpir'd,
To diſtant ages make the worthies known,
And with his country's glory fix his own
Here all my hopes and my ambition end,
Suffice it me to be approv'd thy FRIEND.

SAM. WHYTE.

Dublin, Grafton ſtreet,
April 10, 1769.

BOLLITREE*,

NEAR ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE

By JAMES MERRICK,

Tranſlator of the Pſalms and Triphiodorus, and Author of Poems in Doaſley's Collection †

NEAR where proud Penyard's woods ariſe,
Whence Cambria's hills ſalute our eyes;
On a fair ſpot enclos'd with wood,
That long the rage of time has ſtood,
Stands BOLLITREE, in days of yore,
Fre Lancaſter the ſceptre bore,
Well known to fame ————
Old Gaunt, 'tis ſaid, had ſeen the place,
And Hereford's renowned Grace
There deign'd to ſpend a ſocial hour,
While virtue charm'd him more than pow'r.
When hapleſs Richard's wretched reign
Caus'd Britain's ſons to ſeek the plain,
Its maſter ‡, lov'd of Hereford,
Join'd with him, and drew the ſword;
And whilſt our Henrys bore the ſway,
At Bollitree how bleſs'd the day!
When fam'd Talbot rul'd the land,
And gallant Eſſex held command,
A branch § from this old ſpot deriv'd,
In Spain right hardy deeds atchiev'd
There Cales (unhappy) felt a blow,
That laid her lofty turrets low,
And when by too ſevere a fate,
Brave Eſſex felt the axe's weight,
Firm to his much lov'd lord he ſtood,
And ſeal'd his friendſhip with his blood.
But late from hence high Honour bore
Ev'n to remoteſt India's ſhore,
In evil hour, adoring twain ‖
In beauty's bloom he preſs'd the plain.
Ah, hapleſs youth, of ſoul ſincere,
Receive the heart-beſtowing tear.
Since fate thy vital thread has ſhorn,
Eternal laurel grace thy urn!
Sacred to you, deſerving dead,
This ancient fabrick rears its head.
Arches with ivy overgrown,
And walls of moſs-bemantled ſtone,
Again reſtor'd in awful ſtate,
Your honour'd memory await.
Accept the humble tribute paid,
And peaceful ſleep each hallow'd ſhade.

ODE

Written at WOTTON in LINCOLNSHIRE, 1763, in grateful Commemoration of Refreſhment afforded to a Traveller, wearied in ſearch of Horncaſtle College, and reſting on the Banks of a clear Pool in that Village

By RICHARD GOUGH, Eſq

"Gratitudini ſacrum"

Imitation of HORACE, Carm. III. 13

FOUNTAIN of Wotton, clear as glaſs,
What traveller ſhall dare to paſs
Thy ſtream unnotic'd by!
Here will I waſte the grateful hours,
Pouring out wine and ſcattering flowers,
While on thy banks I lie

When I return, a ſportive kid,
Whoſe budding horns defiance bid
To all the rival herd,
Tho' now he wantons o'er the plain,
Thy cooling ſtream with blood muſt ſtain,
In ſacrifice preferr'd

What tho' no trickling murmurs ſound,
To lull thy villagers around,
No art confines thy ſtreams,
Thy ſtreams were form'd for real uſe,
And not deſign'd to give a looſe
To poets idle dreams

Far from the din of arms and arts,
Fix'd in the unfrequented parts
Of Lincoln's drear land,
Alike the Humber and the Sea
For uſefulneſs muſt yield to thee,
Tho' thou haſt leſs command

Thee the fierce dog ſtar raging high
In flaming heat ſhall never dry,
To thee the weary bull,
Tir'd with long turning of the ſoil,
Soon as he leaves the plough-ſhare's toil,
Retires his thirſt to cool

To thee the fleecy ſtragglers crowd,
Their gratitude in bleatings loud

* The birth-place and reſidence of the Author.

† He was of Trinity College, Oxford, took the degree of A. M. Nov. 11, 1742, and died at Reading, the 5th of January, 1769

‡ Thomas Mayricke

§ Sir Gwillim Merrick, knighted at Cales, for his valour.

‖ Lieut. Samuel Hopkins, of Col. Draper's regiment, ſlain at the ſiege of Fort St. George (nephew to the late William Merrick, of Bollitree).

Thy

Thy kind relief proclaim:
And pilgrim I, who might stray
Till Wotton's dwains relief'd my way,
Immortalize thy name.

Around thy brink the peasants find
A length'ning life* and peace of mind,
And fear nor death nor grief.
For ever flourish, gentle flood,
To future pilgrims prove as good,
And yield them like relief

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1789.

I

AS when the demon of the summer-storm
Walks forth, the noontide landscape to deform,
Dark grows the vale, and dark the distant grove,
And thick the bolts of angry Jove
Athwart the watery welkin glide,
And streams the aerial torrent far and wide
If by short fits the struggling ray
Should dart a momentary day,
Th illumin'd mountain glows awhile,
By faint degrees the radiant glance
Purples th horizon's pale expanse,
And gilds the gloom with hasty smile
Ah, fickle smile, too swiftly past!
Again resounds the sweeping blast;
With hoarser din the demon howls,
Again the blackening concave scowls!——
Sudden, the shades of the meridian night
Yield to the triumph of redundant light,
The reddening sun regains his golden sway,
And Nature stands reveal'd in all her bright array

II

Such was the changeful conflict, that possess'd
With trembling tumult every British breast,
When Albion, towering in the van sublime
Of Glory's march, from clime to clime
Envied, below'd, revered, renown'd,
Her brows with every blissful chaplet bound;
When, in her mid career of state,
She felt her monarch's awful fate!
Till Mercy from the Almighty's Throne
Look'd down on man, and waving wide
Her wreath, that, in the rainbow died
With hues of soften'd lustre shone,
And bending from her sapphire cloud,
O'er regal grief benignant bow'd;
To transport turn'd a people's fears,
And stay'd a people's tide of tears;
Bade this bleft dawn with beams auspicious spring,
With Hope serene, with Healing in its wing,
And gave a Sovereign o'er a grateful land
Again with vigorous grasp to stretch the sceptre'd hand

III.

O favour'd King, what rapture more refin'd,
What mightier joy can fill the human mind,
Than that the Monarch's conscious bosom feels,
At whose dread throne a nation kneels,
And hails its father, friend, and lord,
To life's career, to patriot sway, restor'd,
And bids the loud responsive voice
Of union all around rejoice?
For thus to see when Britons bow,
Warm and spontaneous from the heart,
As late their tears, their transports start,
And Nature dictates Duty's vow
To thee, recall'd to sacred Health,
Did the proud city's lavish wealth,
Did crowded streets alone display
The long-drawn blaze, the festal ray?
Meek Poverty her lonely cottage grac'd,
And flung her gleam across the lonely waste!
Th' exulting isle in one wide triumph strove,
One social sacrifice of reverential love

IV

Such pure unprompted praise do kingdoms pay,
Such willing zeal, to thrones of lawless sway?
Ah! how unlike the vain, the venal fire
To Latian rulers dealt of yore,
O'er guilty pomp, and hated power,
When stream'd the sparkling panegyric shower;
And slaves to Sovereigns unendear'd
Their pageant trophies coldly rear'd!
For are the chains, that blend
Monarch with man, to tyrants known?
The tender ties, that to the throne
A mild domestic glory lend;
Of wedded love the league sincere,
The virtuous consort's faithful tear!
Nor this the verse that Flattery brings,
Nor here I strike a Syren's strings:

* The tomb stones in the adjoining church-yard proclaim the longevity of the inhabitants.

More

Here kindling with her Country's warmth, the Muſe
Her Country's proud triumphant theme purſues,
Ev'n needleſs here the tribute of her lay;
Albion the garland gives—on this diſtinguiſh'd day

The LILY *and the* ROSE.

By W. COWPER, Eſq.

THE nymph muſt loſe her fairſt friend,
If more admir'd than ſhe;
But where will fierce contention end,
If *Flowers* can diſagree?

Within the garden's peaceful ſcene
Appear'd two lovely foes,
Aſpiring to the rank of QUEEN,——
The LILY and the ROSE!

The *Roſe* ſoon redden'd into rage,
And ſwelling with diſdain,
Appeal'd to many a poet's page,
To prove her right to reign.
The *Lily*'s height beſpoke command,
A fair imperial flower,
She ſeem'd deſign'd for *Flora*'s hand,
The ſceptre of her power.
This cruel bick'ring and debate
The goddeſs chanc'd to hear,
And flew to ſave, ere yet too late,
The pride of the *parterre*.
"Yours is," ſaid ſhe, "the nobleſt hue,
"And yours the ſtateſter mien,
"And till a third ſurpaſſes you,
"Let both be deem'd a QUEEN!"
Thus ſooth'd and reconcil'd, each ſeeks
The loveliеſt Britiſh fair;
The ſeat of empire is her cheeks,
They reign united there!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.]

Conſtantinople, April 15.

ON the 13th inſtant the Sultan, attended by all the grandees, went on horſeback to the moſque of Eyub, where the ceremony of girding on the imperial cimetar was performed with the uſual pomp, amidſt a great concourſe of people. In the proceſſion from the ſeraglio through the city, a ſum of money, to the amount of 15,000l. in ſmall ſilver pieces, loaded on ten mules, was thrown amongſt the populace, and what has not always been the caſe on ſimilar occaſions, no one loſt his life in the ſcramble. His Highneſs returned by water down the harbour, and was ſaluted by all the ſhips, as well Chriſtians as Turks. The firſt entertainment given by the Sultan was a tournament, as more conſiſtent in the time of war than muſick and dancing.

St Peterſburgh, May 15. The ſon of General Kamenſkoy, who commands the army in Moldavia, arrived here yeſterday with the news, that on the 27th of April, Gen. Derfelden compelled the Turks to retreat to within 20 werſts of Braila, near Mackſunne, on the river Sireth. In this action 400 of the enemy were killed, and a conſiderable number drowned. A pacha of two tails, who commanded in Moldavia, was taken priſoner, with about 100 men, one piece of cannon, and three ſtandards.

A ſecond courier arrived this day from General Kamenſkoy, with an account that on the 30th of April, Gen. Derfelden attacked the enemy in their camp, near Galatz, on the Danube, and that after an obſtinate engagement of more than three hours, he had totally defeated them. Fifteen hundred Turks were killed, and a pacha of three tails, with a conſiderable number of officers, and about 1000 men, taken priſoners. The camp, with the artillery, ſtandards, &c. fell into the hands of the conquerors, whoſe loſs amounted only to 60 men killed, and 100 wounded.

Stockholm, May 22. On Monday laſt the Senators who had not previouſly reſigned, received a circular letter from the King, by which they were diſmiſſed. Six of them were afterwards appointed members of the new Council, which, according to the late inſtitution, is to tranſact the ſame buſineſs the Senate uſed to do, and to be divided into two departments, one of which is to be named the Court of Reviſion for judicial affairs, and the other for matters of interior oeconomy. The new Council will conſiſt of ſix Nobles and ſix Commoners in the firſt department, and the latter of eight Nobles and four Commoners.

Vienna, May 30. His Imperial Majeſty has had another return of his fever. He was, however, yeſterday much better, and had begun to take the bark, from which the moſt ſalutary effects are expected.

The laſt accounts from the Bannat ſtate, that the grand army, under the command of Marſhal Haddick, had quitted Opova, and was on the 24th at Weiſskirchen, where now are the head quarters. A conſiderable corps has been detached to Caranſebes, and a ſufficient force remains at Semlin. Troops are alſo ſtationed at Panczova, Kubin, and Uipalanka.

Intelli-

Intelligence has been received that the Grand Vizir, with an army of one hundred thousand men, has left Ruschuck, and is advancing along the banks of the Danube, towards Cladova, in Servia.

Advice has been received from Moldavia, that the Russians have abandoned their recent acquisition of Galiacz, and have burnt the town to the ground.

Stockholm, June 5 A corps of about 1100 Russians having assembled at a village called Rushsala, on the borders of the provinces of Carelia, waiting only for the arrival of a sufficient number of pieces of ordnance to make an irruption into that province, Major Gripenberg, who was posted in the neighbourhood, with a battalion of the regiment of Tavastchus and four cannon, resolved to attack the enemy, on the 17th ult though his whole force consisted only of about 250 men On their approach the Swedes were so fortunate as immediately to dismount some field pieces, with which the Russians disputed the entrance of the village, and soon after the powder magazine of the enemy blew up, by which a great number of them perished The battle then commenced, and continued with great obstinacy for upwards of three hours Major Gripenberg computes the loss of the enemy at 400 killed, and a considerable number wounded. He quitted the field, however, though he had only 17 killed, and 30 wounded The Russians also after the action evacuated Ruskiala, and retreated to Sordawalla The Swedes fired with red-hot shot, being informed that the Russians had deposited their powder in one of the adjoining houses. Major Gripenberg has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, every officer under his command has been advanced one degree, and a reward of a Swedish ducat is ordered to be given to each private soldier

The port of Helsingfors is blocked up by a Russian squadron

Warsaw, June 6 The accounts received here of the Turkish force in the Black-Sea make it amount to sixteen ships of the line, and twenty one frigates In all, 121 sail, including bomb-ketches, gun-boats, &c

Vienna, June 10 On Saturday last the Emperor had a return of his fever, but he is this morning rather better

Ostend, June 20 An Imperial ordonance was published on the 18th instant, by which all the concessions and privileges granted or confirmed by the Emperor to the province of Brabant, as well as the whole contents of the *Joyeuse Entrée*, are declared to be revoked and annulled, and a Supreme Council is established at Malines, in lieu of the Provincial Council of Brabant, which is abolished.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

ON the 10th of May last, the Reis Effendi, or Secretary of State, informed the Ministers of France and Spain at the Porte, who have been long endeavouring to put an end to hostilities, that he had received orders "Not to listen to any terms of peace, that should not be founded on the following preliminaries The restoration of all places taken from the Sublime Porte during the war, a complete renunciation on the part of Russia to all dominion over the Tartars, and the absolute independence of the Crimea

MAY 11 On the angle one rest the Strand, in Somerset-square, the statue of his Majesty, in bronze, was this day presented to the public eye It is placed on a pedestal elevated over the figure of Thames His Majesty is in the Roman habit; his right arm extended, and the left leaning on a rudder: the prow of a Roman bark is in the back ground, and near it a couchant lion

12 This morning a fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to Mr Goodwin, oil-merchant, the bottom of College-hill, which consumed the whole building, with a great quantity of oil and vitriol. It reached a sugar baker's in Thames-street, which was likewise consumed; as were also the houses of Mr Sykes, sugar-baker, Mr Everet, basket-maker, Mr Duncan, baker, and two others; besides greatly damaging six houses adjoining the warehouse on College hill

M de Langle, and ten men belonging to the fleet of the Marquise Peyrouz, who sailed to the coast of New Holland, to make discoveries, by order of the French Court, were, on landing on the Navigators island, butchered by the natives Their bodies were roasted and devoured by the savages, in sight of their companions, who were unable to avenge the wrongs of their countrymen

From the proceedings of the Privy Council on the Fly injuring the American wheat, we select the following curious facts, to prove the salutary effects of the *Elder plant*,—the leaves swept over a field—the twigs striking fruit-trees

1. Saved Turneps from the fly. 2. Preserved Wheat from the yellows 3 Preserved Fruit-trees from blight 4 Preserved Cabbage plants from caterpillars—N B. The *dwarf elder* has the most potent effluvia

19 A large party of the Royal Archers, consisting of several Noblemen and men of fashion, met on Friday on Blackheath, to exhibit their skill in that ancient science The prizes were a gold and silver medal, the former of which was won by Robert Fielding, Esq of the Temple, the latter by Mr Waring, of Leicester house

28 Lieutenant Colonel Lenox made a requisition to the Duke of York, as Colonel of the Coldstream regiment, that his Royal Highness would permit a call of the officers of that corps, in order that certain propositions, touching his conduct and situation, might be submitted to their consideration His Royal Highness, with his usual address, informed the friend of Mr Lenox, "that he could not possibly oppose any design which might tend to relieve Mr. Lenox from his present embarrassment!" The meeting of this military convention was held on Friday at the Orderly Room, and after a considerable deliberation, adjourned over to Saturday, when the determination was, that "It is the opinion of the regiment, that subsequent to the 15th of May, Lieutenant Colonel Lenox has behaved with *courage*, but from the peculiarity of the circumstance, *not* with *judgment* —The assembly included a very large party of officers, every gentleman pledged his honour to secrecy Lord Cathcart and Lord Stopford attended

29 The French Ambassador's Gala was celebrated this evening, at his house in Portman-square, at which were present the Queen, three of the Princesses, Dukes of York, Clarence, Gloucester and Cumberland

Temporary rooms were built in the gardens, and one purposely for her Majesty to sup in

In the Grand Saloon where the Queen was received, a superb chair was placed, near to which the Princesses were seated After the first ceremonies, a group of dancers, including Madame Guimard, and other principal Opera performers, came forward, dressed in pastoral habits, and presented to her Majesty cornucopias of rich fruits, &c entwined with wreaths of roses, which were laid at her Majesty's feet The effect was pretty, and continued about twelve or fifteen minutes By the Queen's intimation no person was present who had not been introduced at Court

On each side of the Grand Saloon was a transparent painting, that on the right representing the Genius of France congratulating the Genius of England on the recovery of the King, an excellent likeness of whom the Goddess of Health held in her hand, on the left was a representation of the Graces attending her Majesty, and an angel preparing to crown her

The Spanish Ambassador was honoured in the minuets with the hand of the Princess Royal, who afterwards danced with Prince William of Gloucester,—Princess Augusta, Lord Strathaven,—Princess Elizabeth, Lord Salisbury,—Princess Mary, Lord Clarendon, and about twenty more couple

The dances continued until near one o'clock, when the supper-rooms were opened, and displayed a scene of luxury and magnificence scarcely to be described

The Princess Sophia of Gloucester was in a very disagreeable situation in Portman square, when returning from the French Ambassador's Gala Luther through accident, or drunkenness, the coachman fell from his seat, and the horses feeling themselves uncontrouled, ran away with the carriage, and it was with difficulty they were stopped fortunately neither the Highness, nor the Ladies in the coach with her, received the least injury, the alarming fright excepted

JUNE 1 The Duke of Clarence gave his grand entertainment at Willis's, the rooms were elegantly decorated, festoons of red and white roses intermingled made a most beautiful appearance

The apartment where the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence sat, with their select friends, was splendidly ornamented with blue silk, and flowers in various combinations At the top of the room were three transparencies, representing the armorial bearings of the Royal brothers, on the right side the Coldstream colours with the *insignia* of the Order of the Garter, on the left, a flag with an anchor, and these words, "*United for ever*" There were other transparencies of the Royal brothers

2 The Marquis del Campo, the Spanish Ambassador, gave his Gala at Ranelagh in honour of his Majesty's Recovery

The entrance to the Rotunda was formed into a shrubbery, consisting of a great variety of the most scarce and valuable aromatic shrubs

The lower boxes of the Rotunda formed a Spanish camp, striped blue and red, each tent guarded by a boy, dressed in a Spanish uniform The gallery formed a temple of Flora, which was lighted by a great number of gold baskets, containing wax tapers, ornamented with roses, &c

The Queen's box, crimson satin, lined with white satin, hung in festoons, and richly fringed with gold, at the top of which was a regal crown

The orchestra, a magnificent pavilion of white and gold, lined with a green embroidered satin, in which was a table of eighteen covers for the Royal Family.

Oppo-

Oppoſite the Queen's box was a light temple or ſtage, on which a Spaniſh dance was performed by children, which had a pleaſant effect In another arch of the center were beautiful moving tranſparencies, and in a third was a lottery of watches, gold trinkets, medals, &c conſiſting of 600 prizes, the number of ladies invited The great prize was an elegant gold watch, richly ornamented with diamonds, which fell to the lot of Miſs Eliza Sturt —The other prizes conſiſted of all ſorts of faſhionable trinkets, &c etwee caſes, rings, bracelets, fans, pearl pins, medallions of the King, boxes in commemoration of the Gala, pocket-books, ſaſhes, &c —Her Majeſty drew an etwee caſe, with a beautiful medallion of the King

Women ornamented with wreaths of flowers made tea for the company

One hundred valets de chambre dreſſed in ſcarlet, the ſeams adorned with broad gold lace, the coats lined with blue, blue waiſtcoats bound with broad gold lace, and one hundred footmen dreſſed in ſky-blue coats and waiſtcoats, the ſeams ornamented with ſilver lace, and the waiſtcoats bound with broad ſilver lace, waited on the company

The entertainment commenced with the ſinging of the following Ode, the words by Colonel Arabin

Sweet our ſentiments impart,
Every throbbing breaſt rebounding,
Speak the feelings of the heart
View'd by angels with delight,
Hark! they ſhout, The King is living!
Bend the knee, and God adore,
Heaven this GREATEST BOUNTY giving,
Views the future by the paſt
Happy Monarch! who ſurviving,
Views the future by the paſt,
Feels this pleaſure e'en in dying,
To be loved to the laſt

After the Ode was finiſhed a red curtain drew up and exhibited a ſtage, on which about 30 girls and boys, dreſſed in Spaniſh habits, danced ſome Spaniſh dances, which laſted half an hour, and concluded with the tune of "God Save the King"

The figure dances being concluded, her Majeſty and the Royal Family retired to the back part of their box, to view the fireworks from the garden To give additional ſplendour to the whole, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had employed twenty ſailing boats on the water, illuminated with lamps, which moved backwards and forwards, letting off ſky-rockets The fireworks were uncommonly grand and well conducted

The company having again met in the Rotunda, the country dances began None of the Princes of the Blood being preſent to take out their ſiſters, the four eldeſt Princeſſes honoured Prince William of Gloucester, Earl of Saliſbury, Earl Gower, and the Earl of Clarendon, with their hands.

At a quarter paſt one the Queen and Royal Family retired to their ſupper-room, which was under a rich canopy in the form of a tent, with the crown at top It was of white ſattin, deeply fringed with gold. The ſervice was entirely of gold, and the whole decorations moſt magnificent The table-cloth alone was of the value of ninety guineas There were all ſorts of the choiceſt fruit and the moſt exquiſite wines, ſome of which had been ſent from Spain for the occaſion.

There were two hundred other boxes for the reſt of the company, the lower ones being laid open by the curtains of the tents drawing up, and all ſerved up in the moſt luxuriant ſtile

Her Majeſty was handed to ſupper by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador There ſat at the table, beſides herſelf, the four elder Princeſſes, the Duke of Gloucester, and his ſon and daughter A full band played "God ſave the King," during part of the ſupper-time, after which there were catches and glees ſung

The Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence were preſent, but not of her Majeſty's party The Duke of York came to Ranelagh Houſe in boots and conſequently did not mix with the reſt of the company

The dances continued after ſupper till half paſt five in the morning The Queen and Royal Family withdrew at three

4 The King's Birth-day was celebrated at St James's with all the ſplendour and loyalty which nobility and beauty united could diſplay on ſo joyful an occaſion His Majeſty then entered into the 52d year of his age

At half paſt twelve his Majeſty went from the Queen's houſe to Kew, and at two her Majeſty and the Princeſſes came to St. James's, when the Ode was performed in the Council Chamber

The Drawing-Room began at half paſt two, and was ſo crowded, that, to prevent confuſion, the company paſſed in at one door and out at the oppoſite, after making their congratulations The three younger Princeſſes received the compliments in the Queen's apartments the guards and attendants were all new clothed, which added to the ſplendour of the Court The carriages and chairs were ſo numerous as to fill all the courts and moſt of the avenues to the Palace, and the ſpectators, as well within as without, were exceedingly numerous

The Court in general appeared in Engliſh dreſſes, and the decorations of the Princeſſes and Nobility were novel and elegant

Her Majeſty's dreſs was a lilac ground covered with crape, embroidered with green, and flounced with five rows of beautiful deep

lace. The pockets were laced all over, and ornamented with large diamond bows, to each of which there was a chain of brilliants ornamenting the whole length, about thirty large diamond buttons and taſſels were faſtened on the petticoat Her Majeſty's head-dreſs was of blond lace, with two ſmall feathers in it, and profuſely ornamented with diamonds. The ſtomacher was wholly of brilliants

Princeſs Royal —The body and train of red and white ſtriped gauze; the petticoat white, with a crape embroidery of green and ſilver, flounced with foil of the ſame The pockets had large bows of ribbon, likewiſe embroidered with green and ſilver foil, large bullion taſſels hanging at the bottom, with ſilver corded knots

Princeſs Auguſta —Body and train of green and white ſtriped gauze; the petticoat white, covered with ſilver and green leaves in foil, feſtooned with cords of green and ſilver, and faſtened with diamond ſtars At the bottom hung taſſels of ſilver foil, with bows of ſilver cord

Princeſs Elizabeth —Body and train red and white ſtriped gauze, the ground of her dreſs alſo was white, embroidered with ſilver, purple and green crinkled foil in ſtreaks down the petticoat A garland of green and white foil flounced the bottom of the dreſs, which was trimmed with broad lace On the coat were ſeveral hoops of ſilver cord, faſtened with ſilver ſtars

Princeſs Mary and Sophia —In robe coats of red and ſtriped ſilver ſilk, trimmed with garlands of red and white pinks on embroidered crape The cuffs edged with lace, and the bottom of the petticoats with ſilver fringe

In the ball-room, the Princeſſes wore ſhoes uncommonly elegant, they were white, moſaiqued all over with ſilver and high polliſhed ſteel heads, with a plate of ſilver in the form of a ſhield towards the toe, round the quarters was a deep ſpangled ſilver fringe, the ſhoes were faſtened with diamond bows

The head-dreſſes of the Princeſſes were all extremely plain, and ornamented with feathers and wreaths of flowers

Every woman of high faſhion, and of each party, was preſent The general dreſs was white, ornamented, in compliment to her Majeſty, with the conſtitutional blue, with occaſional flowers, and ſilver ſpangles

Moſt of the ladies' dreſſes had fringes of gold or ſilver, and the bodies were chiefly ſpangled with gold and ſilver

The head dreſſes conſiſted principally of oſtrich-feathers and bandeaus, with mottos in volano bleſſings on the King, in variety of expreſſions.

Prince of Wales —In a corbeau and blue ſtriped ſilk coat and breeches, embroidered in a broad and very ſuperb manner, with ſilver and ſpangles down the ſeams, the waiſtcoat of ſilver tiſſue, with an embroidery all over, to correſpond with the coat His Royal Highneſs wore a moſt brilliant ſtar and diamond epaulet

Dukes of York, Clarence, and Glouceſter, —Full-dreſs uniforms

The gentlemen in general wore rich embroidered cloaths, and large white ſword-knots Many wore ſilk cloth ſuits, with fine cut ſteel buttons

The drawing-room began to clear about five o'clock, and by eight the reſort to the ball room was very general

Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes came into the room at nine o clock As ſoon as the Queen entered the ball-room, the muſick played "*God ſave the King*," and continued playing during the time her Majeſty was in the circle, and until the minuets began, which were in the following order

Prince of Wales	Princeſs Royal
	Princeſs Auguſta
Duke of York	Princeſs Elizabeth
	Ducheſs of Rutland
Duke of Cumberland	Lady Euſton
	Lady C Spencer
Lady C Gordon	Lady Eliz Howard
Lady Aug Lavering	Lady C Curzon
Lady Mary Bertie	Lady Mary Howe
Co of Sutherland	Lady Theodoſia Bligh
Counteſs Talbot	Lady Ann Weſley
Co of Aldborough	Hon Miſs Thynne
Lady G L Gower	H Miſs Iſa Thynne
Lady C L Gower	Hon Miſs Digby
Lady Parker	Hon Miſs Pitt
Lady Fairford	H Miſs Townſhend
Lady Suſan Stewart	Miſs Moſtyn
Lady Aug Lowther	Miſs C Moſtyn
Lady S Drummond	Miſs Harriet Ruthout
Lady Eliz Fane	Miſs Adeane
Lady M Finch	Miſs Berners
Lady Harriot Finch	Lord Stopford
Lady C. Waldegrave	Mr St. Leger
Lady Ann Belaſyſe	Mr Edgecumbe

5 This day at the Old Bailey, William Ward was tried for the murder of Edward Swaine, a blackſmith, of Enfield, at which place Ward had ſtopt with the Lincoln coach in his way to Stilton, to be preſent at the battle between Mendoza and Humphreys, when a diſpute ariſing between the blackſmith, a large powerful man, and Ward, concerning the bets on the iſſue of the conteſt, he behaved exceedingly rude to Ward, threatening to flog him with his leather apron, and challenged to fight him for a guinea; which Ward accepting, a battle began, which was ſoon determined by an unlucky blow, which laid the blackſmith breathleſs on the

ground —The Jury found him guilty of manſlaughter

Leonard Wilſon, for ſtealing a gold watch, ſet with diamonds and jargoons, and a ſilver ſpoon, the property of Sir George Staunton, Bart (to whoſe ſon he was tutor) is ſentenced to ſeven years tranſportation He is an Iriſhman, and received his education in the College of Dublin His knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages is deep and elegant

8 Col Glover has taken poſſeſſion of the Ducheſs of Kingſton's palace of St Aiſiſe, in France, this magnificent building, bought of the Duke of Orleans, would be fit for a Prince of 200,000l a year: the whole of the revenues of the eſtate are not above 25000l per annum There are ſaid to be 140 beds in this manſion fit for noblemen to ſleep on, and a dreſſing-room to each

17 This night, between the hours of ten and eleven, a ſtream of heavy ſmoke aſcended from the Opera Houſe, and took an eaſtern direction Thoſe who beheld it at the leaſt diſtance from the Haymarket, imagined it to be a thick cloud,—and while it was thus contemplated in the neighbouring ſtreets, a column of fire burſt from the roof of the building to an immenſe height, and irradiated with ſuch fierceneſs, that the Temple, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and every other part of the town, equi-diſtant from the ſpot, was as light as at noon day The effect of the heat was alſo ſuch as to be felt in Leiceſter-fields and St James's ſquare The fire continued burning with unabated fury till the entire building was conſumed

Beſides the Opera Houſe, five houſes in Market lane, attached to it, were entirely deſtroyed, with ſome ſtables, &c Mr Patence's houſe in Union-court, the Globe public-houſe, the corner of Pall-mall, and ſome others, were damaged

As the Bridewell Boys were returning from the fire, one William Bray, a cork-cutter, aſſiſted in dragging the engine, and being intoxicated, he was accidentally thrown down oppoſite the Lyceum: the wheels went over his head, and killed him on the ſpot.

18 A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when a letter from the Recorder to the Lord Mayor was read, requeſting to reſign his office

A Committee was appointed to enquire into the particular duties of the office, and Mr Recorder was requeſted to poſtpone his reſignation till after the next Seſſion of the Peace

24 The Recorder confirmed his reſignation to the Court of Aldermen, who unanimouſly voted their thanks to him for his able and upright conduct while Recorder, alſo a piece of plate, and ordered that he be returned as Counſel in like manner as the Attorney and Solicitor General

From LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 27.

Windſor, June 25 This morning, at a little after ſeven o'clock, their Majeſties and their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth, ſet out for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's Lodge, at Tyndhurſt

Dublin Caſtle, June 20 Letters Patent having paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, granting the office and place of his Majeſty's Chancellor and Keeper of his Majeſty's ſaid Seal unto the Right Hon John Fitzgibbon, in the room and place of James Viſcount Lifford, deceaſed, he was this day ſworn into office before the Lord Lieutenant, and received the cuſtody of the Great Seal accordingly

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev Robert Palk Welland, rector of Tallaton, to Miſs Suſan Kennaway, of Exeter

At Lyme, William Daniel, eſq. to Miſs Cotton, daughter of the late James Cotton, eſq of Cheſterham.

Edward Broderip, eſq of Dover, to Miſs Stringer, only daughter of Phineas Stringer, eſq

John Sperling, eſq. ſon of Hen Sperling, eſq. of Dynes-Hall in Eſſex, to Mrs. Harriot Kilpatrick, of Referea in Ireland.

Mr. Fulcher, ſurgeon, at Maldingham, to Miſs Sophia D'Urban, youngeſt daughter of the late John D'Urban, M D.

On the 23d April their Royal Highneſſes the Archducheſs Maria Thereſa, and her brother the Archduke Francis, as proxy for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Aoſt, received the nuptial benediction from the Archbiſhop in the cathedral of Milan.

George Edward Stanley, eſq of Ponſonby-Hall, Cumberland, to Miſs Evans, of Harley-ſtreet

The Rev Mr Dean, rector of Woolhampton, to Miſs Bird

The Rev Richard Bartholomew, of Shulford, Surry, to Miſs Puttock, of Guildford

The Hon Mr Talbot, brother and preſumptive heir to the Earl of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Clifton, ſecond daughter of the late T Clifton, of Leatham, eſq. in Lancaſhire,

Richard

Richard Charles Connell, eſq ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip the Champion, to Miſs Janet Douglas, of Smeaton

John Prince, eſq Captain in the King's dragoon-guards, to Miſs Hibbert, of Manchester

Dr Merry, of King's Lynn, to Mrs Hume, of Laleham

Lieut R D Foſter, of the Plymouth diviſion of marines, to Miſs Harriot Winſton, of Exeter.

Charles Camplin, eſq ſon of the Rev. Mr. Camplin, to Miſs Ann Bullock, of Penſford

John Delgarne, eſq a captain in the 8th reg of foot, to Miſs Dickinſon, daughter of Tho Dickinſon, eſq of the Iſle of Wight

Mr Anthony Dawſon, attorney, of Sheffield, to Miſs Jane Wright, eldeſt daughter of Robt Wright, eſq of Longſton-Hall, in Derbyſhire.

The Rev John Lettice, rector of Peaſmarſh, Suſſex, to Miſs Hinckley, eldeſt daughter of the late Dr Hinckley, of Aldermanbury

Captain J Pritchard, to Miſs Foſter, of Low-Layton, Eſſex

At Crondall, Hants, John Henſhaw, eſq to Miſs Elizabeth Steward

The Rev Thomas Ellis, of St Mary's in Reading, to Miſs Catharine Willats, of Kidmore End, Oxfordſhire

Capt. Baſtide to Miſs Devie, both of Southampton.

At Shrewſbury, Bulkely Hitchett, jun eſq to Miſs Mainwaring, only daughter of the late Thomas Mainwaring, eſq of Barlett's-Buildings

Humphrey Parry Dorſet, eſq of Plas-Uchaf, Denbighſhire, to Miſs Charlotte Hall, daughter of John Hall, eſq of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Mr Markham, ſon of the Archbiſhop of York, to Miſs Sutton, daughter of Sir Richard Sutton

Charles Shaw Nevitt, eſq of Louch, to Miſs Woolmer, daughter of the late Joſeph Woolmer, eſq of Lincoln

John Sullivan, eſq of Ratchin's-Park, Bucks, to Miſs Henrietta Anne Barbara Hobart And

Edward Diſbrowe, eſq of Walton upon Trent, to Miſs Charlotte Hobart, both daughters to the Hon G Hobart, of Nocton, Lincolnſhire

Wm Boneſs, eſq of Cripplegate Without, to Miſs Lankton, daughter of Sir Henry Lankſon, Bart

Commodore Lutwidge, to Miſs Bateſon, of Mortimer-ſtreet

Simon Wilſon, eſq of Charlotte ſtreet, to Mrs Denoyer, widow of Philip Denoyer, eſq late of Albemarle ſtreet

Captain Prevoſt, of the 29th reg to Miſs Phipps, eldeſt daughter of Col Phipps

John Drummond, eſq banker, at Charing-croſs, to Miſs Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, Cheſhire

Mark Hodgſon, eſq of Bromley, to Miſs Miles

Chriſtopher Clinch, eſq of Peamont, county of Kildare, to Miſs Ann Giffard, daughter of Sir Duke Giffard, Bart of Caſtle Jordan, in the county of Meath, Ireland

Cholmondeley Dering, eſq ſecond ſon of Sir Edward Dering, Bart to Miſs Yates, daughter of the late Sir Joſeph Yates

MONTHLY OBITUARY for JUNE, 1789.

MARCH 25

THE Hon. Octavius Nibbs, many years one of the Council for the Iſland of Tortola, and one of the Aſſiſtant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas

APRIL 13 Brigadier General Hope, Lieut Governor of Quebec

MAY 16 John Molliſon, eſq Provoſt of Brechin

17 Mr John Hamerton, Manager of the cotton mills, at Woodſide, near Glaſgow.

At Berlin, Baron Ferdinand Weſtphalen, a member of the Council of Legation, and grandſon of the late Rev. Dr. George Wiſhart of Edinburgh

19. John Thornborow, eſq of Dean-ſtreet, Southwark, Inſpector-General of the window-lights

21. Mr Wright, druggiſt, at York, who ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1783.

Mr Wallis, grocer, at Colcheſter.

William Lowndes, eſq at Sandbach, Cheſhire

Mr. Abraham Portlock, Leadenhall-ſtreet.

22. Mr Thomas Baldon, of London Inn, Taunton

Miſs Peake, daughter of Mrs. Peake, of Stamford

Claude Sibille Gaſpard Nicholas Dorothee de Roncherolles, Marquis of Roncherolles, firſt Baron of Normandy, honorary Councillor in the Parliament of Rouen, Lieutenant-General of the King's armies, and Governor of St. Maloes.

23 Thomas Eccleſton, eſq of Eccleſton, in Lancaſhire, aged 80.

Lieut Col James Sutherland, of Uppal, in Sutherland.

Lately,

Lately, William Lyſter, eſq of Uſhers Iſland, the oldeſt Counſellor in Ireland, having been called to the bar in 1742

24 Mr Thomas Mullingon, ſurgeon

John Munro, eſq. Advocate of Auchinbowie, Scotland

Kenneth Mackenſie, eſq of Dundonnel in Roſsſhire, aged 80

Lately, at Preſton, Lancaſhire, Mr Edward Pedder, Alderman of that Borough

25 Mr Thomas Edgcumbe, carpenter of the Iſis at Chatham

Miſs Kellet, of Shotteſham, Norfolk

Mr John Reynolds, late of Lambeth

At Bath, Robert Burrow, eſq of the kingdom of Ireland

Mr Omer, attorney, in the King's Bench priſon

26 Daniel Creſpin, eſq. at Clifton, near Briſtol

Mr Monk, jeweller and toyman, Fleet-ſtreet

Mrs Elizabeth Welch, of the Elephant and Caſtle, Vauxhall

At Naples, Thomas Plumer Byde, eſq aged 69

Lately, at Newark, Mr James Tomlinſon, bookſeller and printer

27 Mrs Vander Eſch, at Wandeſworth, aged 62 years

Mr Goldſworth, merchant, at Newington

Mr Samuel Clegg, Skinner-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, velvet manufacturer

Lately, Captain Hemington, Commander of the Deptford Eaſt Indiaman

28 Mr Joſias Hungerford, formerly a Turkey merchant

Robert M'Culloch, eſq at Charlton, Kent.

Dr Lloyd, rector of Berwick

Mrs Frogmore, relict of Captain Rowland Frogmore, of the Navy

Lately, Mr Francis Whaley, apothecary, at York

29 Thomas Gibſon, eſq Stonecroft, Northumberland

Mr Thomas Walker, of Bartlett's Buildings, aged 80

Thomas Skeete, M D one of the phyſicians to the Aſylum, Guy's Hoſpital, and New Finſbury Diſpenſary

Mr John Curtis, merchant, at Lambeth, aged 98

30 Thomas Fitzherbert, eſq principal regiſter to the Archdeacon of Dorſet.

Mrs Smith, relict of Dr Smith, late Dean of Cheſter

James Mills, eſq of the Exchequer office Weſtminſter

Mr James Wheeley, of Alderſgate ſtreet, the oldeſt paper ſtainer in England

Mrs Partridge, wife of Mr Joſeph Partridge, of Fenchurch ſtreet.

Mrs Dawes, Brewer ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

Joſhua Thomas, eſq Secretary to the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Lately, Thomas Riddell, eſq. of Swinburne Caſtle, Northumberland

31 Mr William Style, of Ludgate-ſtreet

Mrs Wildman, wife of the late Mr Wildman, Red Lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

At Lainbaigh, Lieutenant-General Alex. Mackay, Commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, Governor of Sterling Caſtle, and Colonel of the 21ſt regiment

The Rev Mr Elſley, rector of Burneſton, near Bedale, Yorkſhire

Major Draxford, late of the 26th reg

At Glaſgow, John Vere Bowman, eſq.

Mr Gillam, Banker, Corn ſtreet, Briſtol.

Lately, at Yarmouth, Marſhall Robinſon, eſq of Sunderland

Lately, at Coldblow, in the county of Dublin, Sir William Fortick

JUNE 1 Mrs Griffith, of Grove ſtreet, Hackney

2 Mr James Roberts, late of Tower-ſtreet

Mr George Cape, dry-ſalter, near London Bridge

At Berlin, in his 59th year, Baron Knyphauſen, the Heſſian General in America

Lately, Mr Waller, rector of Brampton, near Northampton

3 Lady Ducie, in Portman-ſtreet

Mrs How, widow of Mr. John How, ſurgeon, at Stratford

4 William Fleetwood, eſq of Linacre, in Lancaſhire.

Mrs Boſwell, wife of James Boſwell, eſq. of Auchinleck

Richard Lockyer, eſq at Falmouth, formerly of Bombay

5 Mr John Bowſtead, merchant, Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide

Mr Peter Cargill, ſurgeons inſtrument maker, Lombard ſtreet,

Mr John Penny, goldſmith, Wells.

Mr Pearce Uriel, formerly a law bookſeller in the Temple.

6 Nathan Wrighte, eſq. Cricklade, Wilts

Mr John Sagar, Bethnal Green

Mr William Harriſon, ironmonger, Foſter-lane, Cheapſide

Mr Leonard Urquhart, formerly a bookſeller by the Royal Exchange

7 Sir Stanier Porten, Knt at Kenſington-Palace.

Mr Henry Farrer, ſurgeon, Doncaſter.

8 Mr Abraham Hancock, of Walton, late of Staple Inn

Daniel Danoot, banker, at Bruſſels

Thomas

Thomas Nightingale, eſq of Writtle-park, Eſſex

9 Samuel Wall, eſq Hadleigh, Suffolk

Mr James Bond, formerly of Princeſs-ſtreet, Manſion houſe

Henry Cracroft Marſhall, eſq at Theddlethorpe, near Louth Lincolnſhire

10 Mr Page, partner with Mr. Woodmaſon, Leadenhall ſtreet

The Rev Dr Ball, of Brandon, Suffolk, rector of Great Maſſingham, in Norfolk, and Eriſwell in Suffolk

Mr Burch, of the Savoy Precinct

The Rev. John Dobie, A M late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and chaplain to the Magdalen-chapel 25 years.

Lately, the Rev Mr Thomas Dennis, minor canon of Wincheſter, and chaplain of the College there

11 The Rev Henry Chaytor, L L D Prebendary of Durham, and vicar of Catterick and Croft, in the diocese of York

The Rev. Dr Law, rector of St Mary's, Dublin

Lately, at Walworth, the Rev Mr White, of Ickham, Kent, rector of Little Mongham, near Deal

12 Mr Henry Boldero, banker in Cornhill

Mr Peter Caſtleſtane, Pall Mall

Lately, Thomas Cornish, eſq of Great Haſeley, Oxfordſhire

Anthony Lucas, eſq chairman of the Board of Excise

Mark Bell, diſtiller, at Batterſea, worth

Mr William Turner, pariſh clerk of St Nicholas, Rochester

Lately, Mr Franks, cornet in Lord Heathfield's light dragoon

14 Mr Randal, of Chelſea, ſtationer

Mr John Wicklow, merchant, in the Levant trade

The Rev Dr. Read, rector of Uſton and Patney, and vicar of Hale In a fit of insanity he cut his throat

Lately, Timothy Cunningham, eſq author and compiler of many Law books

15 Sir John Silveſter Smyth, Bart of Newland Park near Wakefield, Yorkſhire

Thomas Groves, eſq of Arborfield, late a Captain in the Berkſhire militia

Lady Dowager Carberry

The Rev Mr Battell, rector of Great and Little Burlingham, Norfolk

Lately, Mr. Connop, ſurgeon, at Mile End.

16 Miſs Helen Higgins, ſecond daughter of Dr Higgins

Lately, at Pocklington, the Rev Robert Jackſon, vicar of Givendale and Millington, Yorkſhire, and alſo of Barton, Lincolnſhire

Lately, the Rev Mr Patrickſon, of Bedale, Yorkſhire.

Lately, at Brading, in the Iſle of Wight, Mrs Chiverton, aged 89

Mr Eaſt, ironmonger, Goſwell-ſtreet, near Old-ſtreet

Lately, the Rev Herbert Praed, late of St Mary Hall, Oxford, and rector of Ludgvan, in Cornwall.

19 The celebrated Luke Ryan, Captain of the Black Prince privateer during the laſt war, in the King's Bench

At Axbridge, Richard Tuthill, eſq ſen member of that Corporation, and one of the coroners for the county of Somerſet

20 William Campbell, eſq one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy

Mr Keeling, of Roſhwell, ſteward to Lady Irwin

Lately, Mr Leonard Utlay, attorney, at Thorne, Yorkſhire

Lately, at Madeira, Mr James Denyer, formerly a Britiſh merchant of that place

22 The Right Hon John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, and Viſcount Dalrymple, author of ſeveral tracts on the Finances of the kingdom.

Mr Charles Parker, upholſterer, clerk to the Commiſſioners of Land tax

22 Mr John Pybus, banker, in Old Bond ſtreet

Mr Richard Adams, wine-merchant, Lime ſtreet

Thomas Sutton eſq of Mouſley, High Sheriff for the county of Surrey

Mrs Templer, a maiden lady, Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet

William Tubby, eſq Gray's Inn

Francis Talbot Scot, eſq of Eaſt Malling, Kent

Lately at Arkendale, Yorkſhire, in his 86th year, the Rev Richard Swale, B A. vicar of Nidd.

23 William Ewer, eſq member for Dorcheſter, a Director of the Bank, a Truſtee of Morden College, and Treaſurer of the Turkey Company

Lately, at St Anne's, Jamaica, the Hon. James Ruſby Whitehorne, eſq Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas

Lately, in Ireland, Gibbs Roſs, eſq Collector of Stamp duties, Cork

Lately, James Horan, eſq Juſtice of Peace for the county of Dublin

Lately, Captain Price, Commander of the Ceres Eaſt Indiaman

Lately, in Newgate debtors-ſide, Captain John Taylor, of the Navy

26 Hugh Smith, M. D of Hatton-ſtreet.

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N. B. No Sheet L l.

A

LIST

OF

BANKRUPTS,

FROM

January 1, 1789, to June 30, 1789.

A.

AArons, Aaron, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, butcher, May 30
Adamſon, Roger, Liverpool, corn-merchant, Feb 21.
Allman, James, New ſtreet, Covent-Garden, tailor, May 2
Amaſs, Thomas, Cornhill, Mortimer, Shropſhire, clock and watch maker, May 5.
Ames, John, Frating, Eſſex, timber-merchant, March 21
Anſell, James, Spring-gardens, auctioneer, Feb 21
Armand, Louis Alexander, King ſtreet, Seven Dials, jeweller, May 16.
Atkinſon, William, Bridgewater-ſtreet, wholeſale linen-draper, Feb 7
Audas, James, Stockſley, Yorkſhire, merchant, June 23
Auriol, Peter James, Devonſhire-ſquare, merchant, June 13

B

Balch, John, the elder, Clare-market, poulterer, Jan 5
Barnes, Abraham, Taunton, Somerſet, glover, June 27
Barrowclough, Henry, Manchester, porter dealer, Jan 27
Barry, St John, Leadenhall ſtreet, goldſmith, March 17
Barwick, William, Manchester, fringe-manufacturer, June 16
Bateman, William, and Bate, Thomas, London, merchants, March 21.
Baxter, William, St Giles's, jeweller, Feb 21
Baxter, John, Gateſhead, Durham, linen draper, June 9
Beck, Roger, Camberwell, dealer, May 19
Becken, Thomas, Greenwich, linen-draper, Feb 28
Bell, Archibald, late commander of the ſhip Betſy, mariner, Feb 7
Bennett, Joſeph, the elder, Batley, Yorkſhire, and Bennet, John, Sandmill, Dewſbury, merchants, Jan 20
Berger, Thomas, Strand, hoſier, June 6
Berry, Richard, Norton Folgate, ironmonger, Feb 14.
Beſt, Thomas, Red lion Street, Clerkenwell, clockmaker, Jan 31
Blackburn, William, Alderſgate-ſtreet, watch-ſpring maker, March 31
Blackiſton, George, and Blackiſton, Robert, St. Martin's in the Fields, grocers, March 14.
Blair, James, Liverpool, brewer, April 25
Bolt, Thomas, Thames-ſtreet, merchant, March 14.
Boult, Stephen, and Maynard, John, Staines, coach-makers, May 26
Bradley, Robert, Fludyer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, coal merchant, Jan. 27.
Braiſford, Benjamin, Exeter, hatter and hoſier, March 7.
Bramſhall, John, Gutter-lane, Cheapſide, haberdaſher, May 30.
Bridges, John, Ipſwich, hoſier, May 23.
Briggs, Samuel, College-hill, broker, Feb 24.
Briggs, Charles, Sherborne, Dorſetſhire, miller, April 25.
Brickell, James, Shaftesbury, grocer, May 12.

Brigham,

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Brigham, William, Kingſton upon Hull, liquor-merchant, April 21.
Bromley, James, Oxford, brazier, May 9
Brown, Thomas, Manchester, and Etchells, Matthew, Hollingworth, Cheſhire, cotton-manufacturers, May 5
Brown, Richard, Elv-place, Holborn, ſcrivener, Jan. 27
Brownhill, John, Marybone-ſtreet, linen-draper, April 14
Buckmyer, Robert, Paiſley, Renfrewſhire, new Carliſle, merchant, Feb. 17.
Bulgin, James, Melkſham, Wilts, clothier, March 21
Burn, David, Wapping, ſail-maker and ſhip-chandler, Jan 27.
Butler, Samuel, Red lion Street, Holborn, mariner, May 12.
Byres, Robert, Charterhouſe-ſquare, merchant, June 27

C.

Caller, John Daniel, Caller, Daniel, and Caller, Charles Frederick: Exeter, merchants Jan 19
Cambridge, Stephen, Thereſcombe, Glouceſterſhire, clothier, April 25
Carnel, William, Little Newport ſtreet, victualler, May 30.
Carr, John, Newcaſtle under Lyme, innkeeper, June 6
Carter, Francis, Liverpool, ſurgeon and apothecary, Jan 24.
Clarke, Thomas, Princes ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, ironmonger, April 11.
Clarke, William, Glaſtonbury, Somerſetſhire, innholder, June 2
Coggin, George, Scullcoates, alias Scowſcotts, Yorkſhire, corn-factor, May
Cole, Richard, Queen-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, carpenter, March 24
Coles, James, the younger, Stockland, Briſtol, merchant, Feb 17.
Collins, Philip Alford, Chard, Somerſetſhire, haberdaſher, Feb. 10
Collins, Robert, the elder, and Collins, William, Hackney, carpenters, Feb. 24.
Cohen, Moſes, alias Cohen, Moſes Jacobs, New-ſtreet, Whitechapel, and Moſes, Samuel, Buckingham, tobacconiſts, April 28
Connor, John, Barnet, inn keeper, April 4
Conſtable Philip, and Barry, Redmond, Birmingham, factors, June 20.
Cooke, William, Bermondſey-ſtreet, linen draper, March 18
Cooke, James, St Philip and St Jacob, Glouceſterſhire, malſter, May 12.
Cool, John, Sendings hill, Sartforth, Yorkſhire, June 23
Copinger, John, St Auſtel, Cornwall, merchant, June 23
Copper, Joſeph, Little Marlborough-ſtreet, coffee-houſe keeper, May 9.
Cripps, George, Margate, Kent, bricklayer, Feb 24
Criſp, Thomas, St Philip and St Jacob, Glouceſterſhire, malſter, June 16.
Croſ, Timothy, Newington cauſeway, tailor, May 12
Cummins, William, Tower-hill, ſilk-mercer, March 21.

D.

Dall, William, Liverpool, merchant, May 30
Dalmaine, George Charles, Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, embroiderer, Feb. 24.
Darch, James, Dulverton, Somerſetſhire, grocer, April 14
Davis, Ebenezer, Carmarthen, ſhopkeeper, May 30
Davis, John, White roſe Court, Coleman-ſtreet, vintner, June 16.
Davis, William, Fleet-market, Staffordſhire, warehouſeman, May 26.
Davidſon, Joſeph, Wham, Stanhope, Durham, dealer, June 20
De Fries, Simon, New Baſinghall-ſtreet, merchant, June 20
Degen, George Chriſtopher, Holy Trinity, Exeter, merchant, Jan 31.
Dolge, Joachim, Eaſtham, Eſſex, brandy-merchant, Feb 7
Donaldſon, Payler, Doctors Commons, china-man, Feb 14.
Donnel, Robert, Penryn, Cornwall, grocer, May 30
Downes, Arthur, Lad-lane, factor, June 27
Draper, Thomas, Entwiſle, Lancaſhire, whitſter, April 14
Duft, Charles Adam, Abchurch-lane, merchant, Jan 24.
Dugard, Robert, Upton, St Leonard, Glouceſterſhire, butcher, Feb 7.
Dunſtan, William, Mancheſter, liquor-merchant, June 2
Duplex, John, and Duplex, Granville, Spital-fields, weavers, May 19.

E.

Elmore, John, Monmouth-ſtreet, leather ſeller, May 30.
Euſtace, Thomas, Exeter, jeweller, Feb 28.
Eyton, William, St Michael, Bedwardine, Worceſterſhire, linen-draper, Jan. 24.

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Farringdon, Thomas, Woolwich, ſhopkeeper, April 11.
Fawell, George, Aldermanbury, poſtern-manufacturer, March 28
Featherſtone, James, S rand, a priſoner in the King's Bench, confectioner, May 9.
Fielder, Thomas, Great Surry-ſtreet, Chriſt-church, Surry, merchant, May 30.
Fielding, Joſeph, Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 10
Finlay, George, Berwick upon Tweed, maſter-mariner April 21
Fitzherbert, Perry, Briſtol, ſail-maker and timber-merchant, Jan 27.
Fletcher John, Liverpool, bookſeller, May 12
Forſhaw, Henry, Liverpool, vintner, June 23.
Fownes, John, Norwich-court, Eaſt Smithfield, ſkinner, Jan 25.
France, William, Blackburne, Lancaſhire, glazier, March 7
Frazer, David, Brewer-ſtreet ſadler, May 16
Friend, Richard, of Liquorpond-ſtreet, but late of Surry-road, dealer, Jan 21.
Fuller, Robert, Wormwood-ſtreet, broker, May 9

G.

Gallon, Thomas, Oſmotherley, Yorkſhire, miller, May 12
Garland, Joſhua, Middleton, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſpirit-merchant, May 9.
Garland, James, Kerby-lodge, Leiceſterſhire, drover, March 10
Garrett, George, Kennington, Surry, baker, Feb 3
Gibſon, George, Abberford, Yorkſhire, butcher, May 9
Gibſon, Robert, and Fielder, Richard, Friday-ſtreet, weavers, Feb 17
Gurney, William, Hackney-road, baker, June 16
Gilbert, John, Tunbridge-wells, linen draper, Jan 31
Giles, Samuel, Shadwell High-ſtreet, linen-draper, Feb. 17
Glenny, John, Liverpool, ſtarch-maker, March 24.
Gooch, Henry, Gorleſtone, Suffolk, dealer, June 20.
Grace, Thomas, Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, warehouſeman, April 25.
Grahl, John, Brown's Buildings, Leadenhall-ſtreet, merchant, May 9
Grahl, Peter, Brown's Buildings, St Mary Axe, dealer, April 28.
Gregory, John, New Windſor, inn-holder, March 28
Grove, Leſlie, Croſby-ſquare, merchant, Jan 12
Gurney, Joſeph, Hatfel, Peverel, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper, June 13.

H

Hacket, Charles, Newſon, Birmingham, oil and colour man, March 7
Hacket, John, Birmingham, oil and colourman, Feb 21
Hall, Thomas, Iſlington, merchant, April 11
Hands, Thomas, and Arts, Joſeph, Southwark, cheeſemongers, May 23.
Hargreaves, Richard, Bradford, Yorkſhire, haberdaſher, May 12
Hart, Henry, Southampton, haberdaſher, May 23
Hart, William, South Shields, Durham, linen-draper, Feb 17
Haughton, Thomas, Liverpool, brewer, March 21
Hearne, Benjamin, and Treeve, Thomas, Penryn, merchants, Feb 28.
Heath, James, Betley, Staffordſhire, ſoap boiler, May 5
Henry, Alexander, High-ſtreet, Marybone, victualler, May 30.
Higgs, Chriſtopher, Whitechapel, dealer, June 20
Hills, Richard, Meerhurſt, near Dorking, tanner and farmer, priſoner in the New Goal, Southwark, Feb 7
Hirſt, Matthew, Upper Bridge, in Thong, Almunbury, Yorkſhire, clothier, Feb. 17.
Hodgſon, Samuel, and Imſey, John, Bartholomew-cloſe, laſh-makers, April 28.
Holland, William, Old Bailey, hardwareman, April 4.
Holmes, Iſaac, Carliſle, carrier, March 14.
Holroyd, John Skudder, Stepney-green, coal-merchant, Feb. 7.
Hopwood, Joſeph, Long-acre, laceman, Feb 21
Hopkins, Ralph, Briſtol, butcher, Feb 7
Houghton, William, Liverpool, brewer, March 24.
Howell, George, Broad-ſtreet Buildings, merchant, June 2.
Huggins, Thomas, Bath, linen-draper, May 9.

J.

Joachim, Thomas, Howard-ſtreet, Strand, merchant, Feb 10.
Johnſon, Anthony, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, hatter and hoſier, Jan 31.

K.

Keeſe, Thomas, the elder, Keeſe, Thomas, the younger, and Keeſe, Robert, Briſtol, merchants, March 3.

Kellet, John, Bond-ſtreet, man's mercer, June 9
Kelly, Edmund, Halifax, America, now of London, merchant, March 17.
Kilby, Samuel, Broad-ſtreet, St Giles's, ſaleſman, Feb 3
Kilham, Thomas, Beech ſtreet, London, linen-draper, Feb 7
Kindley, William, Budge row, cabinet-maker and upholſterer, Jan. 27.
Kingdon, Joſeph, Exeter, dealer in ſalt and hop-factor, Feb 14.
Knight, John, Nether Knutsford, Cheſhire, dealer in malt and hops, March 31.

L

Lea, Abraham, Birmingham, carpenter, March 3
Lanſford, John, Shepherds Market, Mayfair, butcher, Jan 27.
Leach, William, Deal, linen-draper, June 6
Leary, Jeremiah, Piccadilly, ſaleſman, April 7.
Lee, Richard, Mile-end, ſurgeon, Feb 24.
Leigh, Charles, Tottington, Higher End, Bury, Lancaſhire, callico-printer, June 13.
Leigh, Philip, & Leigh, John, Dartmouth, Devonſhire, merchants, Feb 3.
Leigh, William, Manchester, grocer, Jan 24
Lewis, Robert, Holywell ſtreet, Shoreditch, victualler, May 26
Lightfoot, Iſaac, Wigtoun, Cumberland, money ſcrivener, March 28
Little, Thomas, Carliſle, money-ſcrivener, March 7
Loft, George, Salisbury, haberdaſher, hatter and hoſier, Feb 7
Lyon, John, Bloomſbury, money-ſcrivener, Feb 7.

M.

Machary, Eliz Machary, Anthony, and Ray, John, Idol lane, merchants, March 7.
Morris, Eleanor, St Martin, Worceſter, vintner, Feb. 3
Maclaughton, James, Cold bath fields, ironmonger, May 19, ſuperſeded May 28.
Martin, Charles, St John's Street, London, cabinet-maker, Feb 7
Martin, Henry, Creſcent, Minories, merchant, Jan 1
Martyn, John, Rupert ſtreet, St James's, Weſtminſter, tailor, Feb 24.
Maſterman, George, Selby, Yorkſhire, commission, Jan 19
Maſter, Thomas, Cary, late, Foſter Lane, warehouſeman, Feb 14.
Meggitt, John, Kingſton upon Hull, merchant, Jan 24
Meredith, Edw Chriſtchurch-ſtreet, linen draper, April 4
Mill James, Honey-lane Market, warehouſeman, May 26.
Milner, Thomas, Alford, Lincolnſhire, ſalesman, Jan 24.
Mitchell, Richards, Keynſham, Somerſetſhire, merchant, Jan 5
Moor, John, Monkwearmouth-ſhore, Durham, mercer, April 11.
Moore, Robt, Pudding lane, merchant, Jan 24
Moore, Thomas, Bow common, cow-keeper, Feb 7
Moreton, Joſeph, Lime ſtreet, rum and brandy merchant, Jan. 31
Moſenau, James, Oxford ſtreet, perfumer, Feb 24
Mumford, Thomas, Back lane, St George's, Middleſex, dealer, April 2
Munt, Thomas, Weſton-ſtreet, Southwark, dry-ſalter, June 6.

N

Newberry, John, Upper Marybone-ſtreet, oilman, Jan 12.
Newcombe, William, Walworth, victualler, Feb
Nicol, William, the elder, St Paul's Churchyard, bookſeller, Jan. 24.
Nock, Samuel, Birmingham, bridle bit maker, May 16
Noyce, Maria, and Noyer, Elizabeth, Chriſt-church, Southampton, milliners, June 23.

O.

Offler, John, and Bayly, John, Briſtol, maltſters, March 28
Ogle, Thomas, and Thompſon, Thomas, Chelmsford, wine-merchants, May 9.
Oldfield, Thomas, Hinton, Burley, Seaford, liquor-merchant, May 23.
Oldroyd, Charles, Red-lion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, apothecary, Feb 7.
Oliver, Robert, Wapping-wall, ſhipwright, June 16.
Oulton, Mary, Middlewich, Cheſhire, vintner, June 16.
Owen, William, Cornhill, confectioner, Jan. 19.

P.

Parry, Spencer, Birmingham, die ſinker, May 5.
Paxton, William, Beverly, dealer, March 7
Pearce, John Barnes, Cornhill, perfumer, May 23.

Pearſon, John, Bartholomew the Leſs, linen-draper, May 2.
Pearſon, Thomas, Liverpool, ſilk-mercer, June 13
Pearſon, William, Great Southern, Cumberland, dealer, May 19
Penſon, Thomas, Paddington, corn-chandler, March 21
Peters, John, and Peters, Alexander, Southwark, linen-drapers, Jan 24.
Phelps, George, Shepton Mallet, merchant, March 3
Phillips, James, Bordeley, near Birmingham, jeweller, June 27
Pickerſgill, Paul, Highbridge, Somerſetſhire, money ſcrivener, April 4
Pinder, William, Flying Horſe Yard, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, ſtone-maſon, March 3.
Porteous, William, Cateaton-ſtreet, wholeſale haberdaſher, Jan 27.
Porter, George, Briſtol, haberdaſher and mercer, Feb 21
Portas, Robert, Lawrence Poultney-lane, paper factor, April 7
Potter, John, Newgate ſtreet, wholeſale linen draper, June 20
Pruen, William, Finch lane, Cornhill, tobacconiſt, May 5
Punfield, Samuel, Angel ſtreet, St Martin le Grand, now of Birmingham, hardwareman, Jan 5
Pye, Mark, and Haw, Thomas, Stockton, ſhip-builders, April 7.

R

Robinſon, John, Great Yarmouth, tailor, March 18
Roberts, William, Hunſtrſt, Dumbleſhire, ſhopkeeper, May 19.
Rimmendet, Peter, Purſlet, St James's, milliner, April 25
Ranſome, Jolliffe, William, Watford, ironmonger, April 4
Ratsbone, John, Nuneaton, Warwickſhire, worſted-weaver, March 28.
Rawſhaw, Caleb, Richmond, Yorkſhire, merchant, March 7
Rawſhaw, Joſeph, Sutton hill, miller, May 30
Redington, Charles, Great Turnſtile, Holborn, Jan 15
Reilly, John, Church ſtreet, Deptford, pawnbroker, Feb 7
Reynolds, John, Lambeth, dealer, April 7
Richardſon, James, and Richardſon, Peter, Cornhill, brokers, June 30
Rile, Henry, Guildford, Surry, vintner, Jan 27
Ridehalgh, Lawrence Parrive, Preſtbury, near Colne, Lancaſhire, dealer, March 14.
Rider, Henry, High Holborn deal ſtringſt, May 16
Roberts, George Braſſon, Great Queen-ſtreet, purſer of the Houghton East Indiaman, May 12
Robertſon, William, New Bond ſtreet, trunk-maker, March 14.
Rolins, John, Exeter, haberdaſher, March 28
Robinſon, Joſeph, Syke, Cumberland, butcher, March 18
Rowbotham, Francis, Duke ſtreet, Weſtſmithfield, leather ſeller, May 23.
Rose, George, Portſmouth, apothecary, Feb 3
Ruſſell, John, Great Wigſton, Leiceſterſhire, dealer, April 4
Ruſt, Joſeph, St Catharine, Middleſex, mathematical inſtrument maker, Jan 12.

S

Sadlington, John, Warwick court, Holborn, tailor Jan 19
Scaley, John, and Hudſon, Bolton, Threadneedle ſtreet, grocers, Feb 21.
Seller, Dorcas, and Seller, John, Garlick hill, glaſs-ſellers, March 10
Seller, Dorcas, Bacon, Joſiah, and Seller, John, Garlick hill, ditto, March 18.
Shaw, John, Salford, Lancaſhire, innkeeper, Feb 10
Simpſon, John, Leiceſter, coach-maker, May
Simpſon, Joſeph, Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, builder, April 28
Simpſon, Thomas, Gateſhead, Durham, linen draper, March 21.
Simpſon, William, Tadcaſter, carrier and badger, May 26
Smith, Jane, Prince Risborough, Bucks, ſhopkeeper, April 28.
Smith, Jeremiah, Shoreditch, ironmonger, May 16.
Smith, John, Theobald's Road, grocer, May 5
Smith, John, St Martin's Lane, glaſs-ſeller, April 4.
Smith, John, Twickenham, linen-draper, April 4
Smith, Richard, and Carmichael, John, Liverpool, rum and brandy merchants, May 19.
Smith, William, Hathern, Leiceſterſhire, grocer and baker, May 5
Spencer, Richard, Kenilworth, Warwickſhire, ſhopkeeper, May 16
Spencer, Robert, and Prior, Thomas, Rocheſter, drapers and tailors, Jan. 21.
Spire, Nehemiah, Southampton-ſtreet, Strand, chemiſt, June 13
Stable, Samuel, Goodge-ſtreet, Pancras, apothecary, June 13.
Stafford, Joſeph, Southwark, hoſier, Jan 31
Stephenſon, Richard, and Verity, John, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-drapers, March 28.
Stevenſon, William, Holborn, ſadler, June 23.

INDEX.

Sterling, John, Abchurch-lane, jeweller, Feb 18.
Stretton, Francis, Basinghall-ſtreet, tailor, May 30.
Stroud, William, Wantage, Berks, dealer, Jan 19
Studwell, Robt, Norwich, earthen ware and China man, May 30.
Suffolk, William, Princes-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, auctioneer, April 4
Swain, William, Hanover ſtreet, Long Acre, plater and coach founder, April 14.

T.

Tampion, John, Crawley, Suſſex, ſhopkeeper, March 28
Tatlow, Joſeph, Derby, mercer and linen-draper, Feb 21
Tatterſal, Thomas, Foreſt of Pendle, Lancaſhire, dealer, May 16
Taylor, Robert, Southwark, mercer, Feb 7
Terry, John, and Richards, William, Birmingham, button-makers, May 5
Terry, John, Edgware road, but late of Hackney-road, bricklayer, June 20
Thornthwaite, Thomas, and Jacks, James, Pater-noſter Row, tailors, March 21.
Thorpe, Edward, Newgate-ſtreet, vintner, May 16.
Thrupp, Harry, Greville ſtreet, merchant, April 11
Tidmas, Samuel, Warwick, grocer, April 28
Tine, Richard, Manſel-row, Tower hill, but late of White-hart Court, Bermondſey, tailor, May 23
Trotman, Daniel, Coventry-ſtreet, linen-draper, June 13
Tuckey, Thomas, Pater-noſter Row, hardwareman, May 19.
Tuffley, William, Thames ſtreet, victualler, March 21
Tyeth, Abraham, Truro, Cornwall, merchant, June 16

V.

Vanderkiſte, Mark, Croydon, apothecary, Jan 24
Veale, John, Peterſham, Surry, ſmith and farrier, Feb 28.
Undrill, John, Birmingham, and Gardner, John Bordeſley, Aſton, near Birmingham-wich, yarn-makers, Jan 27

W

Walford, Richard, Uxbridge, money ſcrivener, Jan 31
Wallis, John, three tuns, New Crane, Shadwell, victualler, Jan 7.
Wallace, Robert, Giſborough, Yorkſhire, grocer, March 28
Warburton, Joſeph, Hackney, inſurance-broker, Feb 10
Watkins, John, Lambeth, coal-merchant, June 9
Watſon, John, Kingſton upon Hull, tailor, Jan 24.
Waugh, George Strand, linen-draper, May 30
Weale, Richard, the younger, Mundel head-bridge, innholder, May 19.
Weathrill, Richard, Clipſtone ſtreet, Marybone, victualler, Jan
Webb, James, St Martin's Court, Middleſex, hardwareman, Jan 24.
Webber, James, and Waſtall, William, White lion-ſtreet, Norton Folgate, gauze-dreſſers, Jan 12
Webſter, Edward, Sheffield, Yorkſhire, ſtay-maker, Jan 12
Weſt, Thomas, Chicheſter, painter, glaſier, and haberdaſher, March 3
Whitefield, John, carpenter of the Woodcot East Indiaman, May 30.
Wilcock, John, Thornhill, Yorkſhire, grocer, March 28
Wilkinſon, Abraham, Strutton-ground, Weſtminſter, victualler, Jan 12
Wilkinſon, Charles, and Turner, James, Lawrence lane, warehouſemen, March
Wilkinſon, Margaret, Surry-ſtreet, Strand, dealer, Feb 10
Willingham, George, Streatham-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, money-ſcrivener, May 19
Williams, Emanuel, St Thomas's, Southwark, ſtone-maſon and builder, Jan 24.
Wilſon, Robert, and Wilſon, John, Liverpool, merchants, Feb 14
Wilſon, Harry, Old-ſtreet, brewer, Feb 24.
Wolſman, Charles, Briſtol, and Weſtbury upon Trim, Glouceſterſhire, linen-draper, Jan. 7.
Wood, John, Blackburn, Lancaſhire, innholder, May 19
Wood, John, New Brentford, draper, June 6
Wood, Joſeph, Shire-lane, London, tailor, June 16.
Woodville, Iſaac, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, liner-factor, May 2.
Wright, William, Seething-lane, cabinet-maker, Feb. 7

Y.

Yarnold, Charles, St Helen's, Worceſter, glaſier, May 23.
Young, William, Goſport, Dopſeller, May 30.

Z.

Zachary, William, St Leonard, Shoreditch, brewer, Feb. 10; ſuperſeded June 13.

List of Ships, outward-bound, taken up by the Hon East-India Company for the Season 1788.

Voyage	Ships	Commanders	Consignments.	When sailed	Chief Mate	Second Mate	Third Mate	Fourth Mate.	Pursers.
2	Thetis	Jnth Nutt	Madeira, Bombay & China	Nov 30, 1788	Jer Dawkins	Chas Baker	Thos Saunders	Wm Landells	Geo Thompson
4	Gen Elliott	R Drummond	Bombay & China	Dec 19	Jas Normand	David Milne	Nath Spens	Stephen Law	David Hunter
1	Fort William	Geo Simpson		Dec 13	Chas Moore	Thos Reed	John Gibbs	M T Mackay	William Dunn
2	Pitt	Edw Manning	St Hel Bencoolen & China	Dec 26	Godfrey Lewis	Jn Smith	Geo Stewart	Pat Beatson	John Murray
4	Valentine	Jn Lewis	Madeira, Coast & China	Dec 13	Jn Stuart	Jn Campbell	Anth Cruger	Dav Davies	William Breach
1	Warley	S C Bonham	Coast & China	March 8, 1789	Rob Rivington	Thos Dickson	Searles Wood	W A Montagu	
2	Rockingham	J A Blanshard		Jun 3	Rich Blanshard	James Hutchins	Jn Elmsmere	Edw Clough	Thomas Pakyns
3	Britannia	Edw Cumming	St Helena & China	Feb 11	Thomas Barrow	J J Richardson	William Lee	Jos Lud Grant	James Holland
3	Europa	A J Applegath	Coast & China	Feb 11	W H Wheatley	Edm Harrison	Edw Ledger	W S Clarke	Robert Jones
1	Ocean	Jas Tod	Madeira, Coast & China	Feb 26	Andr Patton	Jas Donaldson	Jn. W Hilton	R R. M'Laurine	
3	Pelican	Rob Pouncy	Coast & China	Feb 27	Wm Sheppard	John Gale	Landon Gage	Thos Butler	Jeremiah Dixon
2	Nottingham	A Anderson	Ditto	Feb 27	George Max	Peter W Liege	Edward Foord	William Bowers	John Robertson
1	D of Buccleugh	Thomas Wall		Feb 27	Harry Kendall	Ch H Stone	Jos Tiffin	Jn. Robinson	
3	Gen Goddard	Tho Foxall	Bengal	Feb 29	Sam Gorst	Geo Reay	Wm. Stokoe	Wm C Astley	Jos. Henderson
2	Melville Castle	Ph Dundas		Feb 26	W W Farrer	Nath Spens	Wm Renton	Wm H Dunbar	Hen. Parrington
4	Pigot	G Ballantyne		March 6	Jos Boulderson	Hon J Colville	Duke Urmston	Ch B Cotton	Breeding
3	Berrington	Tho Ley	Coast & Bay	March 23	Thos Denton	Rd Colnett	Jn Biddulph	Thos. Ley	Bradford
4	Bulbudge	T Robertson		March 7	H Crawford	Jn Mackmath	A Drummond	Sam Smith	Robert Hamilton
2	Rose	J H Dempster		March 6	W Orrock	Wm T Money	Jn Logan	Wm Maxwell	William Innes
3	E of Chesterfield	Henry Burges	Ditto	April 8	Cha Chambers	Wm Johnson	Sam Millner	Dav. M'Iver	Frederic Parry
4	Houghton	Jas Munro	Madeira Coast & Bay	April 30	Rob Hudson	Jas Stewart	Jn Cotterell	Matt Sligg	G. B Roberts
4	E of Oxford	Jn White, jun	Madeira Bengal & Benco.	May 2	Wm White	Fred Roberts	Tho P Ackland	Jn Eales	John Bromley
4	Pondicherry	Jas Thomas	Bombay	April 30	Rob Reay	James Champion	Sam. P Forster		J. B. Hudson
4	London	J Eastabrooke	Madeira & Bombay	April 12	John Bell	Edm Manby	Tho Baker		
5	E. of Mansfield	B Hepworth	China	March 23	Steph Hawes	Ch Dundas	E J Gascoigne	Alex Hamilton	Alex Clerk
4	Vansittart	Leslock Wilson		March 24	W. Caruthers	Wm J Davis	Jn Lambe		John Emmatt
4	Ganges	Jos. Garnault		March 29	Martin Lindsay	Adam Cumine	H Hughes		
5	Lascelles	R A Farrington	Ditto	April 4	Henry Hale	Rich Curtis	Tho. P Ackland		John Hibbert
4	Walpole	H Churchill	Ditto	April 6	Ch Ryland	Wm Rutherford	Wm Lay	Francis Wemyss	Walter Colclough
3	Middlesex			April 12	Rob Williams	Thos. Ambrose	Wm. Urmston	Jos C. White	Robert Taylor
3	King George	Jn. Sherwood	Ditto	April 24	Abel Vywyan	Hen C. Innes			
2	E. of Wycombe	Jn. W Wood		April 30	Jn. Piercy	Wm Hird	Blower Humble		John Cordeux